

THE
CEYLON ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE
Year of Our Lord,
1854.

38123

COLOMBO;
WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

MDCCCLIV.

PREFACE.

THE publication of the present Almanac having been delayed by causes beyond the control of the Compiler, advantage has been taken of that circumstance to correct the information given to a later date than could otherwise have been the case, as well as to add several valuable papers to the Appendix.

In the Calendar, the Sun's Declination is given to the nearest minute, and the Equation of Time to the nearest second. These data appear to the Compiler quite sufficient for the purpose in view, inasmuch as by these means, with the use of a pocket sextant, the time may be readily obtained to within four seconds; and those whose objects require greater accuracy than this, will most probably provide themselves with the Nautical Almanac. To these particulars a column has been added, giving the times of the Moon's rising in Colombo, which will doubtless be useful to travellers and to residents generally.

The paragraphs respecting the weather have been corrected from observations made in Colombo during the past year under the superintendence of Lieut. Sievwright, R. A., who kindly furnished the requisite information.

In the Statistical part, information respecting the Trade in Salt is now for the first time given, and this, it is hoped, will compensate for the omission of a few other items which could not be procured in time for publication.

The Map of Jaffna with its accompanying Index, supplied by the Surveyor General, will no doubt be valued by residents in the Northern Province, and all who are interested in properties there. A similar Map of a portion of the Central Province, will probably appear in the Almanac for 1855.

To Heads of Departments generally, and to all others to whom he applied for information, the Compiler offers his best thanks for their kind and ready assistance, which has enabled him to issue a volume in no respect inferior, he trusts, to any of its predecessors.

March 4th, 1854.

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PRELIMINARY NOTES.

ERA OF THE CREATION...5857.

Golden Number	12	Dominical Letter	A
Epact	1	Roman Indiction	12
Solar Cycle	15	Julian Period	6567

The Singhalese New year commences	April 11th
The Mahometan New year 1271 commences	September 24th.
Ramadan (the month of abstinence) commences	May 28th.
The Jewish year 5614 commences	September 23d.

336 years since the Portuguese	}	established themselves in Ceylon.
198 Dutch		
57 English		

PHENOMENA.

In the year 1854, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon: of these, the following will be visible in Ceylon.

1.—*Partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 24th.*

		h.	m.
First contact with the Penumbra	...	6	51.7 p.m.
First contact with the Shadow	...	8	12.2—
Middle of the Eclipse	...	9	5 —
Last contact with the Shadow	...	9	57.6—
Last contact with the Penumbra	...	11	18.3—

2.—*Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 5th.*

		h.	m.
First contact with the Penumbra	...	0	12.2 a.m.
First contact with the Shadow	...	2	4.6—
Middle of the Eclipse	...	2	31.7—
Last contact with the Shadow	...	2	58.8—
Last contact with the Penumbra	...	4	51.2—

COLOMBO TIME.

Ceylon being so far towards the East or Sun-rising, it is already mid-day here when it is morning in England. The day here is farther advanced than at Greenwich 5 hours 19 minutes and 33 seconds, which must therefore be added to the time in England to give the time here.

The quantities given under the heads "Sun's Declination," and "Equation of Time," are useful in determining the Latitude, Time, &c., according to the methods described in the various works upon Navigation and Astronomy.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension day—Holy Thurs- day.....	May 25
Martyrdom of K. Charles I....	„ 30	Restoration of K. Charles II „	29
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 12	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	June 4
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	„ 26	Trinity Sunday.....	„ 11
Ash-Wednesday.....	Mar. 1	Corpus Christi.....	„ 15
St. David.....	„ 1	Accession of Q. Victoria.....	„ 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.....	„ 5	Proclamation.....	„ 21
St. Patrick.....	„ 17	St. John Baptist—Midsum- mer day.....	„ 24
Annunciation—Lady-day....	„ 25	Birth of Prince Albert.....	Aug. 26
Palm Sunday.....	Apr. 9	St. Michael—Michaelmas day	Sep. 29
Good Friday.....	„ 14	Gunpowder Plot.....	Nov. 5
EASTER SUNDAY.....	„ 16	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	„ 9
Low Sunday.....	„ 23	St. Andrew.....	„ 30
St. George.....	„ 23	1st Sunday in Advent.....	Dec. 3
Rogation Sunday.....	May 21	St. Thomas.....	„ 21
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	„ 24	Christmas day.....	„ 25

HOLIDAYS.

GOVERNMENT.

Jan. 1...Sun. [Mon.] New Year's day.	June 28...Wed., Queen's Coronation day.
Mar. 1...Wed., Ash-Wednesday.	Aug. 26...Sat., P. Albert's Birthday.
April 14...Fri., Good Friday.	Nov. 9...Thurs., Prince of Wales' Birthday.
— 17...Mon. } Easter Holidays.	Dec. { 26 Tues. } Christmas — 18...Tue. } holidays.
May 24...Wed., Queen's Birthday.	
— 25...Thurs., Ascension day.	

BANK.

New-year's day.

Good Friday.

Christmas day.

THE CALENDAR.
1854.

CLASS.	NO.
1854	RCO
1854	38123
CLASS.	PRO.
1854	IND.
1854	RE-TO
1854	RE-TO

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The rains which accompany the setting in of the N. E. monsoon are usually over, the soil is still moist, the sky is clear, and the nights cold, with an along-shore or land wind blowing, which must be guarded against. Therm. Max. 86.2. Min. 73.4. Mean 79.8.

TRINCOMALIE.—The rains of the N. E. monsoon are now generally over. Strong winds from N. E. Fine weather throughout and most pleasant. Therm. Max. 82. Min. 71. Mean 78.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 6d. 9h. 7m. A. M. | LAST QUARTER 22d. 6h. 4m. A. M.
FULL MOON... 14 2 31 P. M. | NEW MOON ... 28 10 31 P. M.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter.	
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time		January 1.—16' 18" 2 January 16.—16 17 7	PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° /	m. s.	h. m.		
SUN. 1	S. 23 1	+ 3 51	8 8 A.M.		1st after Christmas.
M. 2	22 56	4 20	9 6		Calcutta retaken, 1757.
T. 3	22 50	4 48	9 56		
W. 4	22 44	5 15	10 42		West Indies discover'd, 1492.
Th. 5	22 38	5 42	11 24		
F. 6	22 31	6 9	0 5 P.M.		Epiphany. [ted, 1549.
S. 7	22 23	6 35	0 45		Common Prayer Book enact-
SUN. 8	22 15	7 1	1 24		1st after Epiphany.
M. 9	22 7	7 26	2 6		Nelson's Funeral, 1806.
T. 10	21 58	7 50	2 50		War dec. agt. Kandy, 1815.
W. 11	21 49	8 14	3 36		Trincomalie taken, 1795.
Th. 12	21 39	8 38	4 26		[1822.
F. 13	21 29	9 0	5 17		Greece decl. Independent,
S. 14	21 19	9 22	6 8		
SUN. 15	21 8	9 44	7 0		2d after Epiphany.
M. 16	20 57	10 4	7 48		Battle of Corunna, 1809.
T. 17	20 45	10 24	8 37		Mozart born, 1756.
W. 18	20 33	10 44	9 26		Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826.
Th. 19	20 21	11 2	10 12		Capture of Aden, 1839.
F. 20	20 8	11 20	11 0		1st English Parliament, 1269.
S. 21	19 55	11 37	11 50		Louis XVI. behd., 1793.
SUN. 22	19 41	11 54			3rd after Epiphany.
M. 23	19 27	12 9	0 40 A.M.		William Pitt died, 1806.
T. 24	19 13	12 24	1 36		Handel born, 1683.
W. 25	18 58	12 38	2 35		Robert Boyle born, 1627.
Th. 26	18 43	12 52	3 39		Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
F. 27	18 28	13 4	4 44		
S. 28	18 12	13 16	5 47		Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
SUN. 29	17 56	13 27	6 48		4th after Epiphany.
M. 30	17 40	13 37	7 41		K. Charles I. behd., 1649.
T. 31	17 23	13 46	8 30		Guy Fawkes executed, 1606.

SUN.	1	
M.	2	
T.	3	
W.	4	
Th.	5	
F.	6	
S.	7	
SUN.	8	
M.	9	
T.	10	
W.	11	
Th.	12	
F.	13	
S.	14	
SUN.	15	
M.	16	
T.	17	
W.	18	
Th.	19	
F.	20	
S.	21	
SUN.	22	
M.	23	
T.	24	
W.	25	
Th.	26	
F.	27	
S.	28	
SUN.	29	
M.	30	
T.	31	

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THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The along-shore wind (a strong parching wind from the N. E.) often continues to blow the greater part of this month night and day. It carries off the moisture of the ground and the skin rapidly, and gives rheumatism, &c. to those who expose themselves incautiously to it. Therm. Max. 89. Min. 72.1. Mean 79.8.

TRINCOMALIE.—Fine weather throughout, wind N. E. but more moderate. Occasional land wind after midnight and very cold. Therm. Max. 83. Min. 72. Mean 79.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 5d. 3h. 56m. A. M. | LAST QUARTER 20d. 4h. 3m. P. M.
FULL MOON... 13 8 16 ——— | NEW MOON ... 27 '9 58 ———

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter. February 1.—16' 15" 8 February 16.—16 13 1
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		
	° /	m. s.	h. m.	PARTICULAR DAYS.
W. 1	S. 17 6	+ 13 55	9 16 A. M.	Battle of Mortimer's Cross,
Th. 2	16 49	14 2	9 58	Candlemas Day. [1461.
F. 3	16 31	14 9	10 39	Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
S. 4	16 14	14 15	11 20	
SUN. 5	15 56	14 20	0 1 P. M.	5th after Epiphany.
M. 6	15 37	14 24	0 45	Charles II. died, 1685.
T. 7	15 19	14 27	1 31	
W. 8	15 0	14 30	2 18	Mary Q. of Scots behd., 1587.
Th. 9	14 41	14 32	3 9	[ried, 1840.
F. 10	14 21	14 33	4 2	H. M. Queen Victoria mar-
S. 11	14 2	14 33	4 54	
SUN. 12	13 42	14 32	5 44	Septuagesima. [1820.
M. 13	13 22	14 31	6 33	Duke de Berri assassinated,
T. 14	13 1	14 29	7 23	Capture of Kandy, 1815.
W. 15	12 41	14 26	8 11	Wn. Hastings Impchd. 1788.
Th. 16	12 20	14 22	8 58	Capitulation of Colombo.
F. 17	11 59	14 18	9 48	Bat. of Meanee, 1843. [1796.
S. 18	11 38	14 13	10 38	Kandian King taken, 1815.
SUN. 19	11 17	14 7	11 30	Galileo born, 1564.
M. 20	10 55	14 1	—	Hydrabad sur., 1843.
T. 21	10 34	13 54	0 27 A. M.	
W. 22	10 12	13 47	1 27	Lord Bacon born, 1561.
Th. 23	9 50	13 38	2 28	Cato street Conspiracy, 1820.
F. 24	9 28	13 30	3 32	French Revolution, 1848.
S. 25	9 6	13 20	4 31	[Sunday.
SUN. 26	8 43	13 10	5 27	Quinquagesima. — Shrove
M. 27	8 21	12 60	6 18	Battle of Orthes, 1814.
T. 28	7 58	12 49	7 6	Shrove Tuesday.

W.	1	
Th.	2	
F.	3	
S.	4	
SUN.	5	
M.	6	
T.	7	
W.	8	
Th.	9	
F.	10	
S.	11	
SUN.	12	
M.	13	
T.	14	
W.	15	
Th.	16	
F.	17	
S.	18	
SUN.	19	
M.	20	
T.	21	
W.	22	
Th.	23	
F.	24	
S.	25	
SUN.	26	
M.	27	
T.	28	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The dry earth now receives far more heat from the sun than it parts with by evaporation or terrestrial radiation. The weather is becoming very warm. Notwithstanding the alternate sea breezes by day and land winds by night, the heat is oppressive compared with that of the rest of the year. Therm. Max. 88° 1. Min. 74. Mean 81° 8.

TRINCOMALIE.—Fine weather throughout, wind more moderate and veers round to E. N. E. and East with morning land wind. Towards the end of the month the weather becomes warm. Therm. Max. 86. Min. 72. Mean 81.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 7d. 0h. 29m. A.M. | LAST QUARTER 21d. 11h. 21m. P.M.
FULL MOON ... 14 11 12 P.M. | NEW MOON.... 28 40 11 —

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter.	
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		March 1.—16' 10" 1 March 16.—16 6 3	PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.		
W. 1	S. 7 35	+ 12 37	7 51 A. M.		[<i>nesday.</i> St. David's day.— <i>Ash Wed-</i>
Th. 2	7 13	12 25	8 31		Rev. J. Wesley died, 1791.
F. 3	6 50	12 13	9 14		Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy knight-
S. 4	6 27	11 59	9 56		[ed, 1842.
SUN. 5	6 3	11 46	10 39		<i>Quadragesima</i> —1st in <i>Lent.</i>
M. 6	5 40	11 32	11 24		
T. 7	5 17	11 17	0 12 P. M.		Union of Scotland with Eng-
W. 8	4 54	11 3	1 2		[land, 1707.
Th. 9	4 30	10 47	1 54		David Rizzio murd., 1566.
F. 10	4 7	10 32	2 46		
S. 11	3 43	10 16	3 37		Benjamin West died, 1820.
SUN. 12	3 20	9 59	4 28		2nd in <i>Lent.</i> Chelsea Hos-
M. 13	2 56	9 43	5 17		[pital founded, 1682.
T. 14	2 32	9 26	6 6		
W. 15	2 9	9 9	6 53		Bogue Forts destroyed, 1842.
Th. 16	1 45	8 51	7 41		Netherlands made a kingdom,
F. 17	1 21	8 34	8 32		St. Patrick's day. [1815.
S. 18	0 58	8 16	9 26		Pr. Louisa Alberta b., 1848.
SUN. 19	0 34	7 58	10 22		3rd in <i>Lent.</i>
M. 20	S. 0 10	7 40	11 21		Sir I. Newton died, 1727.
T. 21	N. 0 13	7 22	—		Battle of Alexandria, 1801.
W. 22	0 37	7 4	0 23 A. M.		Riots at Toronto, 1849.
Th. 23	1 1	6 45	1 24		Laplace born, 1749.
F. 24	1 24	6 27	2 23		Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.
S. 25	1 48	6 9	3 19		<i>Annunciation</i> .—Lady Day.
SUN. 26	2 12	5 50	4 10		4th in <i>Lent.</i>
M. 27	2 35	5 32	4 58		Peace of Amiens, 1802.
T. 28	2 59	5 13	5 42		Abercrombie killed, 1801.
W. 29	3 22	4 55	6 25		Capitulation of Paris, 1814.
Th. 30	3 45	4 36	7 6		Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
F. 31	4 9	4 18	7 48		Allies entered Paris, 1814.

W.	1	
Th.	2	
F.	3	
S.	4	
SUN.	5	
M.	6	
T.	7	
W.	8	
Th.	9	
F.	10	
S.	11	
SUN.	12	
M.	13	
T.	14	
W.	15	
Th.	16	
F.	17	
S.	18	
SUN.	19	
M.	20	
T.	21	
W.	22	
Th.	23	
F.	24	
S.	25	
SUN.	26	
M.	27	
T.	28	
W.	29	
Th.	30	
F.	31	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—Indications of the approach of the S. W. monsoon are to be observed in a ground swell in the sea and S. W. breeze more steady than the sea breeze of last month. The temperature, however, continues to rise, and all who can, leave for the mountains. Therm. Max. 88.5. Min. 73.1. Mean 81.7.

TRINCOMALIE.—This is the most oppressive month in the year. The sea breeze light from the Eastward which dies away soon after sunset and remains calm all night with the Therm: seldom lower than 86. Therm. Max. 90. Min. 77. Mean 84.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 5d. 8h. 42m. P.M. | LAST QUARTER 20d. 5h. 33m. A.M.
FULL MOON ... 13 11 16 A.M. | NEW MOON ... 27 11 34 —

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter.	
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		April 1.—16' 1" 8 April 16.—15 57' 8	PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.		
S. 1	N. 4 32	+ 4 0	8 31 A.M.		Battle of the Baltic, 1801.
SUN. 2	4 55	3 42	9 16		5th in Lent.
M. 3	5 18	3 24	10 4		
T. 4	5 41	3 6	10 52		[1753.
W. 5	6 4	2 48	11 44		British Museum instituted,
Th. 6	6 26	2 31	0 35 P.M.		Albert Durer died, 1528.
F. 7	6 49	2 13	1 27		Victory of Sir R. Sale, Jel-
S. 8	7 11	1 56	2 17		[ahabad, 1842.
SUN. 9	7 34	1 39	3 7		Palm Sunday.
M. 10	7 56	1 22	3 56		Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
T. 11	8 18	1 6	4 45		
W. 12	8 40	0 50	5 33		Peace of Utrecht, 1713.
Th. 13	9 2	0 34	6 23		Rodney's Victory, 1782.
F. 14	9 24	0 18	7 16		Good Friday.
S. 15	9 45	0 3	8 13		
SUN. 16	10 6	— 0 12	9 14		Easter Sunday.—1st Indian
M. 17	10 28	0 26	10 16		[Railway opened, 1853
T. 18	10 49	0 41	11 19		
W. 19	11 9	0 54	—		Lord Exmouth born, 1757.
Th. 20	11 30	1 7	0 18 A.M.		
F. 21	11 51	1 20	1 15		Brazil discovered, 1500.
S. 22	12 11	1 33	2 7		Duke of Sussex died, 1843.
SUN. 23	12 31	1 44	2 56		Low Sunday.—St. George's
M. 24	12 51	1 56	3 40		[day.
T. 25	13 11	2 7	4 22		Princess Alice born, 1843.
W. 26	13 30	2 17	5 3		
Th. 27	13 49	2 27	5 42		Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
F. 28	14 8	2 36	6 26		Chaucer died, 1434.
S. 29	14 27	2 45	7 10		
SUN. 30	14 46	2 54	7 57		2nd after Easter.

S.	1	
SUN.	2	
M.	3	
T.	4	
W.	5	
Th.	6	
F.	7	
S.	8	
SUN.	9	
M.	10	
T.	11	
W.	12	
Th.	13	
F.	14	
S.	15	
SUN.	16	
M.	17	
T.	18	
W.	19	
Th.	20	
F.	21	
S.	22	
SUN.	23	
M.	24	
T.	25	
W.	26	
Th.	27	
F.	28	
S.	29	
SUN.	30	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—By the middle of this month, genial showers usually begin to fall. The wind is steadily in the S. W. and towards the close of the month there are usually thunder and lightning in the afternoons in the S. W. with heavy showers, each preceded by a squall. Therm. Max. 87. Min. 74.7. Mean 82.

TRINCOMALIE.—A few showers generally precede the S. W. monsoon, which usually sets in about the 2d week, with very strong winds, fine dry, but hot weather to the end, the breeze extremely refreshing as soon as the Sun sets. Therm. Max. 90. Min. 79. Mean 84.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 5d. 2h. 49m. P.M. | LAST QUARTER 19d. 11h. 52m. A.M.
FULL MOON... 12 8 56 — | NEW MOON ... 26 9 7 P.M.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter. May 1.—15' 53" 9 May 16.—15 50 7
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.	PARTICULAR DAYS.
M. 1	N. 15 4	—3 1	8 46 A.M.	Prince Arthur Wm. Patrick [Albert born, 1850.
T. 2	15 22	3 9	9 36	
W. 3	15 40	3 16	10 27	
Th. 4	15 57	3 22	11 18	[1821.
F. 5	16 14	3 28	0 9 P.M.	Bonaparte died at St. Helena,
S. 6	16 31	3 33	0 57	Sir R. Cotton died, 1631.
SUN. 7	16 48	3 37	1 47	3rd after Easter.
M. 8	17 5	3 42	2 35	
T. 9	17 21	3 45	3 22	Corp. & Test. Acts repealed,
W. 10	17 37	3 48	4 11	[1828.
Th. 11	17 52	3 51	5 3	Rangoon taken, 1824.
F. 12	18 7	3 52	5 59	
S. 13	18 22	3 54	6 59	Birth of Budha, B. C. 623.
SUN. 14	18 37	3 54	8 1	4th after Easter.
M. 15	18 51	3 54	9 7	Cuvier died, 1832.
T. 16	19 5	3 54	10 10	
W. 17	19 19	3 53	11 10	Pr. Talleyrand died, 1848.—
Th. 18	19 33	3 51	—	[Trial by Jury instit., 970
F. 19	19 46	3 49	0 4 A.M.	Bassin taken, 1852.
S. 20	19 58	3 46	0 55	Columbus died, 1506.
SUN. 21	20 11	3 43	1 40	Rogation Sunday.
M. 22	20 23	3 39	2 21	First Railway Act, 1801.
T. 23	20 34	3 34	3 2	Linnæus born, 1707.
W. 24	20 46	3 29	3 43	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Th. 25	20 57	3 24	4 25	Ascension Day, Holy Thurs.
F. 26	21 7	3 18	5 7	[Prs. Helena born, 1846.
S. 27	21 18	3 11	5 51	Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.
SUN. 28	21 28	3 4	6 40	6th after Easter.
M. 29	21 37	2 57	7 29	Restoration of K. Chas. II.
T. 30	21 46	2 49	8 20	
W. 31	21 55	2 41	9 12	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.

M.	1	
T.	2	
W.	3	
Th.	4	
F.	5	
S.	6	
SUN.	7	
M.	8	
T.	9	
W.	10	
Th.	11	
F.	12	
S.	13	
SUN.	14	
M.	15	
T.	16	
W.	17	
Th.	18	
F.	19	
S.	20	
SUN.	21	
M.	22	
T.	23	
W.	24	
Th.	25	
F.	26	
S.	27	
SUN.	28	
M.	29	
T.	30	
W.	31	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—It now rains heavily with squalls from the S. W. The sky often clouded for a fortnight ; but it seldom rains 24 hours without intermission. Therm. Max. 84·8. Min. 74·9. Mean 81·9.

TRINCOMALEE.—Strong winds from S. W. throughout, fine dry weather, clear atmosphere. Therm. Max. 90. Min. 70. Mean 84.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 4d. 6h. 0m. A.M. | LAST QUARTER 17d. 7h. 33m. P.M.
FULL MOON ... 11 4 50 — | NEW MOON ... 25 5 21 —

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter.	
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		June 1.—15' 46" 1	June 16.—15 46 5
	°	'	h. m.	PARTICULAR DAYS.	
Th. 1	N. 22	3	— 2 32	10 3 A.M.	N. Poussin born, 1594.
F. 2	22	11	2 33	10 52	No Popery Riots, 1780.
S. 3	22	19	2 13	11 38	Peace of Paris, 1814.
SUN. 4	22	26	2 3	0 25 P.M.	Pentecost.—Whit Sunday.
M. 5	22	33	1 53	1 12	Gas Lights, 1807.
T. 6	22	40	1 43	1 59	P. Corneille born, 1606.
W. 7	22	46	1 32	2 48	Reform Bill signed, 1832.
Th. 8	22	51	1 21	3 42	Seven Bishops sent to the
F. 9	22	56	1 10	4 38	[Tower, 1688.
S. 10	23	1	0 58	5 41	
SUN. 11	23	6	0 46	6 48	Trinity Sunday.
M. 12	23	10	0 34	7 54	
T. 13	23	13	0 22	8 58	Sir Colin Campbell d., 1847.
W. 14	23	17	0 10	9 57	
Th. 15	23	19	+ 0 3	10 50	Corpus Christi. — Magna
F. 16	23	22	0 16	11 37	[Charta signed, 1215.
S. 17	23	24	0 28	—	Addison died, 1719.
SUN. 18	23	25	0 41	0 22 A.M.	1st after Trinity.—Waterloo,
M. 19	23	26	0 54	1 3	[1815.
T. 20	23	27	1 7	1 43	Queen's Accession, 1837.
W. 21	23	28	1 20	2 25	Queen Proclaimed, 1837.
Th. 22	23	27	1 33	3 6	
F. 23	23	27	1 47	3 50	Stamp Duties instit., 1694.
S. 24	23	26	2 0	4 36	Midsummer Day.
SUN. 25	23	25	2 12	5 26	2nd after Trinity.
M. 26	23	23	2 25	6 16	George IV. died, 1830.
T. 27	23	21	2 38	7 8	Battle of Pultowa, 1709.
W. 28	23	18	2 50	7 58	Queen's Coronation, 1838.
Th. 29	23	15	3 3	8 48	
F. 30	23	12	3 15	9 36	

Th.	1	
F.	2	
S.	3	
SUN.	4	
M.	5	
T.	6	
W.	7	
Th.	8	
F.	9	
S.	10	
SUN.	11	
M.	12	
T.	13	
W.	14	
Th.	15	
F.	16	
S.	17	
SUN.	18	
M.	19	
T.	20	
W.	21	
Th.	22	
F.	23	
S.	24	
SUN.	25	
M.	26	
T.	27	
W.	28	
Th.	29	
F.	30	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The rains are now mostly over and a steady S. W. w. blows day and night, perfectly balmy and innocent, but often strong ; difference between the wet and dry thermometer seldom exceeding Therm. Max. 84. Min. 74.9. Mean 80.2.

TRINCOMALIE.—Strong winds from S. W., clear weather, occasional (sometimes very violent) squalls from N. W. with lightning, thunder and heavy rain for an hour, cooling the air greatly, and the excessive heat of the monsoon may be considered over. Therm. Max. 89. Min. 76. Mean 83.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 3d. 6h. 11m. P.M. | LAST QUARTER 17d. 5h. 44m. A.M.
FULL MOON ... 10 11 44 A.M. | NEW MOON 25^o 8 36

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	PARTICULAR DAYS.
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		
	° /	m. s.	h. m.	
S. 1	N. 23 8	+ 3 26	10 32 A.M.	War with Hyder, 1779.
SUN. 2	23 4	3 38	11 7	3rd after Trinity.—Sir R
M. 3	22 59	3 49	11 53	[Peel died, 1850]
T. 4	22 54	4 0	0 39 P.M.	Decl. American Ind., 1776.
W. 5	22 49	4 11	1 29	Algiers taken by the French.
Th. 6	22 43	4 21	2 22	Chusan capt., 1840. [1829.
F. 7	22 37	4 31	3 21	
S. 8	22 30	4 40	4 24	Peace of Tilsit, 1807.
SUN. 9	22 24	4 50	5 31	4th after Trinity.
M. 10	22 16	4 58	6 37	[1584.
T. 11	22 8	5 7	7 39	Pr. of Orange assassinated,
W. 12	22 0	5 14	8 38	French Revolution, 1789.
Th. 13	21 52	5 22	9 30	Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.
F. 14	21 43	5 29	10 16	Birmingham Riots, 1791.
S. 15	21 34	5 35	11 0	[Budha, B. C. 54.
SUN. 16	21 24	5 41	11 42	5th after Trinity.—Death of
M. 17	21 14	5 47	—	Isaac Watts born, 1674.
T. 18	21 4	5 52	0 23 A.M.	Petrarch died, 1374.
W. 19	20 53	5 56	1 5	Pr. Augusta of Cambridge
Th. 20	20 42	6 0	1 49	[born, 182.
F. 21	20 31	6 4	2 34	Lord Russell beheaded, 1683.
S. 22	20 19	6 7	3 22	[taken by storm, 1839.
SUN. 23	20 7	6 9	4 11	6th after Trinity.—Ghuzni
M. 24	19 55	6 11	5 3	Insurances began, 1696.
T. 25	19 42	6 12	5 55	
W. 26	19 29	6 12	6 45	
Th. 27	19 15	6 12	7 33	
F. 28	19 2	6 12	8 20	
S. 29	18 48	6 11	9 5	[Matelle, 1848.
SUN. 30	18 33	6 9	9 50	Engagement with Rebels at
M. 31	18 19	6 6	10 35	7th after Trinity.

S.	1	
SUN.	2	
M.	3	
T.	4	
W.	5	
Th.	6	
F.	7	
S.	8	
SUN.	9	
M.	10	
T.	11	
W.	12	
Th.	13	
F.	14	
S.	15	
SUN.	16	
M.	17	
T.	18	
W.	19	
Th.	20	
F.	21	
S.	22	
SUN.	23	
M.	24	
T.	25	
W.	26	
Th.	27	
F.	28	
S.	29	
SUN.	30	
M.	31	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—Weather the same as July, but somewhat warmer, in consequence of the smaller amount of evaporation. Therm. Max. 84. Min. 76. Mean 80.9.

TRINCOMALIE.—The wind still S. W., but occasional sea breeze from noon to sunset, attended with lightning, thunder, and passing showers. Therm. Max. 89. Min. 75. Mean 83.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FIRST QUARTER 2d.	3h. 47m. A. M.	LAST QUARTER 15d.	7h. 9m. P. M.
FULL MOON ... 8	6 37 P. M.	NEW MOON ... 23	11 20 ———
		FIRST QUARTER 31	11 26 A. M.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.		Sun's Semidiameter. August 1.—15' 47" 9 August 16.—15 50 3
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.			PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° /	m. s.	h. m.		
T. 1	N. 18 4	+ 6 3	11 23 A. M.		
W. 2	17 49	6 0	0 12 P. M.		Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
Th. 3	17 33	5 55	1 7		
F. 4	17 17	5 50	2 6		
S. 5	17 1	5 45	3 9		Chusan taken, 1840.
SUN. 6	16 45	5 38	4 15		8th after Trinity.—Prince
M. 7	16 28	5 32	5 19		[Alfred E. Albert b., 1844.
T. 8	16 11	5 24	6 19		Batavia surrendered, 1811.
W. 9	15 54	5 16	7 15		
Th. 10	15 37	5 8	8 5		Hurricane, Barbadoes, 1831.
F. 11	15 19	4 59	8 51		
S. 12	15 1	4 49	9 35		
SUN. 13	14 43	4 39	10 17		9th after Trinity.
M. 14	14 25	4 28	11 0		Printing invented, 1437.
T. 15	14 6	4 17	11 44		Sir Walter Scott born, 1771
W. 16	13 47	4 5			Ben. Jonson died, 1637.
Th. 17	13 28	3 53	0 31 A. M.		Duchess of Kent born, 1786
F. 18	13 9	3 40	1 18		
S. 19	12 49	3 27	2 8		Royal George sunk, 1782.
SUN. 20	12 30	3 13	2 58		10th after Trinity.
M. 21	12 10	2 59	3 49		
T. 22	11 50	2 44	4 39		Treaty of Peace, China, 1852
W. 23	11 29	2 29	5 28		Sir W. Herschell died, 1822
Th. 24	11 9	2 14	6 16		
F. 25	10 48	1 58	7 3		Congress of Verona, 1822.
S. 26	10 27	1 41	7 49		Prince Albert born, 1819.
SUN. 27	10 6	1 25	8 34		11th after Trinity.
M. 28	9 45	1 8	9 21		
T. 29	9 24	0 50	10 10		John Locke born, 1632.
W. 30	9 3	0 32	11 1		Torres Straits disc., 1606.
Th. 31	8 41	0 14	11 56		Bunyan died, 1688.

T.	1	
W.	2	
Th.	3	
F.	4	
S.	5	
SUN.	6	
M.	7	
T.	8	
W.	9	
Th.	10	
F.	11	
S.	12	
SUN.	13	
M.	14	
T.	15	
W.	16	
Th.	17	
F.	18	
S.	19	
SUN.	20	
M.	21	
T.	22	
W.	23	
Th.	24	
F.	25	
S.	26	
SUN.	27	
M.	28	
T.	29	
W.	30	
Th.	31	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—Weather the same as July and August, but warmer in consequence of the smaller amount of evaporation. These months are usually cool, however, compared with March, April and May, and towards the end of this month heavy showers fall. Therm. Max. 85. Min. 75. Mean 80.9.

TRINCOMALIE.—Land and sea breezes, towards sunset lightning, thunder, and occasional showers, calm oppressive nights. Therm. Max. 89. Min. 75. Mean 82.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FULL MOON... 7d. 2h. 38m. A. M. | NEW MOON... 22d. 1h. 23m. P. M.
LAST QUARTER 14 11 50 — | FIRST QUARTER 29 5 57 —

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.		Sun's Semidiameter.
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time			September 1.—15' 53" .6 September 16.—15 57 .3
					PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.		
F. 1	N. 8 19	0 5	0 57 P.M.		
S. 2	7 57	0 24	1 59		Fire of London, 1666.
SUN. 3	7 35	0 43	3 3		12th after Trinity.
M. 4	7 13	1 2	4 3		
T. 5	6 51	1 22	4 59		Malta taken, 1800.
W. 6	6 29	1 42	5 52		Scottish Rebellion, 1715.
Th. 7	6 6	2 2	6 39		Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.
F. 8	5 44	2 23	7 26		
S. 9	5 21	2 43	8 9		Bat. of Flodden Field, 1513.
SUN. 10	4 59	3 4	8 53		13th after Trinity.
M. 11	4 36	3 25	9 37		Battle of Limbach, 1793.
T. 12	4 13	3 45	10 24		
W. 13	3 50	4 6	11 12		Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
Th. 14	3 27	4 28	12 0 M.		New York surr., 1776.
F. 15	3 4	4 49			Marshal Turenne b., 1611.
S. 16	2 41	5 10	0 51 A.M.		
SUN. 17	2 17	5 31	1 42		14th after Trinity.
M. 18	1 54	5 52	2 33		Quebec capitulated, 1759.
T. 19	1 31	6 13	3 22		Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
W. 20	1 7	6 34	4 10		
Th. 21	0 44	6 55	4 57		Sir W. Scott died, 1832.
F. 22	N. 0 22	7 16	5 45		
S. 23	S. 0 3	7 37	6 31		
SUN. 24	0 26	7 57	7 18		15th after Trinity.
M. 25	0 50	8 18	8 7		Colombus' 2d voyage, 1492.
T. 26	1 13	8 38	8 58		Lord Collingwood b., 1750.
W. 27	1 36	8 58	9 53		
Th. 28	1 0	9 18	11 1		Sir W. Jones born, 1746.
F. 29	2 23	9 38	11 53		Michaelmas Day.
S. 30	2 47	9 57	12 55 P.M.		

F.	1	
S.	2	
SUN.	3	
M.	4	
T.	5	
W.	6	
Th.	7	
F.	8	
S.	9	
SUN.	10	
M.	11	
T.	12	
W.	13	
Th.	14	
F.	15	
S.	16	
SUN.	17	
M.	18	
T.	19	
W.	20	
Th.	21	
F.	22	
S.	23	
SUN.	24	
M.	25	
T.	26	
W.	27	
Th.	28	
F.	29	
S.	30	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The first half of this month is usually marked by rains, due to the N.E. monsoon, which are very heavy though of short duration. By these the air is cooled and the soil refreshed, though extensive inundations often result. Therm. Max. 86·4. Min. 73·6. Mean 80·1.

TRINCONALIE.—Land and sea breezes with occasional showers; towards the end of the month gloomy weather. Therm. Max. 87. Min. 74. Mean 81.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FULL MOON ... 6d. 0h. 56m. P. M. | NEW MOON ... 22d. 2h. 44m. A. M.
LAST QUARTER 14 7 3 A. M. | FIRST QUARTER 29 0 23 —

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.			MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.		Sun's Semidiameter. October 1.—16' 1" 4 October 16.—16 5 5
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time				PARTICULAR DAYS.
	°	'	m. s.	h. m.		
SUN. 1	S. 3	10	—10 17	1 54	P.M.	16th after Trinity.
M. 2	3	33	10 36	2 50		
T. 3	3	57	10 54	3 41		
W. 4	4	20	11 13	4 29		Bishop Heber died, 1833.
Th. 5	4	43	11 31	5 15		
F. 6	5	6	11 49	6 1		Louis Philippe born, 1773.
S. 7	5	29	12 6	6 45		Peace with America, 1783.
SUN. 8	5	52	12 23	7 28		17th after Trinity.
M. 9	6	15	12 39	8 14		Benjamin West born, 1738.
T. 10	6	38	12 55	9 2		
W. 11	7	0	13 11	9 51		America discovered, 1492.
Th. 12	7	23	13 26	10 41		
F. 13	7	46	13 40	11 34		Queenstown taken, 1812.
S. 14	8	8	13 54	—		The Conquest, 1066.
SUN. 15	8	30	14 8	0 25	A.M.	18th after Trinity.
M. 16	8	53	14 21	1 14		
T. 17	9	15	14 33	2 3		
W. 18	9	37	14 44	2 50		Battle of Leipzig, 1813.
Th. 19	9	58	14 55	3 35		Dean Swift died, 1745.
F. 20	10	20	15 6	4 23		Cochin taken, 1795.
S. 21	10	42	15 16	5 9		Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
SUN. 22	11	3	15 25	5 59		19th after Trinity.
M. 23	11	24	15 33	6 51		
T. 24	11	45	15 41	7 46		Peace of Westphalia, 1648.
W. 25	12	6	15 48	8 44		Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
Th. 26	12	27	15 54	9 47		
F. 27	12	47	16 0	10 49		Cuba discovered, 1492.
S. 28	13	7	16 5	11 49		
SUN. 29	13	27	16 9	0 45	P.M.	20th after Trinity.
M. 30	13	47	16 12	1 38		
T. 31	14	7	16 15	2 26		Hallow Even.

SUN.	1	
M.	2	
T.	3	
W.	4	
Th.	5	
F.	6	
S.	7	
SUN.	8	
M.	9	
T.	10	
W.	11	
Th.	12	
F.	13	
S.	14	
SUN.	15	
M.	16	
T.	17	
W.	18	
Th.	19	
F.	20	
S.	21	
SUN.	22	
M.	23	
T.	24	
W.	25	
Th.	26	
F.	27	
S.	28	
SUN.	29	
M.	30	
T.	31	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The pleasant weather of the latter part of October is usually continued to the middle of this month, when thunder clouds gather every afternoon in the N. E. followed by night rains and land winds. Therm. Max. 87·5. Min. 70·9. Mean 78·86.

TRINCOMALIE.—Variable winds, sky overcast, squalls, lightning, thunder, and occasional heavy rains, until the third week, when the N. E. wind generally sets in strong with more constant rain. Therm. Max. 84. Min. 72. Mean 77.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FULL MOON ... 5d. 2h. 21m. A. M. | NEWMOON ... 20d. 3h. 21m. P.M.
LAST QUARTER 13 3 28 ——— | FIRST QUARTER 27 8 0 A.M.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.	Sun's Semidiameter.	
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time.		November 1.—16' 9" ·7 November 16.—16 13 ·1	PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.		
W. 1	S. 14 26	—16 16	3 10 P.M.		Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755.
Th. 2	14 45	16 18	3 53		Duke of Kent born, 1767.
F. 3	15 4	16 18	4 3·5		[1688.
S. 4	15 23	16 17	5 20		King William III. landed,
SUN. 5	15 41	16 16	6 6		21st after Trinity.—Gun-
M. 6	15 59	16 14	6 53		[powder Plot, 1605.
T. 7	16 17	16 11	7 41		First Newspaper, 1665.
W. 8	16 35	16 7	8 32		Milton died, 1674.
Th. 9	16 52	16 2	9 23		Prince of Wales born, 1841.
F. 10	17 9	15 56	10 15		Luther born, 1483.
S. 11	17 26	15 50	11 6		
SUN. 12	17 42	15 43	11 55		22nd after Trinity.
M. 13	17 58	15 34	—		
T. 14	18 14	15 25	0 42 A.M.		
W. 15	18 30	15 15	1 28		Lord Chatham born, 1708.
Th. 16	18 45	15 5	2 13		Rubens born, 1577.
F. 17	19 0	14 53	2 59		Queen Charlotte died, 1818.
S. 18	19 14	14 41	3 48		City of Poonah taken, 1817
SUN. 19	19 29	14 27	4 38		23rd after Trinity.
M. 20	19 42	14 13	5 32		Pegu taken, 1852.
T. 21	19 56	13 58	6 31		Princess Royal born, 1840.
W. 22	20 9	13 42	7 34		Treaty with Scindia, 1805.
Th. 23	20 22	13 26	8 39		
F. 24	20 34	13 8	9 42		John Knox died, 1572.
S. 25	20 46	12 50	10 41		
SUN. 26	20 57	12 32	11 35		24th after Trinity.
M. 27	21 9	12 12	0 25 P.M.		Princess Mary of Cambridge
T. 28	21 19	11 52	1 10		[b., 1833.
W. 29	21 30	11 31	1 52		Polish Revolution, 1830.
Th. 30	21 40	11 9	2 35		St. Andrew's day.

W.	1	
Th.	2	
F.	3	
S.	4	
SUN.	5	
M.	6	
T.	7	
W.	8	
Th.	9	
F.	10	
S.	11	
SUN.	12	
M.	13	
T.	14	
W.	15	
Th.	16	
F.	17	
S.	18	
SUN.	19	
M.	20	
T.	21	
W.	22	
Th.	23	
F.	24	
S.	25	
SUN.	26	
M.	27	
T.	28	
W.	29	
Th.	30	

THE WEATHER.

COLOMBO.—The rains from the N. E. of the preceding month often continue during this, usually with thunder and lightning and alternate sea breezes and land winds, so that the new year sets in with the soil saturated with moisture and colder than at any other time. Therm. Max. 85. Min. 68·9. Mean 78·4.

TRINCOMALIE.—Heavy rain with strong winds and squalls from N.E. Much lightning and thunder until towards the end of the month, when the weather clears up and is very pleasant. Therm. Max. 82. Min. 72. Mean 78.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

FULL MOON... 4d. 6h. 54m. P.M. | NEW MOON 20 3 6 A.M.
LAST QUARTER 12 11 30 — | FIRST QUARTER 26 5 57 P.M.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	GREENWICH MEAN NOON.		MOON RISES AT COLOMBO.		Sun's Semidiameter. December 1.—16' 15" 9 December 16.—16 17 6
	Sun's Declination.	Equation of Time to be applied to apparent time,			PARTICULAR DAYS.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m.		
F. 1	S. 21 49	—10 47	3 16 P. M.		Buonaparte crowned, 1804.
S. 2	21 58	10 24	3 59		Queen Adelaide died, 1849.
SUN. 3	22 7	10 1	4 45		1st in Advent.
M. 4	22 15	9 37	5 34		
T. 5	22 23	9 12	6 24		Mozart died, 1792.
W. 6	22 30	8 47	7 16		Insurr. in Canada, 1837.
Th. 7	22 38	8 21	8 7		
F. 8	22 44	7 55	8 59		Milton born, 1608.
S. 9	22 50	7 29	9 48		Mauritiussurrendered, 1810.
SUN. 10	22 56	7 1	10 35		2nd in Advent.
M. 11	23 1	6 34	11 21		
T. 12	23 6	6 6	—		New Zealand discov. 1642.
W. 13	23 10	5 38	0 5 A. M.		
Th. 14	23 14	5 9	0 51		Washington died, 1799.
F. 15	23 17	4 40	1 35		
S. 16	23 20	4 11	2 24		Cromwell dec. Protector 1653
SUN. 17	23 23	3 41	3 15		3rd in Advent.
M. 18	23 24	3 12	4 12		
T. 19	23 26	2 42	5 12		Battle of Niagara, 1813.
W. 20	23 27	2 12	6 17		Louis Napoleon procl. 1848.
Th. 21	23 28	1 42	7 24		Battle of Feroozeshah, 1845.
F. 22	23 28	1 12	8 28		Insurrection, Jamaica, 1831.
S. 23	23 27	0 41	9 28		
SUN. 24	23 26	0 11	10 20		4th in Advent.
M. 25	23 25	+0 19	11 8		Christmas Day.—Newton b.
T. 26	23 23	0 48	11 52		[1642.
W. 27	23 21	1 18	0 34 P. M.		
Th. 28	23 18	1 48	1 16		
F. 29	23 15	2 17	1 59		
S. 30	23 11	2 46	2 43		Treaty with Scindia, 1803.
SUN. 31	23 7	3 15	3 29		1st after Christmas.

F.	1	
S.	2	
SUN.	3	
M.	4	
T.	5	
W.	6	
Th.	7	
F.	8	
S.	9	
SUN.	10	
M.	11	
T.	12	
W.	13	
Th.	14	
F.	15	
S.	16	
SUN.	17	
M.	18	
T.	19	
W.	20	
Th.	21	
F.	22	
S.	23	
SUN.	24	
M.	25	
T.	26	
W.	27	
Th.	28	
F.	29	
S.	30	
SUN.	31	

Account of the Calendar.

The JULIAN or COMMON CIVIL YEAR* is that which is employed in chronology. It is in effect a solar year, commonly containing a certain number of whole days, the odd hours and minutes being set aside to render the computation of time in the common concerns of life more easy, and consists of 365 days or 13 months, 1 day; or 52 week 1 day, for three years together; but every fourth year a day (or in the four year 6 hours for each year) being added to February, it then contains 366 days; this is called *bissextile* or *leap year*, consequently the mean Julian year, will be 365 day 6 hours.

The MEAN SOLAR, ASTRONOMICAL, TROPICAL, NATURAL, or EQUINOCTIAL YEAR is the true standard of time, and is the period of time in which the earth performs a revolution about the sun, or passes from the first point of *Aries* to the same first point of *Aries* again; and has been assumed, according to Bessel (see *Connaissance des Temps*, 1831, Additions, p. 154.), equal to 365.242218 mean solar days = 365d 5h. 48m. 47.6352s.

Although the Julian method of intercalation is perhaps the most convenient that could be adopted; yet, as the science of astronomy advanced the length of the astronomical year was found to be shorter than the Julian correction supposes by 11m. 12.3648s., it could not, without correction, very long answer the purpose for which it was devised, namely, that of preserving always the same interval of time between the commencement of the year and the equinox, and thus would a degree of confusion be introduced into the relative divisions of the year, and be productive of great inconvenience: at length it was discovered that an error of one day too much would take place in 129 years (for as 11m. 12.3648s. : 1 year : : 1d. : x); but in the time of Cæsar the length of the year was an astronomical element so very well determined. In the course of a few centuries, however, the equinox sensibly retrograded towards the beginning of the year in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes. When the Julian calendar was introduced, the equinox fell on the 25th of March; at the time of the Council of Nice, which was held *Anno Domini* 325, it fell on the 21st of March. This imperfection of the calendar was noticed as early as the time of the Venerable Bede; but the reformation of it did not take place till many centuries after: *Petrus ab Alliaco* and *Cusa*, two learned Cardinals, not only pointed out these imperfections to the Councils of Constance and Lateran, but suggested the means for its correction; and in A. D. 1474, *Pope Sixtus the 10th* engaged *Regiomontanus*, an eminent mathematician, in this task of reform, though from the circumstance of the death of *Regiomontanus* the project was not carried into effect. And when the reformation was made, in 1582, the equinox had retrograded to the 11th of March; therefore, in order to make the calendar more correct, *Pope Gregory the XIIIth* invited *Clavius* and *Cicconius*, the most celebrated astronomers and mathematicians of the age, with others, to superintend the reconstruction of the calendar: they having found that by the introduction of the bissextile days, a difference had arisen of ten days between the calendar and actual time, owing to the odd minutes and seconds which the bissextile year occasioned the calendar to exceed the true period of the sun's progress, the *Pope* then issued a brief, in the month of March 1582, in which he abolished the use of the ancient calendar. And in order to restore the commencement of the year to the same place in the seasons that it had occupied at the time of the Council of Nice, Gregory directed the day following the feast of St. Francis, that is to say, the 5th of October, to be reckoned the 15th of that month. By this regulation the vernal equinox, which now happened on the 11th of March, was restored to the 21st. This last amendment of the calendar having taken place under the direction of *Pope Gregory the XIIIth*, was, out of respect to him, called the *Gregorian* or *New Style*, in opposition to the *Julian* or *Old Style*, and has been adopted by almost every Christian nation. The *Gregorian Style* was immediately acceded to by all those parts of Europe which were under the papal authority, but the Protestants adhered to the *Julian Style* with obstinate pertinacity; and the Protestants of Germany have the credit of having first rectified such inconsistency, by throwing eleven days out of their calendar in 1700; while it is worthy of remark, that the Russians, regardless of

* The first Julian year commenced with the first of January of the 46th before the birth of Christ and 708 from the foundation of the city of Rome.

propriety, still adhere to the Julian style, and therefore, by another centurial leap-year having occurred, viz. in the year 1800, they now differ from us 12 days in their date of time. Now as the error of the Julian intercalation was found to amount to three days in 400 years, he ordered intercalations to be omitted on all the centenary years, excepting those which are multiples of 400. According to the Gregorian rule of intercalation, therefore, to know when it is *bisextile* or *leap year*, divide the year by 4, and the remainder shows how long it is after leap year; if nothing remains it is leap year, excepting the centurial years, which are only leap years when divisible by 4 after suppressing the two zeros. Thus 1600 and 2000 are leap years, because 16 and 20 are divisible by 4; but 1700, 1800, and 1900 are common years, and so on, because 17, 18, and 19 are not divisible by 4, but these would have been leap years by the Julian calendar. As the Gregorian method of intercalation has been adopted in all Christian countries, Russia excepted, it becomes interesting to examine with what degree of accuracy it reconciles the civil with the solar year; therefore the only thing in the correction of the calendar that requires a high degree of mathematical science is the determination of the length of the astronomical year; yet this has never been perfectly ascertained. Had the mean astronomical year been more accurately determined in the time of Julius Cæsar, the Julian correction would, probably, have superseded the necessity of the Gregorian. Although the Gregorian calendar is far preferable to the Julian, yet it is not without its defects (perhaps, as *Tycho Brahe* and *Cassini* imagine, it is impossible ever to bring the calendar to a perfect justness). According to the latest determinations of modern astronomy, the *mean solar year* consists of 365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 47.6352 s., or 365.242218 d. Now the Gregorian rule gives 97 intercalations in 400 years; 400 years therefore contain $365 \times 400 + 97 = 146097$ days, and consequently one year contains 365.2425 days or 365 d. 5 h. 49 m. 12 s. This exceeds the true solar year by 24.3648 seconds, which amount to a day in 3546 years; for as 24.3618 s. : 1 year :: 1 d. : x. It is perhaps unnecessary to make any formal provision against an error which can only happen after so long a period of time; but as 3546 differs little from 4000, it has been proposed to correct the Gregorian rule by making the year 4000 and all its multiples common years. With this correction the rule of intercalation is as follows:—Every year, the number of which is divisible by 4, is a leap year, excepting the last year of each century, which is a leap year only when the number of the century is divisible by 4; but 4000, and its multiples, 8000, 12000, 16000, &c., are common years. Thus the uniformity of the intercalation by continuing to depend on the number 4, is preserved; and by adopting the last correction the commencement would not vary more than a day from its present place in 31250 years. For as the Gregorian intercalation gives 97 days in 400 years, consequently in 4000 years 970 days would be intercalated; but one day is now omitted at the end of every 4000 years, therefore only 969 days are intercalated, consequently the civil year will be $365 d. + \frac{969}{4000} = 365.24225 d. = 365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 50.4 s.$; but this exceeds the mean solar year by 2.7648 seconds, and it would require 31250 years to make the beginning of the civil and tropical year be a day apart, for as 2.7684 s. : 1 year :: 1 d. : x.

From the year 1582 to 1700 the difference between the old and new style continued to be ten days; but 1700 being a leap year in the Julian calendar, and a common year in the Gregorian, the difference of the styles during the eighteenth century was 11 days. The year 1800 was also common in the new calendar, and consequently the difference in the present century is twelve days, and so will continue till the year 1900, and from 1900 to 2100 will be thirteen days, and at every centesimal year, which is not exactly divisible by 4, will be an increase of one day more, excepting 4000 and its multiples. In Great Britain the alteration from the old to the new style was for a long time successfully opposed by popular prejudice, but the inconvenience had been so generally felt in matters of history and chronology, that at length, in 1751, an Act of Parliament was passed for the adoption of the new style in the year following, in all public and legal transactions under the crown. The difference of the two styles, which then amounted to eleven days, was removed by ordering the day following the 2nd of September of the year 1752 to be accounted the 14th of that month, whereby that month consisted of only nineteen days: and in order to preserve uniformity in future the Gregorian rule of intercalation respecting the secular years was adopted.

The *SIDEREAL* or *ASTRAL* YEAR is the time elapsed from the sun's quitting a particular fixed star to its return to the same fixed star again, and it exceeds the solar year by 20 m. 19.9561 s., making the sidereal year 365 d. 6 h. 9 m. 7.5913 s.; this difference is called the precession or retrograde motion of the equinoxes, by which

the fixed stars gain about 50.1 seconds in right ascension every year; consequently the length of a sidereal year can then be determined by no method more obvious or more correct than this:—

As 360 *deg.* 50.1 *s.* : 365 *d.* 5 *h.* 48 *m.* 47.6332 *s.* : : 360 *deg.* : 365 *d.* 6 *h.* 9 *m.* 7.5913 *s.*

The ANOMALISTIC YEAR is the interval which is occupied by the sun in passing from *apogee* to *apogee*, or from *perigee* to *perigee*; it is greater than the sidereal year by the time required to describe the annual progression of the apogee: now the progression of the apogee (its increase of longitude) being 11.8 seconds, therefore the anomalistic year is complete when the sun has described 360 *deg.* 0 *m.* 11.8 *s.* Hence to find the length of an anomalistic year—

As 360 *deg.* : 365 *d.* 6 *h.* 9 *m.* 7.5913 *s.* : : 360 *deg.* 0 *m.* 11.8 *s.* : 365 *d.* 6 *h.* 13 *m.* 54.9263 *s.*

Therefore the anomalistic year is longer than the sidereal by 4 *m.* 47.335 *s.*, and longer than the equinoctial by 25 *m.* 7.2911 *s.*

Apparent or *true time* is that which is denoted by the sun-dial, from the apparent motion of the sun, and differs several minutes in certain parts of the ecliptic from the mean time, or that shewn by the clock. The difference is called the *equation of time* and is set down in the almanac in order to ascertain the *true time*. This irregularity is produced by two principal causes, viz. the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator, and the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and by the small deviations from elliptical motion produced by the moon and planets.

A *lunar month* or *synodic revolution of the moon* is the time between two consecutive conjunctions of the moon, called the change or new moon. This period varies considerably, in consequence of the variation of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit.

A *mean lunation* is, according to Laplace, 29 *d.* 12 *h.* 44 *m.* 2.8032 *s.*, and the excess in each year is 11 days, from which the *epact* or moon's age at the commencement of any year may be found; and this is used for finding the moon's age at any time in the year.

A *day* is that portion of time in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is measured by the interval between two successive transits of any fixed star over the same meridian. The *civil day* is reckoned from one midnight to another, being divided into two periods of hours counted from one to twelve, twice over, among the ancient Egyptians and Romans, with modern English, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese; but in astronomical calculations, the day is always supposed to begin at noon, and to end at the noon of the following day, the hours being reckoned up to 24. Therefore, if civil time be *p.m.* it agrees with astronomical time; but if the civil time is *a.m.*, add 12 hours to it, and the sum will be the corresponding astronomical time of the preceding day.

The Hebrew year is reckoned from the Creation, in lunar years consisting of 12 lunar months of 29½ days each and from new moon to new moon. The Jewish year in general contains 354 days.

The Mahomedan era commences with the introduction of the Mahomedan religion by Mahomet. Their year, like that of the Jews, consists generally of 354 days.

The Chinese divide the night and day into "twelve equal parts, beginning their reckoning from midnight. Hence their hours are double the length of ours.

The common Chinese year consists of twelve lunar months and their intercalary year has thirteen. Their months have no subdivision, that is, they have no weeks. Their common way of dating is by the day of the month and the year of the reigning Emperor. As for example, *fifth* of the sixth *moon* in the 12th year of the Kia-King.

The moon with which their year commences, is that which falls nearest to the fifteenth degree of *Aquarius*, corresponding to the 3d or 4th of February.

The Chinese have no particular days for religious worship. Their great festival is the first of the year, on which day they shut up their shops, dress in their best clothes, and pay visits.

Explanation of Feasts and Festivals.

THE DAY of CIRCUMCISION, or NEW YEAR'S DAY.—This day was kept as a festival by the Greeks in celebration of the completion of the Sun's annual course, and by the Romans in honor of their god Janus. The Day of Circumcision was instituted in the Christian Church A. D. 487, and introduced into the English Liturgy in 1550 in commemoration of the Circumcision of our Lord Jesus Christ, eight days after his Nativity.

EPIPHANY, TWELFTH-DAY, or OLD CHRISTMAS DAY.—is kept as a festival throughout Christendom in commemoration of the manifestation of the Lord Jesus Christ upon earth. Antiently it was celebrated as the Feast of the Nativity during twelve days, namely, from Christmas unto the 12th day onwards. The first and last of these days were denominated the *greater* and *lesser* Epiphany. The first, on account of the Lord Jesus having on that day assumed the human form; and the second, on account of the appearance of the star which conducted the Wise men from the East to Bethlehem, there to worship the infant Saviour.

CANDLEMAS DAY, PURIFICATION of the VIRGIN MARY.—was antiently called the day of *Christ's Presentation*; and is still kept as a solemn festival in memorial of the humiliation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who whilst submitting to the Law that enjoined personal purification after childbirth, presented the infant Jesus, in the Temple.

SEPTUAGESIMA, SEXAGESIMA, QUINQUAGESIMA, and QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAYS. are so called to signify in even and round numbers, the seventieth, sixtieth, fiftieth, and fortieth day before Easter.

SHROVE TUESDAY.—This day, preceding the first day of Lent, is so called from the Saxon word *Shrive*, to confess; because in antient times, on this day, every person in England was obliged to confess to his own parish priest in his own parish church.

ASH WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY of LENT.—Originally so called from the custom that prevailed of penitents, when admitted to the Church to express humiliation on account of their sins, appearing clothed in *sackcloth*, and having *Ashes* sprinkled on their heads.

LENT, signifies *spring*. The forty days before Easter, therefore, being observed by Christians as days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, were called the Spring, or Lenten Fast.

LADY DAY.—is celebrated throughout the Christian world under the title of *The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, or the day on which Almighty God sent the Angel Gabriel to announce to her the fulfilment in her person of the prophecies that foretelling the wondrous scheme of salvation, declared a Virgin should conceive and bear a Son, &c.—(See Gen. iii. 15 : Is. vii. 14 ; ix. 6 : Mic. v. 2, &c.)—Lady day is also in civil calculation, the 1st of the four quarter-days, as they are called, of the year.

PALM SUNDAY.—The Sunday before Easter, commemorated throughout the Christian Church, as the anniversary of our Saviour's last entry into Jerusalem, when the people took branches of Palm, and went forth to meet him and cried, Hosanna: blessed is the King of Israel, who cometh in the name of the Lord. This day is also called *Passion Sunday*, as the first day of the Passion week.

GOOD FRIDAY, called also HOLY FRIDAY; is the day which from the earliest period in the Christian Church has ever been kept in solemn awful remembrance of the Crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

EASTER SUNDAY.—The day on which the Lord Christ rose triumphant from the grave; and since then ever kept throughout all Christendom as a *Great Day*, a *Feast of Feasts*; and a *Sunday of Joy*. In secular transactions it is the most important of all the moveable feasts, as the day on which it falls regulates all the rest.

ROGATION SUNDAY,—the fifth Sunday after Easter, takes its name from the Latin word *rogare*, to beseech; the early Christians having appointed extraordinary prayers and supplications on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday succeeding it.

HOLY THURSDAY or ASCENSION DAY, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Lord into heaven.

WHIT SUNDAY, or PENTECOST.—This day is held by the Christian Church as a solemn festival, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost. On this day in early times converts to Christianity were most usually admitted to the Church by Baptism; they were baptised clothed in white; hence it became termed *White Sunday*, from which in later times was derived the term Whit Sunday.

TRINITY SUNDAY.—This is the Sunday following Whit Sunday; and on this day, the Christian Church more particularly calls to mind the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

ADVENT SUNDAY;—commences the season set apart by the Church as preparatory to the festival of Christmas. On this season we are not only called upon to contemplate the inestimable blessings conferred on mankind by the coming of our Lord to “take away the sin of the world,” but also to prepare for that second coming, when He will appear to “judge the world in righteousness.”

CHRISTMAS DAY, or THE FESTIVAL OF THE NATIVITY,—commemorates the birth of our blessed Saviour—God manifest in the flesh—“to whom be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. AMEN.”

Principal Native Festivals.

SINGHALESE.

- 1.—AWURUDU-MANGALLE, the feast of the New Year, April 11.
- 2.—The day of anointing the head with oil after the New Year. This day is fixed by the Astrologer, and is generally celebrated a few days after the New Year.
- 3.—Full moon day of the month *Wesak* (April—May.) The ordination of Buddhist Priests at the Establishments of Kandy and other places generally takes place on this day; as well as pilgrimages to the Buddhist Temples at Kalany and other sacred places in the Island.
- 4.—PERAHARRA, or the *Procession*, formerly celebrated exclusively in honor of the Indian deities Natha, Visnu, Kotagram, and Pattini; but incorporated with the worship of Budha in the year 1775. It is held in Kandy and sundry other places in Udunuwera, Yatinuwera, Harispattoo Udupalata, Hewahetta, Matala. Four Korles, Saffragam, Ouwah and Seven Korles; commencing usually from the New and lasting to the Full moon in the month of July.
- 5.—KAARTKA-MANGALLE, the *Festival of Lamps*, celebrated in honor of Maha-Bala, the great mythological hero of India, and consisting of a general illumination for one night. This is a Kandyan Festival, and is not observed in the Maritime Provinces.
- 6.—ALOOTSAAL MANGALLE, the *Festival of New Rice*. This is also a Kandyan Festival, celebrated in the month of January.
- 7.—Pious Buddhists also regard the Full, New, and First and Last Quarters of the Moon as holidays, and in general devote them to religious and devotional purposes.

HINDOO AND MALABAR.

January 12—Tye Pongul.	August 19—Awany Awootum.
— 15—Tye Poosum.	— 27—Poolyar Chouthec.
— 28—Tye Amavashia.	September 18—Ayoodah Poojah.
February 12—Maha Seevaratre.	October 2—Mahalaya Amavashia.
April 13—Hindoo New Year.	— 31—Deepawalie.
July 31—Aude Pundagah.	November 16—Carthiga Velakkeedoo.
August 4—Aude Amavashia.	December 26—Vygoondah Agadasy.

MAHOMEDAN AND MALAY.

April 26—Eed Rujub.	September 3—Buckreed.
May 13—Subarat.	— 24—First day of Mohorum.
— 28—First day of Ramadan.	October 24—Teerah Tareek.
June 27—First day of Sowall.	November 22—Barawasat.

A PERPETUAL DIARY.

MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday
February	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
March	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
April	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
May	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday
June	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday
July	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednes.	Tuesday	Monday	O
August	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday
September.....	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday
October.....	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday
November.....	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday	Friday	Thursday
December	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Monday	O	Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top, the Month in the side column will give the day of the week that begins the Month.

A PERPETUAL ALMANAC.*

For finding the Day of the Month; also to find on what Day of the Week any proposed Day of the Month falls, and the contrary, from 1832 to 1905 New Style.

YEARS.							MONTHS.	SUNDAYS.						
G	F	E	D	C	B	A								
1832	1833	1834	1835		1836	1837		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1838	1839		1840	1841	1842	1843		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1844	1845	1846	1847		1848		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1849	1850	1851		1852	1853	1854		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1855		1856	1857	1858	1859			29	30	31				
1860	1861	1862	1863		1864	1865	Jan. Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1866	1867		1868	1869	1870	1871	May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	1872	1873	1874	1875		1876	August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
1877	1878	1879		1880	1881	1882	Feb. Mar. Nov	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
1883		1884	1885	1886	1887		June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
1888	1889	1890	1891		1892	1893	Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
1894	1895		1896	1897	1898	1899	April, July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
1900	1901	1902	1903		1904	1905								

Under the word *years*, in the left-hand table, find the year, above which is the Dominical letter for that year. Then, against the *month*, in the right hand table, find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month for every *Sunday* of that month. Each blank space in the left-hand table shews the year following to be leap year.

* *Note.* In every leap year, for January and February, use the letter in the left-hand table above the blank space before that year; and for the other months use the letter in the same table belonging to the respective year.

A Table for finding the Interest of any Sum of Money, at any Rate of Interest, for any Number of Days.

No.	l.	s.	d.	q.	No.	l.	s.	d.	q.	No.	d.	q.
1,000,000	2739	14	6	0.99	3000	8	4	4	2.41	5	3	1.15
900,000	2465	15	0	3.29	2000	5	9	7	0.27	4	2	2.52
800,000	2191	15	7	1.59	1000	2	14	9	2.14	3	1	3.89
700,000	1917	16	1	3.89	900	2	9	3	3.12	2	0	1.26
600,000	1643	16	8	2.19	800	2	3	10	0.11	1	0	2.63
500,000	1369	17	3	0.19	700	1	18	4	1.10	0.9	0	2.37
400,000	1095	17	9	2.79	600	1	12	10	2.08	0.8	0	2.10
300,000	821	18	4	1.10	500	1	7	4	3.07	0.7	0	1.84
200,000	547	18	10	3.40	400	1	1	11	0.05	0.6	0	1.58
100,000	273	19	5	1.70	300	0	16	5	1.04	0.5	0	1.32
90,000	246	11	6	0.33	200	0	10	11	2.03	0.4	0	1.05
80,000	219	3	6	2.96	100	0	5	5	3.01	0.3	0	0.79
70,000	191	15	7	1.59	90	0	4	11	0.71	0.2	0	0.53
60,000	164	7	8	0.22	80	0	4	4	2.41	0.1	0	0.26
50,000	136	19	8	2.85	70	0	3	10	0.11	0.09	0	0.24
40,000	109	11	9	1.48	60	0	3	3	1.81	0.08	0	0.21
30,000	82	3	10	0.11	50	0	2	8	3.51	0.07	0	0.18
20,000	54	15	10	2.74	40	0	2	2	1.21	0.06	0	0.11
10,000	27	7	11	1.87	30	0	1	7	2.90	0.05	0	0.08
9,000	24	13	1	3.23	20	0	1	1	0.60	0.04	0	0.16
8,000	21	18	4	1.10	10	0	0	6	2.30	0.03	0	0.13
7,000	19	3	6	2.96	9	0	0	5	3.67	0.02	0	0.05
6,000	16	8	9	0.82	8	0	0	5	1.04	0.01	0	0.03
5,000	13	13	11	2.68	7	0	0	4	2.41			
4,000	10	19	2	0.55	6	0	0	3	3.78			

RULE—Multiply the principal by the rate, both in pounds; multiply the product by the number of days, and divide this last product by 100; then take from the above table the several sums which stand opposite the several parts of the quotient, and add them together for the interest required.

EXAMPLE—What is the interest of 225*l.* 10*s.* for 23 days at 4½ per cent.

principal	225 <i>l.</i>								
rate	4½								
		1014.75			against 200 is	0.	10.	11.	2.03
					30	0.	1.	7.	2.90
					3	0.	0.	1.	3.89
days	23				0.3	0.	0.	0.	0.79
	100)23339.25				0.09	0.	0.	0.	0.24
		233.3925							
			Then in the table						
					Ans. = 0.	12.	9.	1.85	true

in the last place of decimals.

*To find what the amount of a yearly income or salary (from 1*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*) will come to for one day.*

RULE—Collect the tabular sums answering to the given annual income or rent, and add them together for the answer.

An estate of 376*l.* per annum; what is that per day?

$$\begin{aligned} 300 &= 0. 16. 5\frac{1}{2} .04 \\ 70 &= 0. 3. 10 .11 \\ 6 &= 0. 0. 8\frac{1}{2} .78 \end{aligned}$$

$$376 = 1. 0. 7 .53 \quad \text{Ans. 1*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*}$$

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.			Pr. Week.			Pr. D.		Y.	Pr. M.			Pr. Week.			Pr. D.	
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	1	6	8	0	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	0	3	4	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	1	8	4	0	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	0	5	0	0	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	10	0	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	6	8	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	1	11	8	0	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	0	8	4	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	0	10	0	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	30	2	10	0	0	11	6	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	0	11	8	0	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	0	13	4	0	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9
9	0	15	0	0	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	60	5	0	0	1	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	5	16	8	1	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	10
11	0	18	4	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	6	13	4	1	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	1	0	0	0	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	7	10	0	1	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	1	1	8	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	8	6	8	1	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
14	1	3	4	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	200	16	13	4	3	16	9	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10									

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per	cent	is	0	6	in a £	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per	cent	is	2	6	in a £
3	.	.	.	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		15	.	.	.	3	0	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	3	6	
4	.	.	.	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		20	.	.	.	4	0	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	4	6	
5	.	.	.	1	0		25	.	.	.	5	0	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	5	6	
6	.	.	.	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		30	.	.	.	6	0	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	6	6	
7	.	.	.	1	5		35	.	.	.	7	0	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	1	6		37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	7	6	
8	.	.	.	1	7		40	.	.	.	8	0	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	8	6	
9	.	.	.	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		45	.	.	.	9	0	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	9	6	
10	.	.	.	2	0		50	.	.	.	10	0	

Table for the Number of Days from any Day in one Month to the same Day in another.

Remember that in Leap Year another day is to be added to February.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	303	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Weights and Measures.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1	Foot
3	Feet	=	1	Yard
5½	Yards	=	1	Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1	Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1	Mile
69½	Miles	=	1	Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts called *lines*

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	
Palm	=	3	Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4	Inches	
Span	=	9	Inches	
Cubit	=	1	Foot 6 Inches	
Military Pace	=	2	Feet 6 Inches	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Geometrical Pace	=	5	Feet	
Fathom	=	6	Feet—Used in measuring depths.	
Link	=	7	Inches 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100	Links	
Mile	=	80	Chains	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

1296	Sq. Inches	=	144	Sq. Feet	=	1	Sq. Foot
272¼	Sq. Feet	=	9	Sq. Feet	=	1	Sq. Yard
4356	Sq. Feet	=	30½	Sq. Yards	=	1	Porch or Rod.
10890	Sq. Feet	=	16	Perches	=	1	Sq. Chain
43560	Sq. Feet	=	2½	Sq. Chains	=	1	Rood
3097600	Sq. Feet	=	4	Roods	=	1	Acre
	Sq. Yards	=	640	Acres	=	1	Mile

Particular Superficial Measures.

Square of flooring, &c.	=	100	Sq. Feet
Rod of Brick-work	=	272½	Sq. Feet
Load of Inch boards	=	600	Sq. Feet
Yard of Land	=	30	Acres
Hide of do.	=	100	Acres

In some places it is customary to allow 324 Sq. Feet to a Rod; sometimes a Rod = 21 Feet long and 3 Feet high = 63 Sq. Feet.

3. NAUTICAL MEASURES.

6082½	Feet	=	1	Nautical Mile
3	Miles	=	1	League
20	Leagues	=	1	Degree
360	Degrees	=	The circumference of the Earth.	

A Degree of the Meridian in the latitude of England at the medium of 52° was found by Colonel Mudge in 1800, to equal 69·114 English Miles. A sea league is therefore 34557 English Miles in the same latitude.

4. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION 1.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1	Cubic Yard
10648000	Cubic Yards	=	1	Cubic Rod Pole or Porch
64000	Cubic Rods	=	1	Cubic Furlong
512	Cubic Furlongs	=	1	Cubic Mile

Particular Cubic Measures.

A Load of rough Timber	=	40 Cubic feet.
Load of Squared Timber	=	60 do.
Ton of Shipping	=	40 do.
Barrel bulk	=	5 do.
Floor of earth	=	324 do.

A Cord of wood=8 ft. long 4 ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep, 128 cubic feet; a stack of wood 12 ft. long, 3 ft. broad, and 3 ft. deep=108 cubic feet; a solid yard of earth=1 load. A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois, or 911 oz. 9 dwts. 4 grs., troy.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

2 Gills	=	1 Pint	=	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	cub. ins., nearly.
2 Pints	=	1 Quart	=	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8 Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8 Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	cub. feet nearly.
5 Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are the Anker, 10, Runlet, 18, Barrel, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tierce, 42, Hogshead, 63, Puncheon, 84, Pipe or Butt, 126, and Tun, 252 Gallons; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of Gallons: a Pipe of Claret containing 126; Port, 138; Sherry, 130; Lisbon, 140; Bucellas, 140; Madeira, 110; and Vidonia, 120 Gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels and to charge them according to their actual contents.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lbs. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

A load of corn=5 bushels; a cart load of corn=40 bushels, and 7922 wheat or barley-corns are supposed to fill a pint measure.

5. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—Avoirdupois Weight.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Troy.
16 Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
16 Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28 Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4 Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20 Cwt.	=	1 Ton.		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—

7 Pounds	=	1 Clove	cwt. qr. lb.	
2 Cloves	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14
2 Stones	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tods	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14
2 Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0
12 Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0

} Used in the Wool Trade.

Several sorts of Silk are weighed by the Great Pound of 24 oz.

Particular Weights.

A Firkin of Butter	=	56 lb.
" Soap	=	64 "
" Barrel of Raisins	=	112 "
" Soap	=	256 "
Puncheon of Prunes	=	1120 "
Barrel of Anchovies	=	30 "
Fodder of Lead		
" London and Hull	=	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
" Stockton	=	22 "
" Bawtry	=	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Chester	=	20 "
" Derby	=	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Newcastle	=	21 "

The cwt. of Lead at Hull and Chester	=	120	lbs.
Stone of Iron or shot	=	14	"
Butcher's meat in London	=	8	"
in Country	=	14	"
Clove of Butter or Cheese	=	8	"
Suffolk way, 32 Cloves	=	256	"
Essex way, 42 Cloves	=	336	"
Imperial Gallon of Train oil	=	9	"
Truss of Straw	=	36	"
New hay	=	60 to 64	"
Old hay	=	56	"
Load	=	36	trusses

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	=	1	Pennyweight	=	24	gr.
20 Pennywts.	=	1	Ounce	=	480	—
12 Ounces	=	1	Pound	=	5760	—

These are the denominations of Troy weight, when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds.)

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progressions from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100 of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 72 to 79 nearly,

The *carat* used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1-6 grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

DIVISION III.—APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 Grains	=	1	Scruple	=	20	gr.
3 Scruples	=	1	Dram	=	60	—
8 Drams	=	1	Ounce	=	480	—
12 Ounces	=	1	Pound	=	5760	—

6. FLUID MEASURE used by Apothecaries.

2 Drams Avoird.	=	60	Minims	}	=	54	11-16	grs. Troy
60 Minims	=	1	Fluid dram					
8 Drams	=	1	Ounce	=	437½			"
20 Ounces	=	1	Pint	=	8750			"
8 Pints	=	1	Gallon	=	70000			"

Irregular Measures.

A table spoonful, *cochlearium magnum*, of syrup, ½ oz.

of distilled waters, 3½ dr. to ½ oz.

of spirits and tinctures, 2 dr. to 3 dr.

A dessert-spoonful *cochlearium mediocre*, of water, 2 dr.

A tea-spoonful, *cochlearium parvum*, of syrup, 1 dr. to 2 dr.

of distilled waters, 1½ sc. to 2 sc.

of spirits and tinctures, 1 sc. to 1½ sc.

of light powder, as magnesia, ½ sc. to 1 sc.

of a heavy powder, as sulphur, 1½ sc. to 2 sc.

of a metallic oxide, 1 dr. to 4 sc.

A thimble-full, *clypeola metallica prodigiti*, is usually the same as a tea-spoonful.

A tea-cup, *vasculum pro thea*, 3 oz. to 4 oz.

A wine-glass, *scyphus pro vino*, cyathus, 1½ oz.

7. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	= 4 Seconds of Diurnal motion of the Earth reduced to time.
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree	= 4 Minutes
15 Degrees	= $\frac{1}{4}$ Sign of the Zodiac	= 1 Hour
30 Degrees	= $\frac{1}{2}$ Sign	= 2 Hours
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant	= 6 Hours
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference	= 24 Hours.

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt encompassing the heavens, divided into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, called the Signs of the Zodiac. It extends about eight degrees on each side of the Ecliptic, and within it all the motions of the Planets are performed, except those of the new discovered asteroids Ceres and Pallas, etc.

Signs of the Zodiac, and the Days on which the Sun enters them.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♈ Aries . .	the Ram . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Appears in a line} \\ \text{with the Sun.} \end{array} \right.$	March 20
♉ Taurus . .	the Bull . .		April 19
♊ Gemini . .	the Twins . .		May 21
♋ Cancer . .	the Crab . .		June 21-22
♌ Leo . .	the Lion . .		July 23
♍ Virgo . .	the Virgin . .		August 23

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♎ Libra . .	the Balance . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Appears in a line} \\ \text{with the Sun.} \end{array} \right.$	September 23
♏ Scorpio . .	the Scorpion . .		October 23
♐ Sagittarius . .	the Archer . .		November 22
♑ Capricornus . .	the Goat . .		December 22
♒ Aquarius . .	the Waterbearer . .		January 19
♓ Pisces . .	the Fishes . .		February 18

8. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
365 $\frac{1}{4}$ Days	= 1 Julian Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are Leap years, and 303 Common.

The same remark as in the case of Angular measure applies to the mode of subdividing the Second of time.

THE NATIVE DRY MEASURE.

Cut Chundoos.

4 =	1 Cut Measure or Seer.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 Coornie.
48 =	12 = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 1 Marcal.
96 =	24 = 5 = 2 = 1 Parrah.
768 =	192 = 40 = 16 = 8 = 1 Ammunan.
7200 =	1800 = 375 = 150 = 75 = 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 1 Last.

The English Bushel is equal to 34 Seers or 1 Parrah and 10 Seers.

THE NATIVE LAND MEASURE.

Labas

8 = 1 Coorpie.

80 = 10 = 1 Peyla.

320 = 40 = 4 = 1 Ammonam.

Among the Natives the extent of Land is defined by the quantity of Seed required to sow it, computed at the Ammonam Measure, and its sub-divisions. fertile Lands the Seed is not strewed half so thickly as in poor soil; an Ammonam of good ground therefore will sometimes measure twice as many square feet as Ammonam of poor soil.

BRITISH INDIA.—GOVERNMENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 tola = 180 troy grains; 80 tolas = 1 seer, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. troy; 40 seers = 1 maund = 2-15th lbs. avoird. (or 100 lbs. troy.) Grain is usually sold by weight throughout India.

Calcutta.—The guz = 1 imp. yard; The Bengal common coss or mile = 2-1/4 guzes; 30-1/4 biggan = 10 imp. acres; the factory maund of 40 seers = $74\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. avoird.; the bazaar maund = 82 2-15th lbs. avoirdupois.

Madras.—The covid in cloth measure = 18 3-5ths inches; but the English fathom of 36 inches is generally used; the cawny in land measure = 57,600 square feet or about 1 acre, 11 roods and $1\frac{1}{2}$ poles; the garze of 80 paraahs or 400 marcals in cloth or dry measure = about $16\frac{2}{3}$ imp. quarters or by weight 9256-1/2 lbs. avoird.; 100 loocks = 1 English Gallon; the maund of 8 vis, in measures of weight = 25 lbs. avoird.; the candy = 20 maunds or 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

In Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, accounts are kept in rupees, annas and pices; thus 12 pice = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 3-1/2 rupees exchange in account for 1 pagoda. In Ceylon accounts are kept in English currency; English weights are in use here, and the long and land measures are the same as in England; the covid is $18\frac{1}{2}$ English inches.

Bombay.—The guz. = 27 inches; the maund of 40 seers = 28 lbs. avoird.; the covid of 20 maunds, each of 40 seers = 5 cwt., reckoned for grain at $24\frac{1}{4}$ imp. bushels; the Surat candy of 20 maunds = $740\frac{3}{4}$ avoirdupois.

China.—Measures of Weight.... 100 catties = 1 pecul = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoird.; 16 peculs and 80 chatties = 1 ton; 3 peculs = 400 lbs. avoird.; $\frac{1}{3}$ catty = 1 lb.; 3 catties = 4 lbs.; 84 catties = 1 cwt.; 12 taels = 1 lb. avoird. Cloth Measure.... 32 covids = 13 imp. yards. Itinerary Measure.... Li, 180 fathoms = 632 yards; 200 lis = 1 degree.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the foot; viz.,—

The foot of the mathematical tribunal, English inches.	..	..	13-125
The builder's foot, called konghee	..	..	12-7
The tailor's and tradesman's foot	..	..	13-33
The foot used by engineers	..	..	12-66

United States.—Same as Britain, with former English measures of capacity: a barrel of flour weighs 196 lbs. nett; a barrel of pickled beef or pork 200 lbs.

WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold		dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	..	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Half Sovereign	..	2	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Double Sovereign	..	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Silver.			
Crown	..	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	..	9	2 2-11
Shilling	..	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	..	1	19 7-11
Fourpence	..	1	5 1-11

CEYLON RIXDOLLAR CURRENCY.

Challies

3..... 1 Pice

12..... 4 1 Fanam

144..... 48 12 1 Rix Dollar = 1s. 6d.

The following Coins are also current in Ceylon.

The Company's Rupee at 2s.

The Spanish and American Dollar at 4s. 2d.

LIST of the NAMES of STREETS, &c., in the Gravets of Colombo
with the number of Houses in each Street.

[In the following list the Streets, &c., are all labelled, and the houses numbered, with the exception of those to which an Asterisk (*) is prefixed.]

Colpetty .	225	*Modere Patch .	88
SLAVE ISLAND.		Dam Street .	130
Road to Colpetty .	76	New Moor Street .	151
Mess House Street .	72	Old Moor Street .	124
Church Street .	155	Mosque lane .	27
Malay Street .	96	Coorowe Street .	15
Glenie Street .		*Hulfsdorp Street (partly numbered)	99
Ingham Street } .		Massenger Street .	81
Jawa Street } .	54	Grandpass Street .	170
Jawa Lane .		St. Joseph Street .	147
FORT.		Nacklegam Street .	162
Queen Street .	32	De Waas Street .	55
Baillie Street .	22	Armour Street .	42
Hospital Street .	29	*Mededowa .	61
Galle Street .	3	*Oroogoddewatte .	51
Prince Street .	19	*Madampittia .	110
York Street .	18	*Vuystwyk Street .	143
Chatham Street .	49	*Mattorooly .	180
Canal Row .	9	*Cotanchina .	253
Prospect Row .	1	Stone quarry Street .	21
*Wharf .	17	Shoemaker Street .	43
*Battemburg Bastion .	3	Lascorcen Street .	18
PETTAH.		Jampettah Street .	72
Bankshall Street .	90	Gentooetty Street .	39
Main Street .	53	Green Street .	33
Keyzer Street .	58	Van Royen Street .	15
Prince Street .	61	New Chitty Street .	83
Maliban Street .	106	Hill Street .	56
1st Fishers Lane .	14	Chekkoo Street .	112
2nd do. .	28	Brassfounders Street .	68
Mitcho's Lane .	26	Wolfendahl Street .	89
Norris Road .	25	Barber Street .	83
Front Street .	21	Silver Smith Street 1st Division	84
1st Cross Street .	44	* do. 2nd do.	30
2nd do. .	63	St. Sebastian Street .	46
3rd do. .	34	*Cramer's lane .	100
4th do. .	95	*Washers' quarters .	115
Cafferman's lane .	8	* do. do. (new road)	83
Semerah lane .	11	*Lock Gate Patch	
Merit lane .	12	*1st Division Marandahn Street	76
Market Street .	36	*1st do. do. 1st south lane	26
China Street .	42	*1st do. do. 2nd do.	29
Coffee Street .	42	*2nd do. do. 1st do.	49
Small Street .	12	*2nd do. do. 2nd do.	45
Kayman's Gate .	31	*2nd do. do.	101
St. John's Road .	42	*3rd do. do.	163
Gabo's lane .	36	*4th do. do.	118
Sea Street .	171	*Marandahn Cinnamon Garden	36
*Sea Shore Road .	16	*Demetegodde .	193
*St. John's Patch .	4	*Maligawatte .	63
Cotchykade Street .	64	NEW BAZAAR.	
*Korteboom Street .	31	Belmont Street .	100
* do. Patch .	6	Wilson Street .	141
*Tanque Salgado .	53	Ferry Street .	169
*Fisher's Hill .	106	Smith Street .	27
*Modere Street .	143	Oilman Street .	25
Mutwal Street .	132	School Street .	6
		Cross Street .	14

LIST of the NAMES of STREETS in the Town and Gravets of Kandy
with the Number of Houses in each Street.

Peradenia Road	199	Bogambere	10
Palace Square	11	Colombo Road	26
Pavilion Street	13	Katukelle Street	18
Allutwadea	11	Malabar Street	23
Wewellepitia	4	Bowilicade	9
Road to Asgire Vihare	6	Hill Street	53
King Street	84	Cross Street	47
Colombo Street	232	Kondesale Road	53
Trincomalie Street	325	Wykonte Wedea	9
Brownrigg Street	77	Lower Lake Road	19
Castle Street	91	Upper Lake Road	39
Katugaslotte Road	65	Tunnel Road	4
Udewatte Kelle	6	Road to Grave Yard	5

LIST of the NAMES of STREETS in the Pettah of Jaffna, with the
Number of Houses in each Street.

First Cross Street	12	Main Road from First to the Fifth Cross Street	23
Second Cross Street	25	St. Paul's Street from First to the Fifth Cross Street	30
Third Cross Street	16	Road from the Wesleyan Mission House by Tarakolem from First to the Fifth Cross Street	6
Fourth Cross Street	21		
Fifth Cross Street	55		
Circular Road by the Sea Shore from First to the Fifth Cross Street	13		
Banksal Street from First to the Fifth Cross Street	35		
		Total—	242

The number of houses in the Gravets of Jaffna, according to the last return, was 4109.
The area of the Town (i. e. Pettah) and Gravets, is seventeen square miles.

VARIATIONS OF TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING TO ALTITUDE.

As we ascend, the air becomes thin or rare, and as it becomes rare it also grows cold. No fact is better established than this, though, the rate of this cooling of the air as we ascend in it does not appear to be uniform, but to vary in different countries and even in the same country at different seasons. Were we to go by local data we might calculate it thus. The annual temperature of Colombo is probably about $80^{\circ} 5$; that of Kandy is about $74^{\circ} 5$; and that of Nuwera Ellia at an elevation of 6,210 ft. is about 59° ; giving a fall of one degree for every 280 ft. in the former case, and for every 295 ft. in the latter; results which accord very well with observations made elsewhere, and particularly with those which may be deduced from the other sanatoria of India.

ELEVATION above the Level of the Sea of the following Stations in the Island of Ceylon, determined from simultaneous Observations with the Mountain Barometer.

<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>Elevation in English Feet.</i>
The Rest House at Sitnake	75
The Rest House at Ruanwelle.	85
The Rest House at Kitulgalle	224
The Bungalow of the Botanical Gardens, Peradenia .. .	1,594
The highest point of the Road over the Guine-get-heina Pass .. .	2,164
Mr. Norris' Bungalow at Ambegamowe	2,145
Highest Point of the road to Harungalle per Passage .. .	3,678
Bambregaha, Mr. Kelson's new Bungalow	4,002
Rest House at Nuwera Ellia	6,222
Wilson's Bungalow	4,107
Dehiwena, Mr. Layard's Bungalow	4,110
Badulla, the Assistant Government Agent's House.	2,240

HEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, &c.

Upper Lake in Kandy	1,678
Maitan Pattanna, the hill above it	3,192
Ooragalle, the rocky ridge of Hantanne to the Southward of the Town	4,380
Hoonnasagiri Peak	4,990
"The Knuckles" a part of the same chain	6,180
Highest point in the road leading through the Kaddooganawa Pass .. .	7,731
Adam's Peak	7,420
Kammoonakoolle near Badduolla	6,740
Amboolluawa near Gampolla	3,540
Pedrolallagalla, close to the Rest House of Nuwera Ellia .. .	8,280
Diatalawe near Hangoorankette	5,030
Alloogalle near Amoonapoorre	3,440
Plain of Nuwera Ellia	6,210
Plain of Wilmanie	6,990
Totapella	7,720
Kirrigalpotta	7,810

Native Titles.

SINGHALESE TITLES OF COURTESY AND RANK.

රලහාමි.....	Ralahamy.....	{ Esqr. used as a formal title Superior Headmen and thei equals.
රදල නොහොත් } මහත්මිය..... }	Radala or Mahatmia	Gentleman.
නිලමි.....	Nillema	Officer.
බඩාර.....	Bandar	A Nobleman or Royalist.
අප්පුහාමි	Appoohamy	Son of a Gentleman or Esqr.
රල.....	Rala	Yeoman.
අප්පු.....	Appoo	Son of a Yeoman.
නයිදේ.....	Naida	One below the rank of Appoo.

මහමුදියන්තේ.....	Maha Modliar	Colonel
වාසලමුදියන්තේ.....	Modliar of the Gate.	Captain and A. D. C.
මුදියන්තේ.....	Modliar	Captain
මුහන්දිරම	Mohaudiram.....	Lieut.
ආරච්චිල.....	Aratchy	Sergeant.
කන්නානාම	Cangan	Corporal.
ලස්කුන්.....	Lascorcen	Soldier.

KANDIAN TITLES.

මහනිලනම් නො } හොත් අදිකාරම }.	Maha Nillima or } Adigar.	Prime Minister.
දිසාව	Dissawe	Governor of a Province.
රටේමහත්මයා.....	Ratamahatmia	Chief of a smaller Province.
කෝරල	Corale.....	Headman of a Corle.
විදනේ.....	Vidhane	Bailiff
ලේකම.....	Lecam	Clerk
මොහොට්ටාල	Mohattale.....	Secretary.
අතුකෝරල	Attu Corale	Sub Corale.

TITLES OF FEMALES.

කුමාරිහාමි	Kumarihamy *	Wife of an Adigar.
ලාභනනා.....	Lama Ettana	Lady.
මහගෙන	Mahatlyo	Madam.
හාමිනේ.....	Hamine	Miss or Mrs., fem : of Appoohy.
මනිකා	Manika	Fem : of Bandar.
එනනා.....	Ettana	Fem : of Rale.
ලමහම්	Lamahamy	Dame.
හාමි.....	Hamy	Same as Ettana.
නාච්චිරේ	Natchire	Fem ; of Naida.

* Hamy is added as an honorable termination to names of both males and females of Higher Castes.

Native Sovereigns of Ceylon.

Names, and relationship of each succeeding Sovereign.		Capital.	Accession.	Reign.
1	Wejaya, Founder of the Wejayan dynasty ..	Tammananowera ..	B. C. 543	39r. 0m. 0s.
2	Oopatissa 1st, Minister—regent. . . .	Oopatissanowera ..	505	1 0 0
3	Pandawaasa, Paternal nephew of Wejaya ..	ditto ..	504	30 0 0
	Raama	Raamaaguna ..		
	Ruohoona....	Ruohouna ..		
	Diggaina	Diggaamadulla ..		
	Oorawelli....	Mahawelligunaa ..		
	Anooraadha ..	Anoorandhapuura ..		
	Wejitta.....	Wejittapoora ..		
4	Abhaya, Son of Pandawaasa, dethroned ..	Oopatissanowera ..	474	20 0 0
	Interregnum ..	..	451	17 0 0
5	Pandukabhaya, Matern. Grandson of Panduwaasa ..	Anoorandhapuura ..	437	70 0 0
6	Mootaseewa, Paternal grandson ..	ditto ..	367	60 0 0
7	Devenipectissa, Second son ..	ditto ..	307	40 0 0
	Mahanaaga, Brother ..	Maagama ..		
	Yataalatissa, Son ..	Kellania ..		
	Gotaabhhaya, Son ..	Maagama ..		
	Kellani-tissa, not specified..	Kellania ..		
	Kaawan-tissa, Son of Gotaabhhaya ..	Maagama ..		
8	Ootiya, fourth Son of Mootaseewa ..	Anoorandhapuura ..	267	10 0 0
9	Maba-seewa, fifth do. ..	ditto ..	257	10 0 0
10	Suratissa, sixth do. put to death ..	ditto ..	247	10 0 0
11	Sena and Gootika, foreign usurpers—put to death ..	ditto ..	237	22 0 0
12	Asela, ninth Son of Mootaseewa—deposed..	ditto ..	215	10 0 0
13	Elaala, foreign usurper—killed in battle ..	ditto ..	205	44 0 0
14	Dootogaimoonoo, Son of Kaawantissa ..	ditto ..	161	24 0 0
15	Saidaitissa, Brother ..	ditto ..	137	19 0 0
16	Toohl or Thullathanaka, younger Son—deposed ..	ditto ..	119	0 1 10
17	Laiminitissa 1st or Lajjetissa, elder Brother ..	ditto ..	119	9 8 0
18	Kaloonua or Kballaata-naaga. Brother—put to death ..	ditto ..	109	6 0 0
19	Walagambahoo 1st or Wattagaamini, Brother—deposed ..	ditto ..	101	0 5 0
	{ Pulahattha ..	ditto ..	103	3 0 0
	{ Baayiha ..	ditto ..	100	2 0 0
20	{ Panaymaaraa .. 14.7—Foreign usurpers ..	ditto ..	99	7 0 0
	{ Peliyamaaraa .. —successively deposed ..	ditto ..	91	0 7 0
	{ Daathiya .. and put to death. ..	ditto ..	90	2 0 0
21	Walagambahoo 1st, reconquered the kingdom ..	ditto ..	89	12 5 0
22	Mahadaitissa or Mahachoola, Son ..	ditto ..	76	14 0 0
23	Chooru Nanga, Son—put to death ..	ditto ..	62	13 0 0
24	Kooda Tissa, Son—poisoned by his wife ..	ditto ..	50	3 0 0
25	Anoola, Widow ..	ditto ..	47	5 4 0
26	Makalantis-a or Kallakanni Tessa, second Son of Koodatissa ..	ditto ..	41	22 0 0
27	Baatiyatissa 1st or Baatikaaabhaya, Son ..	ditto ..	19	23 0 0
28	Maha Dailiya Maana or Daathika, Brother ..	ditto ..	9	12 0 0
29	Addagaimoonoo or Aamanda Gaamini. Son—put to death ..	ditto ..	21	9 8 0
30	Kinibirridaila or Kanijaani Tissa, Brother ..	ditto ..	30	3 0 0
31	Kooda Abhaa or Choolaaabhaya, Son ..	ditto ..	33	1 0 0
32	Singhawallee or Seewalli, Sister—put to death ..	ditto ..	34	0 4 0
	Interregnum ..	..	35	3 0 0
33	Elloona or Ila Naaga, Maternal nephew of Addagaimoonoo..	ditto ..	38	6 0 0
34	Sanda Moohoona or Chauda Mukha Seewa, Son ..	ditto ..	44	8 7 0
35	Yasa Siloo or Yataalakattissa, Brother—put to death ..	ditto ..	59	7 8 0
36	Sabha, Usurper—put to death ..	ditto ..	60	6 0 0
37	Wabapp or Wasabha, descendant of Laiminitissa..	ditto ..	66	44 0 0
38	Waknaas or Wauka Naasika, Son ..	ditto ..	110	3 0 0
39	Gajabuhoo 1st or Gaaminee, Son ..	ditto ..	113	12 0 0
40	Mahaloona or Mallaka Nanga, Maternal cousin ..	ditto ..	125	6 0 0

Names, and relationship of each succeeding Sovereign.	Capital.	Accession.	Reign.
41 Baatiya Tissa 2d or Bhaatika Tissa, Son ..	Anooradhapoora ..	A. D. 131	24v. 0 2v C
42 Choola Tissa or Kanithatissa, Brother ..	ditto ..	155	18 0 C
43 Koolhoona or Choadda Naaga, Son—murdered ..	ditto ..	173	10 0 C
44 Koodanaaga or Kooda Naaga, Nephew—deposed ..	ditto ..	183	1 0 C
45 Kooda Sirinaa or Siri Naaga 1st, Brother in law ..	ditto ..	184	19 0 C
46 Waiwaharatisa or Wairatisa, Son—murdered ..	ditto ..	209	22 0 C
47 Abha Sen or Abha Tissa, Brother ..	ditto ..	231	8 0 C
48 Siri Naga 2d, Son ..	ditto ..	239	2 0 C
49 Weja Indoo or Wejaya 2d, Son—put to death ..	ditto ..	241	1 0 C
50 Sangatissa 1st, descendant of Laiminitissa—poisoned ..	ditto ..	242	4 0 C
51 Lahnna Sirisanga Bo or Sirisanga Bodhi 1st, Do. do—deposed ..	ditto ..	246	2 0 C
52 Gooloo Abhaa, Gothababhaya or Meghawarna Abhaya, Do. do ..	ditto ..	248	13 0 C
53 Makulan Detoo Tissa 1st, Son ..	ditto ..	261	10 0 C
54 Maha Sen, Brother ..	ditto ..	275	27 0 C
55 Kitisiri Maiwan 1st or Keertissree Megha warna, Son ..	ditto ..	302	28 0 C
56 Detoo Tissa 2d, Brother ..	ditto ..	330	9 0 C
57 Bajus or Budha Daasa, Son ..	ditto ..	339	29 0 C
58 Oopatissa 2d, Son ..	ditto ..	363	42 0 C
59 Maha Naama, Brother ..	ditto ..	410	22 0 C
60 Senghot or Sathi Sena, Son—poisoned ..	ditto ..	432	0 0 1
61 Laimini Tissa 2d or Chatugahaka, descendant of Laiminitissa ..	ditto ..	432	1 0 C
62 Mitta Sena or Karalsora, not specified—put to death ..	ditto ..	433	1 0 C
63 { Paanda .. } { Paariinda Kooda .. } { Khudda Paarinda .. } { Daanthiya .. } { Pitthiya .. }	ditto ..	434 .. 439 .. 455 .. 455 .. 458 ..	5 0 C 16 0 C 0 2 C 3 0 C 0 7 C
64 Daasenkelleya or Dhaatu Sena, descendant of the original royal family—put to death ..	ditto ..	459	18 0 C
65 Seegiri Kasoomboe or Kaasyapa 1st, Son—committed suicide ..	Seegiri Galla Nowera ..	477	18 0 C
66 Moogallaama 1st, Brother ..	Anooradhapoora ..	495	18 0 C
67 Koomaara Daas or Koomaara Dhaatu Sena—Son—immolated himself ..	ditto ..	513	9 0 C
68 Kiri Sena, Son—murdered ..	ditto ..	522	9 0 C
69 Maidee Seewoo or Seewuka, maternal Uncle—murdered ..	ditto ..	531	0 0 23
70 Laimini Oopatissa 3d, Brother-in-law ..	ditto ..	531	1 6 C
71 Ambaherra Salamaiwan or Silakkaula, Son-in-law ..	ditto ..	534	13 0 C
72 Danpuloo 1st or Dantthappa Bhodhi, second Son—committed suicide ..	ditto ..	547	0 6 C
73 Dalamagalan or Moogallaama 2d, elder Brother ..	ditto ..	547	20 0 C
74 Kuda Kitisiri Maiwan 1st or Keerti-ree Megha warna, Son—put to death ..	ditto ..	567	19 0 C
75 Senewee or Maha Naaga, descendant of the Okaka branch ..	ditto ..	596	3 0 C
76 Aggrabodhi 1st or Akho, maternal Nephew ..	ditto ..	589	34 2 C
77 Aggrabodhi 2d or Soola Akho, Son-in-law ..	ditto ..	623	10 0 C
78 Sanghatissa, Brother—decapitated ..	ditto ..	633	0 2 C
79 Bouna Moogalan or Laimini Bonaaya, Usurper—put to death ..	ditto ..	633	6 0 C
80 Abbaeggahaka or Asiggaahaka, maternal Grandson ..	ditto ..	639	9 0 C
81 Siri Sangabo 2d, Son—deposed ..	ditto ..	645	0 6 C
82 Kalouna Detootissa or Laimina Katooreya, Descendant of Laiminitissa—committed suicide ..	Dewoonowera or [Dondera] ..	618	0 5 C
83 Daloupeissa 1st or Dhatthopatisa, Laimini branch—killed in battle ..	Anooradhapoora ..	619	16 0 C
	ditto ..	665	12 0 C

Names, and relationship of each succeeding Sovereign.	Capital.	Accession.	Reign.
84 Paisooloo Kasombo or Kasaypa 2d, Brother of Sirisangabo	Auooradhapoora ..	A. D. 677	9y. 0m. 0d.
85 Dapulo 2d, Okaaka branch—deposed	ditto ..	686	7 0 0
86 Daloopentissa 2d or Hattu-Datthopattissa, Son of Daloopentissa 1st	ditto ..	693	9 0 0
87 Paisooloo Siri Sanga B. 3d or Aggrabudhi, Brother	ditto ..	702	16 0 0
88 Wulpitti Wasidasa or Dantanawana, Okaaka branch	ditto ..	718	2 0 0
89 Hoonoonaru Riandda or Hattbadatha, original royal family—decapitated	ditto ..	720	0 6 0
90 Mahasipituno or Manawamama, do. do. do.	ditto ..	720	6 0 0
91 Kasiyappa 3d or Kasombo, Son	ditto ..	726	3 0 0
92 Aggrabudhi 2d or Akko, Nephew	ditto ..	729	40 0 0
93 Aggrabudhi 4th or Kuda Akko, Son	Pollonnaroowa ..	769	6 0 0
94 Mihindoo 1st or Saramaiwan, original royal family	ditto ..	775	20 0 0
95 Dappola 2d, Son	ditto ..	795	5 0 0
96 Mihindoo 2d or Dharmika-Selaamaiga, Son	ditto ..	800	4 0 0
97 Aggrabudhi 5th or Akko, Brother	ditto ..	804	11 0 0
98 Dappola 3d or Kuda Dappola, Son	ditto ..	815	16 0 0
99 Aggrabudhi 6th, Cousin	ditto ..	831	3 0 0
100 Mitwella Sen or Selaamaiga, Son	ditto ..	833	20 0 0
101 Kasiyappa 4th or Maanganyin Sena or Mihindoo, Grandson	ditto ..	858	33 0 0
102 Udaya 1st, Brother	ditto ..	891	35 0 0
103 Udaya 2d, Son	ditto ..	926	11 0 0
104 Kasiyappa 5th, Nephew and Son-in-law	ditto ..	937	17 0 0
105 Kasiyappa 6th, Son-in-law	ditto ..	951	10 0 0
106 Dappola 4th, Son	ditto ..	961	0 7 0
107 Dappola 5th, not specified	ditto ..	964	10 0 0
108 Udaya 3d, Brother	ditto ..	971	3 0 0
109 Sena 2d, not specified	ditto ..	977	9 0 0
110 Udaya 4th, do. do.	ditto ..	986	8 0 0
111 Sena 3d, do. do.	ditto ..	991	3 0 0
112 Mihindoo 3d, do. do.	ditto ..	997	16 0 0
113 Sena 4th, Son—minor	ditto ..	1013	10 0 0
114 Mihindoo 4th, Brother—carried captive to India—during the Soleeen conquest	Anooradhapoora ..	1023	36 0 0
Interregnum Soleeen vice-royalty	Pollonnaroowa ..	1039	12 0 0
Maha Lai or Maha Laala Keerti Wihrama Paandi	Roohonna		
Jagat Paandi or Jagati Paalie	Kalatotta		
Prakrama Paandi or Prakrama Bahoo	Roohonna		
Jokaiswera	ditto		
	Kaacharagama		
115 Wejayabahoo 1st or Sirisangabo 4th, Grandson of Mihindoo 4th	Pollonnaroowa ..	1071	55 0 0
116 Jayabahoo 1st, Brother	ditto ..	1126	1 0 0
117 Wikramabahoo 1st	ditto ..		
Maanaabarana	Roohonna		
118 Gajjabahoo 2d	Pollonnaroowa ..	1127	20 0 0
Sirivallabha or Kitisiri Maitea	Roohonna		
119 Prakrama Bahoo 1st, Son of Maanaabarana	Pollonnaroowa ..	1153	33 0 0
120 Wijayabahoo 2d, Nephew—murdered	ditto ..	1186	1 0 0
121 Mihindo 5th or Kitten Kidana, Usurper—put to death	ditto ..	1187	0 0 5
122 Kirti Nissanga, a prince of Kaulinga	ditto ..	1187	9 0 0
Weeralaboo, Son—put to death	ditto ..	1196	0 0 1
123 Wikramabahoo 2d, Brother of Kirti Nissanga—put to death	ditto ..	1196	0 3 0
124 Chondakanga, Nephew—deposed	ditto ..	1196	0 9 0
125 Leelawatee, Widow of Prakramabahoo—deposed	ditto ..	1197	3 0 0
126 Sahasamallawa, Okaaka branch—deposed	ditto ..	1200	2 0 0
127 Kalyanawati, Sister of Kirti Nissanga	ditto ..	1209	6 0 0
128 Dharmasooka, not specified—a minor	ditto ..	1208	1 0 0

Names, and relationship of each succeeding Sovereign.	Capital.	Accession.	Reign.
129 Nayaanga or Neekanga, Minister, put to death ..	Pollonnaroowa ..	A. D. 1209	07. 0m.
Leelawatee, restored, and again deposed ..	ditto ..	1269	1 0
130 Lokaiswery 1st, Usurper—deposed ..	ditto ..	1210	0 9
Leelawatee, again restored and deposed a third time ..	ditto ..	1211	0 7
131 Pandi Prakrama Bahoo 2d, Usurper—deposed ..	ditto ..	1211	3 0
132 Maagha, foreign Usurper ..	ditto ..	1214	21 0
133 Wejyabahoo 3d, descendant of Sirisangabo 1st ..	Dambadeniya ..	1235	24 0
134 Kalikaala Sahitya Sargwajnya or Paandita Prakrama Bahoo 3d, Son ..	ditto ..	1266	35 0
135 Bosat Wejaya Bahoo 4th, Son ..	Pollonnaroowa ..	1301	2 0
<i>Bhuwaneka Bahoo</i> ..	<i>Yapahoo or Subhapa-</i>		
136 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 1st, Brother ..	ditto (<i>battoo</i>) ..	1303	11 0
137 Prakrama Bahoo 3d, Son of Bosat Wejyabahoo ..	Pollonnaroowa ..	1314	5 0
138 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 2d, Son of Bhuwanekabahoo ..	Kurunaigalla or Hastisailapoora ..	1319	not stated
139 Pandita Prakrama Bahoo 4th, not specified ..	ditto ..		do.
140 Wanny Bhuwaneka Bahoo 3d, do. ..	ditto ..		do.
141 Wejaya Bahoo 5th, do. ..	ditto ..		do.
142 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 4th, do. ..	Gampola or Gangaa siripoora ..	1347	14 0
143 Prakrama Bahoo 5th, do. ..	ditto ..	1361	10 0
144 Wikrambahoo 3d, Cousin.. ..	Partly at Kandy or Sengadagalla Nowera ..	1371	7 0
145 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 5th, not specified ..	Gampola or Gangaa siripoora ..	1378	20 0
146 Wejaya Bahoo 5th or Weera Bahoo, do. ..	ditto ..	1398	12 0
147 Sree Prakrama Bahoo 6th do. ..	Kotta or Jayawardana poora ..	1410	59 0
148 Jayabahoo 2d, maternal Grandson—put to death ..	ditto ..	1462	2 0
149 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 6th, not specified ..	ditto ..	1464	7 0
150 Pandita Prakrama Bahoo 7th, adopted Son ..	ditto ..	1471	14 0
151 Weera Prakrama Bahoo 8th, Brother of Bhuwanekabahoo 6th ..	ditto ..	1485	20 0
152 Dharma Prakrama Bahoo 9th, Son ..	ditto ..	1503	32 0
153 Wejaya Bahoo 7th, Brother—murdered ..	ditto ..	1527	7 0
<i>Jayaaveera Bandara</i> ..	<i>Gampola</i> ..		
154 Bhuwaneka Bahoo 7th, Son ..	Kotta ..	1534	8 0
<i>Maaynadunnai</i> ..	<i>Sectaawaha</i> ..		
<i>Raygam Bandara</i> ..	<i>Raygam</i> ..		
<i>Jayaaveera Bandara</i> ..	<i>Kandy</i> ..		
155 Don Juan Dharmapala ..	Kotta ..	1542	29 0
<i>A Malabar</i> ..	<i>Yapahoo</i> ..		
<i>Portuguese</i> ..	<i>Colombo</i> ..		
<i>Weediya Raja</i> ..	<i>Pailainda Nowera</i> ..		
<i>Raajasingha</i> ..	<i>Aiwissawelle</i> ..		
<i>Idirimaany Suriya</i> ..	<i>Seven Korles</i> ..		
<i>Wikrama Bahoo, Descendant of Sirisangabo 1st</i> ..	<i>Kandy</i> ..		
156 Raajasingha 1st, Son of <i>Maayaadunnai</i> ..	<i>Seetaawaka</i> ..	1581	11 0
<i>Jayn Suriya</i> ..	<i>Seetaawaka</i> ..		
<i>Weediya Raja's queen</i> ..	ditto ..		
157 Wimala Dharma, original royal family ..	Kandy ..	1593	12 0
158 Senaaratewa or Senarati, Brother ..	ditto ..	1604	31 0
159 Raaja-singha 2d, Son ..	ditto ..	1635	50 0
<i>Koomara-singa, Brother</i> ..	<i>Oawah</i> ..		
<i>Wijaya Paala, Brother</i> ..	<i>Matella</i> ..		
160 Wimala Dharma Suriya 2d, Son of Raaja-singa ..	Kandy ..	1685	22 0
161 Sreeweera Prakrama Narendrasingha or Koondasaala, Son ..	ditto ..	1707	32 0
162 Sreewejaya Raajasingha or Hanguranketta, Brother-in-law ..	ditto ..	1739	8 0
163 Kirtisree Raajasingha, Brother-in-law ..	ditto ..	1747	34 0
164 Raajaadhi Raajasingha, Brother ..	ditto ..	1781	17 0
165 Sree Wickrema Raajasingha, Son of the late king's wife's sister, deposed by the English, and died in captivity ..	ditto ..	1798	16 0

[N.B.—The names printed in the above tables in *Italics*, are those of subordinate or contemporary princes.]

Captains-General and Governors of Ceylon.

Whilst in possession of the Portuguese.

Pedro Lopez do Souza,
Jerome de Azevedo,
François de Menezes,
Manuel Mascarenhas Homen,
Nanha Alvares Pereira,
Constantin de Say Noranha,
George d'Albuquerque,
Constantin de Say Noranha,
D. George d' Almeida,
Diego de Melho,

Antoine Mascarenhas,
Philippe Mascarenhas,
Manuel Mascarenhas Homen,
François de Mello Castro,
Antoine de Sousa Continho, *under whose
administration Co'ombo was surrendered
to the Dutch.*
A. D. Merely Menezes, *last Captain
General in command of Jaffna and
Manar.*

Governors of Ceylon.

WITH THE DATES WHEN THEIR ADMINISTRATION COMMENCED.

Whilst in possession of the Dutch.

Willcm Jacobezen Coster, Commander at the surrender of Galle	13th March	1640.
Jan Thuysz. President and Governor at Galle ..	21st Aug.	1640.
Joan Matsoyker. Ordinary Councillor and Governor at Galle..	24th May	1640.
Jacob Van Kittenstein, Governor at Galle	25th Feb.	1650.
Adrian Van Der Meyden, Governor at Galle	11th Oct.	1653.
Adrian Van Der Meyden. Governor at Colombo ..	12th May	1656.
Ryklof Van Goens, Governor—Administration commenced ..	12th May	1663.
Jacob Hinstar. Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor..	27th Dec.	1663.
Ryklof Van Goens, administered the Government from ..	19th Nov.	1664.
Lourens Van Peil. Commander, President Governor, and Extraordinary Councillor of India	3d Dec.	1680.
Thomas Van Rhee, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of India	10th Jan.	1693.
Paulus de Rhoo appointed Governor and Director of Ceylon..	29th Jan.	1695.
Gerrit De Heer, Governor	22d Feb.	1697.
The Members of Council	26th Nov.	1702.
Mr. Cornelis Johannes Simonsz. Governor.. ..	11th May	1703.
Hendrick Becker, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor ..	22d Dec.	1707.
Mr. Isaac Augustin Rumph, Governor and Extraordinary Co-n-cillor of India	7th Dec.	1716.
Arnold Moll. Commander at Galle	11th June	1723.
Johannes Hertenberg. Governor	12th Jan.	1724.
Jan Paulus Schagen, Commander at Galle.. ..	19th Oct	1725.
Petrus Vuyst, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of India..	16th Sept.	1726.
Stephanus Versluys, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of India.	27th Aug.	1729.
Gualterus Woutersz, Commander of Jaffnapatam	25th Aug.	1732.
Jacob Christian Pielaat, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Commissary	21st Dec.	1733.
Dederic Van Donburg, Governor	21st Jan.	1734.
Jan Maccara, Commander of Galle.. ..	7th June	1736.
Gustaff Willem Baron Van Imhoff, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor	23d July	1736.
Willem Maurits Bruininck, Governor	12th March	1740.
Daniel Overbeek, Governor and Extraordinary Councillor of India	3d Jan.	1742.
Julius Valentyn Stein Van Gollnesse, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor	11th May	1743.
Gerard Van Vreeland, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor	8th March	1751.
Jacob De Jong, Commander of Jaffnapatam	23th Feb.	1751.
Joan Gideon Loten, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor	30th Sept.	1752.
Jan Schreuder, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor	17th March	1757.
Lubbert Jan Baron Van Eck, Governor, under whose administration Kandy was taken on the 19th February, 1763 ..	11th Nov	1762.

Anthony Mooyaart, Commander of Jaffnapatam ..	13th May	1762
Iman Willem Falck, Governor and Director of India ..	9th August	1762
Willem Jacob Van De Graaf, Extraordinary Councillor of India and Governor ..	7th Feb.	1785
Joan Gerard Van Angelbeek, Ordinary Councillor of India and Governor, under whose administration Colombo surrendered to the arms of His Britannic Majesty, on the ..	16th Feb.	1796

English Governors.

The Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council ..	16th Feb.	1796
Honorable Frederick North, (late Earl of Guildford) ..	12th Oct.	1798
Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B. ..	19th July	1805
Major-General John Wilson, Lieutenant Governor ..	19th March	1811
General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G. C. B. ..	11th March	1812
Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor ..	1st February	1820
Lieut.-General The Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K. C. B. ..	2d February	1822
Major-General Sir James Campbell, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor ..	6th Nov.	1822
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. ..	18th Jan.	1824
Major-General Sir John Wilson, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor ..	13th Oct.	1831
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. G. C. H. ..	23d Oct.	1831
The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie ..	7th Nov.	1837
Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B. ..	5th April	1841
The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent, K. O. S., Lieutenant Governor ..	19th April	1847
The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington ..	29th May	1847
The Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq. Lieutenant Governor ..	18th Oct.	1852
Sir George William Anderson, K. C. B. ..	27th Nov.	1858

Agents for the Colony.

George Baillie, Esq.	Agent General for Crown Colonies in London.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	Agents at Calcutta.
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Agents at Madras.
Messrs. Wallace & Co.	Agents at Bombay.

Consuls.

Senhor Joaô Bonifacio Misso, Consul-General in the Island of Ceylon for His Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves.

John Armitage, Esq., Consul at Colombo for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Johann Heinrich Sonnenkalb, Esq., Consul at Galle and Colombo for the Free City of Hamburg.

PART II.

Establishments:

CIVIL

JUDICIAL

ECCLESIASTICAL

MILITARY

NAVAL

THE CIVIL SERVICE

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE

RETIRED ON PENSIONS

MINUTES ON PENSIONS &c. &c.

Civil, Judicial and Military Establishments, etc.

THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K. C. B., Governor,
Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral.
The Hon'ble P. BAINBRIGGE, C. B., Major-General Commanding the Forces.
The Hon'ble C. J. MACCARTHY, Esq., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon'ble H. C. SELBY, Esq., Queen's Advocate.
The Hon'ble J. CAULFEILD, Esq., Acting Treasurer.
The Hon'ble W. C. GIBSON, Esq., Auditor General.
Clerk to the Council, E. R. B. POWER, Esq.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K. C. B., Governor,
Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral.
The Hon'ble P. BAINBRIGGE, C. B., Major-General Commanding the Forces.
The Hon'ble C. J. MACCARTHY, Esq., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon'ble H. C. SELBY, Esq., Queen's Advocate.
The Hon'ble W. C. GIBSON, Esq., Auditor General.
The Hon'ble J. CAULFEILD, Esq., Treasurer.
C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province.
C. R. BULLER, Esq., Government Agent for the Central Province.
W. H. SIMDIS, Esq., Surveyor General.
F. SAUNDERS, Esq., Principal Collector of Customs.
J. C. DIAS, Esq. | S. EDEREMANESINGAM, Esq.
J. SWAN, Esq. | R. F. MORGAN, Esq.
J. ARMITAGE, Esq. | E. J. DARLEY, Esq.
Clerk to the Council, E. R. B. POWER, Esq.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

His Excellency SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K. C. B. Governor,
7,000*l*.
Captain W. ROMER of the 59th Regiment, Private Secretary, 300*l*.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Hon'ble C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., *Colonial Secretary*, 2,000*l*.

E. R. B. Power, Esq., *Principal Assistant and Clerk to the Councils*, 1,000*l*.

J. Fraser, Esq., *Second Assistant*, 400*l*.

CLERKS—J. Swan, Esq., (Chief Clerk) 300*l*.

Despatches, Blue Book, Circulars, &c.—Messrs. W. A. Joseph 120*l*., J. H. Wootler 50*l*.

Civil and Revenue Department, &c.—Messrs. P. E. Vanderstraaten 125*l*., A. H. Lourensz 80*l*.

E. Ball 50*l*.

Judicial & Miscellaneous Department, &c.—Messrs. J. N. Keith 120*l*., H. M. Fernando 100*l*.

J. B. Siebel 50*l*.

Financial and Military Department, &c.—Messrs. M. P. J. Ondaatje 120*l*., W. C. Pompeus 100*l*.

J. Alexander 50*l*.

Council Department.—Messrs. J. L. Siebel 150*l*., D. C. Meier 70*l*.

Clerk of the Records.—Mr. T. W. Anthonisz 60*l*.

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CENTRAL PROVINCE.

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General Rules framed by the Board of Health and in force in the Western Province.

SMALL POX, CHOLERA, &c.

1. The Police shall make known to the Superintendent of Vaccination, with the least possible delay, the occurrence of any case of Small Pox or any other Epidemic or contagious disease. In the Rural districts such information shall be afforded by the Native Headmen.

2. The Medical Officer appointed to inspect such cases shall, in every instance of Small Pox, give information thereof to the Superintendent of Police, who shall forthwith affix to the door of the house in which the case is found, such mark as shall sufficiently denote the existence of the disease therein.

3. Before such mark shall be removed, the Superintendent of Police shall communicate to the appointed Medical Officer the result of such case or cases of Small Pox, whether in death or in recovery. In either case he will receive instructions from the Medical Officer as to the safety of removing the mark from the house or permitting persons who have been affected to go abroad.

4. The Superintendent of Police shall remove to the Small Pox Hospital established at Marandahn or elsewhere, any case of Small Pox in which he may be required so to do by the owner or occupier of a house or the head of a family, under the conditions of the 8th section of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1852, also all destitute persons affected with the disease, also all persons who may be found in the public streets or thoroughfares with the Small Pox disease upon them.

5. In the execution of these duties the subordinate Officers of the Police are enjoined to use all possible tenderness and consideration for the sufferers, and for the religious or other feelings of their relations.

6. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall furnish to the Board of Health such periodical Returns and Reports as shall seem advisable. These will in their principal features correspond with those which the Superintendent of Vaccination has to furnish the Head of the Medical Department.

7. In the event of Cholera becoming epidemic, the Board of Health will communicate to Government such measures as may seem likely to arrest the progress of the disease.

8. The Board of Health will exercise supervision over the Hospitals for Small Pox at Marandahn, or in any other place where it may be deemed requisite to form a similar Establishment. The discipline and economy of such Hospitals shall rest as heretofore with the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

9. The financial arrangements of expenses incurred by Vaccinators shall continue as heretofore to be made by the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

VACCINATION.

1. The Board shall solicit from Government such aid from the Medical Sub-Assistants, to be appointed for the duty by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, under the sanction of Government, and of Native Vaccinators, as may be judged necessary.

2. No person shall be employed in a public capacity, who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone Vaccination or Small Pox. The Proprietors of Estates and Manufacturies, Head of Families, and of Mercantile Establishments, are urged to adopt a similar precaution.

3. All Government Schoolmasters shall ascertain, previous to the admission of any child to their Schools, that the like evidence exists. The same rule is recommended to private Schoolmasters and all others who have the charge of children.

4. The Superintendents of Jails and Hospitals shall ensure the security of the inmates by the practice of Vaccination, in all cases wherein the Medical Officers may deem necessary.

5. The Board under the authority of Government, shall issue notifications setting forth the advantages of Vaccination, the dangers resulting from its neglect, and the penalties attached to disobedience of the law. They shall call for the support and aid of all Christian Ministers and Catechists, of Moorish and Buddhist Priests, and of European and Native Practitioners. The vigilance and aid of the Native Headmen shall be secured by authority from Government.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS.

Superintendent of Vaccination and his Duties.—The Superintendent of Vaccination shall generally superintend the labours of the different Vaccinators. He shall, from time to time, during his inspection, satisfy himself that only genuine Lymph is employed by them, and that they perform the operation of Vaccination in a correct and satisfactory manner. He shall take care that the proper returns are forwarded at the periods specified. He shall furnish annually to the Board a detailed Report of the progress of Vaccination in the Western Province.

Medical Sub-Assistants.—The Medical Sub-Assistants engaged in Vaccination duties shall make a Monthly Report to the Superintendent of Vaccination, specifying the number of persons vaccinated by the different Vaccinators employed under them, whose Vaccination they, the Medical Sub-Assistants, have personally inspected. The quality of the Lymph employed in their districts, whether it has suffered deterioration from any cause; and the nature and extent of assistance rendered by the Civil Authorities, particularly the rural Headmen. If they have any communication to make calculated to further the cause of Vaccination, or with reference to the activity and efficiency of the Native Vaccinators, it should be embodied in such Reports.

The Medical Sub-Assistants shall vaccinate twice in the week, other Civil duties permitting. Their Vaccination should not extend to the remote stations, but once a month they should visit all the stations of the Native Vaccinators under them, in order that they may be enabled to make the Report above mentioned to the Superintendent of Vaccination. They shall forward to the Superintendent of Vaccination, a weekly numerical return of Vaccination performed by themselves and the Native Vaccinators in their districts, and also a monthly nominal return. All weekly returns should be forwarded to the Superintendent of Vaccination on Mondays, and all Monthly returns should be despatched so as to reach the Superintendent by the 10th of the month.

Native Vaccinators.—Native Vaccinators shall make themselves practically acquainted with the different matters connected with Vaccination, by embracing all opportunities for instruction and improvement. The Medical Sub-Assistants under whose direction they are employed, shall report periodically upon their general usefulness, diligence and activity, to the Superintendent of Vaccination. They shall vaccinate four days in each week. They shall forward to the Medical Sub-Assistant of their district, or to the Superintendent of Vaccination, where no Medical Sub-Assistant is employed on such duties, a weekly numerical return in the same form as that prescribed for the Medical Sub-Assistants. They shall have one or more Vaccine stations in a village, according to its extent, and shall use their best exertions to promote efficient Vaccination by uniform kindness of manner, by great care in the performance of their duties, and by exhorting the patients to protect the vesicles throughout all stages, so that crusts may be properly formed. At the end of the month the Native Vaccinators shall furnish the Medical Sub-Assistant or Superintendent of Vaccination with a nominal return of Vaccination, in the same form as that prescribed for the Medical Sub-Assistant.

RULES FOR VACCINATING.

1st.—All persons who have not been satisfactorily vaccinated or had the Small Pox are liable to the most severe form of that disease. The protection of all such persons by efficient Vaccination is the object now earnestly desired.

2nd.—If a healthy child be properly vaccinated, by puncture at 8 o'clock on Monday, at the same hour on the following Monday the vesicles will be of a circular form and pearly appearance, well raised from the surface, with a flat top, not a pointed one, and with very little surrounding inflammation. *Such a child, although liable to Small Pox before, is now safe; and such a case should be invariably chosen from which to vaccinate others.*

3rd.—Four small punctures should be made, care being taken that the lymph is inserted under the thin skin.

4th.—The patients and their friends must be urged not to allow the vesicles to be rubbed at any time, so that they may dry and fall off of themselves.

5th.—Punctuality of attendance is essential, to avoid disappointment to patients, and to enable you to judge of the success of your efforts.

6th.—Efficient Vaccination leaves on the arm a distinct though superficial scar, which looks as if pins had been stuck into it. If there are not at least three such marks, or if seven years have passed since the last Vaccination, the person should be re-vaccinated.

LIST of HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVANTS and others who have retired on Pension ; shewing the date, and Office each held, at the period of Retirement.

J. Gay, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Kandy	- - -	1st Jan.	1820	£600
H. R. Sneyd, Esq., Provincial Judge at Galle	- - -	1st Jan.	1821	400
J. Richardson, Esq., Collector of Trincomalie	- - -	1st Jan.	1822	500
E. E. Boyd, Esq., Provincial Judge of Galle	- - -	1st Jan.	1822	400
W. H. Hooper, Esq., Provincial Judge of Colombo	- - -	27th June	1825	500
J. W. Carrington, Esq., Vice Treasurer	- - -	27th May	1829	600
H. Pennel, Esq., Provincial Judge of Colombo	- - -	1st Oct.	1829	500
J. Downing, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Kandy	- - -	1st Mar.	1830	500
C. Brownrigg, Esq., Provincial Judge of Colombo	- - -	1st April	1833	600
J. Barnett, Esq., Government Agent for the Southern Province	- - -	1st Feb.	1836	450
J. G. Forbes, Esq., District Judge of Colombo No. 1 North-	- - -	20th Aug.	1836	600
R. M. Sneyd, Esq., District Judge of Galle	- - -	6th Sept.	1837	550
J. Bone, Esq., Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of Batticaloa	- - -	1st Oct.	1837	400
M. Wilmot, Esq., Government Agent for the Southern Province	- - -	1st Sept.	1838	450
W. Granville, Esq., Treasurer	- - -	1st April	1840	550
W. Moir, Esq., Asst. Government Agent at Ratnapoora and District Judge of Colombo No. 6.-	- - -	1st May	1840	450
H. R. Scott, Esq., District Judge of Galle	- - -	1st Aug.	1840	450
R. Wells, Esq., District Judge of Kandy North	- - -	1st Feb.	1842	400
J. W. Huskisson, Esq., Government Agent for the Eastern Province	- - -	2nd Aug.	1842	400
J. S. Rodney, Esq., Government Agent for the Eastern Province	- - -	1st Sept.	1844	550
J. N. Mooyart, Esq., Acting Auditor General	- - -	1st Dec.	1844	800
P. Anstruther, Esq., Colonial Secretary	- - -	15th May	1845	600
H. Wright, Esq., Auditor General	- - -	18th Nov.	1846	550
A. Walker, Esq., Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Kandy	- - -	6th June	1848	400
E. S. Waring, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Matelle	- - -	1st Oct.	1848	280
F. Price, Esq., Assistant Agent District Judge and do. do. of Manaar	- - -	"	"	250
G. R. Mercer, Esq., Assistant Government Agent at Badulla	- - -	Dec.	1849	600
A. Stewart, Esq., District Judge of Galle	- - -	18th Feb.	1850	600
J. G. Layard, Esq., Asst. Government Agent at Kandy	- - -	28th Feb.	1851	100
P. E. Wodchouse, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province	- - -	-	-	550
G. H. Cripps, Esq., Government Agent for the Southern Province	- - -	16th June	1852	600
H. Keyt, Esq., Third Assistant Colonial Secretary	- - -	1st Augt.	1852	246
J. Starke, Esq., 2d Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court	- - -	-	-	450
The Rev. J. Wenham, Colonial Chaplain	- - -	-	-	120
The Rev. J. P. Horsford, Colonial Chaplain	- - -	Jan.	1852	240
The Rev. J. H. De Saram, Singhalese Colonial Chaplain	- - -	1st Sept.	1852	220
The Rev. J. G. Macvicar, Colonial Chaplain, Scotch Church	- - -	-	-	125
Pensions to Widows of Civil Servants	- - -	-	-	2610

Native Chiefs and Headmen.

CHIEFS AND HEADMEN OF THE GOVERNOR'S GATE.

Ernest De Saram Wijeyesekere Karoonaratne—Maha Modliar and Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor

Don Jacobus Dias Wijeyewardene Bandarnayeke—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Johannes Jacobus De Saram Wijeyesekere Abeyaratne—Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Assistant Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor and Singhalese Interpreter to the Police Court of Colombo.

Julius Valenty De Saram Wijeyesekere Goonetillekeratne—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Don David De Lowera Wijeyewardene Tennekoon—Modliar of the Governor's Gate and Translator of the Colombo Cutcherry.

Don Andris De Alwis Ameresewardene Goonetilleke—Modliar of the Governor's Gate. Singhalese Interpreter and Translator of the Supreme Court.

Don Johannes Franciscus Dias Wijeyesekere Bandarnayeke—Modliar of the Governor's Gate, & Singhalese Interpreter of the District Court of Colombo.

Don David De Silva Welaratne Jayetilleke Amereserewardene—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Don Cornelis Dassenayeke Goonewardene Abeyaratne—ditto

Don Salman Dias Wijeyewickreme Jayetilleke Sinewiratne Bandarnayeke—ditto.

Simon De Livera Abeyesekere Sinewiratne—ditto.

Solomon Rudrigoe Muttukistna—Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Head of the Christian Chetties and Malabar Translator to Government.

Arnaselem Ponnambelam—Modliar of the Governor's Gate

John Abraham Pereira Wijeyesekere Goonewardene—Modliar of the Governor's Gate, Examiner of Estimates in the Commissioner of Roads Department.

Nicholas Dias Abeyesinhe Wijeyewardene—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Nicholas Jurgen Ondaatje—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Joronis De Soysa Dharmegoonewardene Wipulejayesooria Karunaratne Dissanaik—Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

Louis de Zoysa Wijeyesekere Jayetilleke—Translator Modliar of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Don William Adrian Dias Bandarnayeke—Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Welhelmus Nicholas Pieries Wickremesinhe Serewardene—ditto.

John De Silva Jayetilleke Serewardene—Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate and Sword Bearer of the Supreme Court.

Don John Dias Wijeyesekere Seneweratne Bandarnayeke—Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

George de Silva Jayetilleke Senewiratne—Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate and Clerk of the Deputy Queen's Advocate's Office.

Conrad Peter Dias Wijeyewickreme Bandarnayeke—Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Don Abraham Perera Abeyesekere Goonewardene, Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate

John Henricus Perera Wijeyewickreme Goonewardene, ditto

Don Cornelis Dias Wijeyewickreme Bandarnayeke—Titular Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Don Jeronimus Wiersekere Abeyagoonewardene—Leane Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

Don Hendrick De Silva Rajakuruna Jayewardene—Basnayeke Mohandiram 28/16 and Superintendent of the Queen's House Garden.

Carolus Perera Jayesekere Sameresinhe—Padicare Mohandiram.

Paulus Gonis Abeyesinhe Jayewardene—Dadeyakkare Mohandiram

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Don Hendrick Dassenayke Abeyewardene—Modliar of the Attepattoo.

Don Joseph De Silva Wijeyesundere Goonesekere—Modliar of the Attepattoo, Clerk of works in the Civil Engineering and Commissioner of Roads' department 120/.

John Louis Pieris Sameresinhe Serewardene—Modliar of the Attepattoo.

Carolus Dias Abeyeserewardene Tillekeratne—Modliar of the Attepattoo and Interpreter of the Cutcherry, 180/.

Don Philip De Saw Wijeyegoone-ratne Siriwardene—Mohotte Mohandiram of the Attepattoo and Translator of the Cutcherry, 54/.

John Godfried Cornelis Pieris Samerewiere Serewardene—Mohotte Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.

Jeronimus Joseph De Silva Wijeyetoonge Goonesekere—Mohandiram of the Attepattoo and Clerk of the Assessment department, 36/.

Michael Fernando Jayasekera Goonesekere Karunaratne—Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.

Dionysius Mendis Abeyserewardene Wijeyenayeke—Mohandiram of ditto and Asst Clerk of the Singhalese registries of Births and Marriages, 25/.

Franciscus de Lewera Wijeyewardene Senewiratne—Mohandiram of ditto, and 9th Clerk of the Cutcherry, 15/.

Alexander Dias Wijeyesiriwardene Tillekeratne—Mohandiram of ditto, and Clerk of the Singhalese Registries of Births and Marriages, 30/.

Don Jacobus Dionisius de Silva Serewardene Seneweratne—Mohandiram of the Attepattoo.

Don Johannes Tillekeratne Abeysekere—Titular Mohandiram of the Cutcherry, and Clerk of the Assessment Department, 48/.

Harmanus Pieris Wijeyewardene Wickremaratne Goonetilleke—Mohandiram of the Government Agent's Office and native writer of the Arrack department, 36/.

Thomas Dias Wijeyetoonge Bandarenayeke—Mohandiram of ditto and Translator of the Cutcherry 40/.

SALPITTY CORLE.

John Gerard Perera Sumeerwier Goonewardene—Modliar 57/ 12s

Don Carolis Sewewickreme—Mohandiram 29/ 14s

HEWAGAM CORLE.

Simon De Lewera Abeysekere Senewiratne—Modliar 64/ 16s

Don David De Lewera Wijeyewickreme Senewiratne—Mohandiram 29/ 4s.

Ameresekere Surewircatchigey Don Pauloe—Titular Mohandiram.

CINA CORLE.

Adicary & Medde Pattoos.

Don Hendrick Dassenayke Abeyewardene—Modliar 64/ 16s

Wellhelmus Nicholas Pieris Wickremesinha Serewardene—Mohandiram 29/ 14s

Don Johannes Abraham Ameresekere—Vidahn Mohan, of Mahare.

Don Constantino Samerewiere Goonewardene—Vidahn Mohandiram of Meddepattoo.

Gangebodde and Odoegaha Pattoos.

Don Christoffel Henricus Dias Jayetilleke Senewiratne Bandarenayeke—Modliar 64/ 16s

Don Harmanus Abeysekere Senewiratne—Vidahn Mohandiram of the Gangebodde Pattoo.

Don Siman Wijeyesinhe Ratnayake—ditto of Odoegaha Pattoo with the rank of Modliar 29/ 14s

ALLOOTCOOR CORLE SOUTHERN DIVISION AND AMBETELNPAHALE.

Julius Valentyn De Saram Wijeysekere Gooretillekeratne—Modliar 70/

Frederick De Lewera Wijeyesundere Senewiratne—Mohandiram 29/ 14s

Suse Perera Warnakulesuria Wijeyesinhe Goonetilleke—Mahavidahn Mohandiram of Allootcoor Corle

Don Johannes Pereira Jayetilleke—Titular Vidahn Mohandiram of Ambetelenpahale.

ALLOOTCOOR CORLE NORTHERN DIVISION AND NEGUMBO

Joseph Mendis Arsekulesuria Wijeyeratne—Modliar 70/

Henry Petera Abeyegoonewardene Senanayeke—Mohandiram 29/ 14s.

Don Cornelis Wejewardene Kooetilleke—Vidahn Mohandiram of Odoegaha Pattoo.

HAPITIGAN CORLE.

John Paul Casie Chetty—Modliar, 64/ 16s

Don Conrad Peter Dias Abeyewickreme Jayetilleke Bandarnaike—Mohandiram 247

Don Simian Paulus Ameresekere Kooletelleke—Mohandiram.

CULTURA.

Mannel De Fonseka Wijeyetoonge Samerenaike—Modliar 631.

Coomaremulle Mohottigey Don Johannes Abeyesondere Gooneratne—Mohandiram.

Johannes Christoffel Corea Goonetilleke Abeyekoon—Vidahn Mohandiram.

Mahamadoc Lebbe Seyedo Mira Lebbe—Headmoorman 367

Don Carolis Wijewardene Tennekoon—Titular Mohandiram.

RAYGAM CORLE.

David De Alvis Wijewardene Goonesekere—Modliar 647 16s

Abraham Martinus de Lewera Samerediawakere Seneweratne—Mohandiram 247

David Pieris Wijeyewickreme Karoonaratne Goonetilleke—Mohandiram of Pantura.

Pasdoon and Walallawetty Corles.

Cornelis De Livera Samerenaike Rajekaroue Sanewiratne—Modliar 647 16s

Don David Sameresekere Abeyeratne Dassenayeke—Mohandiram of Pasdoon Corle 207

Don Carolis Jaysekere Senewiratne Soodesinhe—Vidahn ditto ditto
Cornelis Goonetilleke—Mohandiram of Wallalawetty Corle

Cnerewe Department.

Domingoe De Lewera—Mohandiram.

Don Simon Wanegeratne—ditto.

COLOMBO.

Don Louis Martinus de Silva Wijeyetoonge Wickremaratne—Mohandiram of the District of Colombo and 8th Clerk of the Cutcherry. 507.

John Simon Corea Wijeysekere Abeyaratne—Vidahn Mohandiram of the Four Gravets 247

Don Nicholas Goonetilleke Senewiratne—Mohandiram

Handepangoddimaligey Don Antho—ditto.

Silvester Perera Aresekoola Wijeyesooria Tillckeratne—Mohandiram of the Guides.

Somenaden Edrimanesingen—Head of the Heathen Chetties.

Assena Lebbe Ahaniadoc Neyna Marikar—Headmoorman

Packier Miera Lebbe Oedoema Lebbe Markar—Second Headmoorman.

Seesma Lebbe Siddi Lebbe Markar—Interpreter to Government in the Maldivian Language.

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE FISHERS.

Colombo.

Warnekulesuria Wijeyeratne Pedroe Fernando—Pattengetyñ Mohandiram 317 10s

Carolis Fonseka Warnesuria Wijeyetoonge Samerenayeke—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram.

Lindemullegey Pedroe De Silva Warnesoorya Coorookoola Wijeyeratne—Second Pattengettyñ Mohandiram.

Andrew Fernando. Weerasoory Abaya Wickremes Wijegoonetilleke Caroonaratne—Third Pattengettyñ Mohandiram.

Galkisse and Morottoo.

Alexander Dharnieratne—Mahavidahn Mohandiram 447

Adrian Mendis Wierewickreme Manukulesuriye Senanayeke—Mohandiram of Morottoo.

NEGOMBO.

Jeronimus De Mendis Senewiratne—Mahavidahn Mohandiram 44

CULTURA.

Renaldus De Andradoe Aresekulesuria Wijeyeratne—Mohandiram.

Jacob Francisco Fonseka Samerewickreme Aresekuleratne—Mahavidahn Mohandiram.

Jeronius Rodrigoe Warnedipitia Kurucollesooria Goonewardene Jayesinhe—Mahavidahn Mohandiram of Pantura.

W. C. Pattenehennedigey Gregoris Rodrigo—Pattabendy Mohandiram of Parura

Kuruwekankanigey Don Philippoo—Vidahn Mohandiram of Maccoon.

Don Juan Wiereratne—Vidahn Mohandiram of the Gold and Silver Smiths of Cultura.

Smiths.

Gabriel De Sampayo Abeyeratne Jayetilleke Wikremesinhe—Mahavidahn Modliar of the Gold, Silver and Copper Smiths Casts, as well Singhalese as Malabar residing within the four Gravets and District of Colombo and the Corles.

Bartholomus Johannes Gomis Wijeyeratne Jayetilleke—Maha Vidahn

Mohandiram of the Gold and Silver Smiths of Colombo.

Don Johannes Allehender Were-sinhe Jayewardene Senewiratne—Mohandiram of ditto ditto.

Kandeaddarabadalagey Don Louis Weerenarayene Seneweratne—Maha Vidahn of the Black Smiths of Colombo.

Natunney Lakubadalgey Don Juanis—Mohandiram of do.

COLOMBO.

Washers.

Louis Fernando Wijeyewickreme Karuneratne Rajesekere—Vidahn Mohandiram of Colombo.

Juan Fernando Abeyeratne Jayewardene—Vidahn Mohandiram of Colpetty.

Aynappooledgey Anthonis Francisco Fernando—do. do. of Colombo.

Mahabade Headmen.

Adrian De Abrew Wijeyegooneratne Rajapakse—Modliar of the Mutual and Wellisere Districts 38/5s

Migel Fernando Abeyesekere Goonsekere—Mohandiram of the Wellisere Districts 18/

Attenayeke Francisco Perera Ameresekere—Vidahn Mohandiram of the District of Wellisere.

Siman De Soysa Jayetilleke Rajekaroon—Vidahn Mohandiram of Caluamodere District.

Harambe De Soysa Jayetilleke—Modliar of the Mahabade.

Bellichoroe Perera Samerewiere Serewardene Gouneratne—ditto of the Colombo Custom House.

Cornelis Perera Samerewiere Serewardene Wijeyegooneratne—Mohandiram of the Colombo Custom House

Sadris Mendis Ameresekere—ditto of Colombo.

Cornelis De Abrew Wijeyegundere Wickremaratne Rajapakse—Titular Mohandiram.

Hendrick De Soysa Wijeyewardene Edirisinhe—Mohandiram of Colombo

Don Hendrick De Silva Wickremesekere—Titular Mohandiram.

THREE AND FOUR KORLES AND LOWER BULATGAMME.

Kandyan Chiefs.

Ehelliagode Dassenayeke Rūnasinhe Mudianse—Dissave of Three Korles and Lower Bulatgamme 147/12s

Mahare Sameresinhe Mudianse—Ratemahatmeya of Three Korles and lower Bulatgamme 50/

Don David Samerewire G. A. Mudianse—Ditto of Belligal Korle 50/

Rankotdawele Dewekare Wijeyekoon Mudianse—Ditto of Galbode and Kinigode Korles 50/

Mahawelletenne Chanderesekere Wickremesinhe Senewiratne Dassenaike—Ditto of Parene Coor Corle 50/

Don Abraham Cornelis De Silva Wijeyetoonge Abeyegooner Rajekarune Senewiratne—Mohandiram 24/

SAFFRAGAM.

Don Moses Tilakaratne Sameredewakere—Modliar, Interpreter and Translator of the Ratnapoora Cutcherry 75/

Molligodde Edward Wijeyesinhe Dannesekere Wijeyesidere Mudianse—Ratemahatmeya of Kaddewets and Mede Korles 50/

Nalleparume Ranesinge—Ditto of Attekalan and Kolonna Korles 50/

William Alexander Abraham Ecknelly, odde—Ratemahatmeya of Kurwite Korle 50/

Iddemalagode Abeyekoon Attepattoo Mudianse—Ditto of Nawedoon & Kukul Korles 50/

D. C. Perera Senanayeke Wijeratne Jayetilleke—Modliar of the Medical Department.

John Emanuel Perera Wijeyegoonetilleke Wickremaratne Sameresinghe—Mohandiram of the Surveyor General's Department.

John De Abrew Senewiratne Abeyesinhe—Mohandiram of the Government Printing Office.

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTLAM.

B. R. Pullenayegan—Modliar of the Cutcherry & Interpreter to the Government Agent 90/

Michael Fernando Dewekarone Nenetilleke—Mohandiram & Assistant Interpreter do. 30/

Don Joseph Abeyeratne Gonesekere—Modliar of Jagam, Caynel Pattoos, Mede & Ooterepalattes 64/ 16s

Don Cornelis Wiresinhe Jaysekere Naweratne—Mohandiram of do. 30/

Don Barend Heret Senewiratne—Modliar of Anewolandan, Munesaram & Demele Pattoos 64/ 16s

Don Hendrick Goneret Chandresekere—Mohandiram of do. 30/

John Casie Chetty—Modliar of Putlam & Calpentyn 64/ 16s

John Charles Malleappa—Maneager of Putlam 30/

Abdul Assis Mahodonina Markar—Head Moorman of Putlam.

Mahodomira Markar Segelado Tamby—ditto Calpentyn and Akerepattoo

Naina Lebbe-Markair Bawa Markar—ditto Akerepattoo

Segosekender Assenaina Markair—ditto Chilaw

Fitchetamby Markar Mahomado Tamby Markan—Ditto ditto
Saviel Juanis Pieries Medokole Suria Wiresinhe—Titular Mohandiram of the Fishers of Chilaw.

KORNEGALLE.

Samuel Jayetilleke—Modliar & Interpreter of the Kurnegalle Cutcherry 76/ 10s

Paul Alexander Illankoon—Mohandiram & Translator of do. 36/ 18s

Cecil Francis Perera Wijeyewekreme Seneweratne—Vibadde Mohandiram of do. 45/

Rambowattewene Basnaik Mudi-
anse Banda—Ratte Mahatmea of Weyodewelly Hatpattoo 50/

Kotoowelle Baalesoria Illankoon Mudi-
anse—Rate Mahatmea of Katoogampolle Hatpattoo 50/

Doreteawe Wejeyepalle Attepattoo Mudi-
anse—Ratte Mahatmea of Iirrealle Hatpattoo 50/

Halpey Chandresekere Wijeyesoon-
dere Wasile Mudi-
anse—Ratte Mahatmea of Dewemedde Hatpattoo 50/

Pare Comboore Wanesisinhe Mudi-
anse—Ratte Mahatmea of Wanny Hatpattoo 50/

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE DIVISION.

Nicholas Dias Abeyesinhe Wijewardene—Modliar of the Governor's Gate, Modliar of the Attepattoo, Modliar and 1st Interpreter and Translator of the Cutcherry and Modliar of the Four Gravets of Galle 100/

Cornelis Dias Abeyesinhe Siriwardene—Mohandiram 2d Translator and Interpreter of the Cutcherry 30/

Abraham Robert Karoonaratne—Attepattoo Mohandiram, 3d Interpreter and Translator of the Cutcherry 50/

Henry Thomas Dias Abeyesinhe Ameresekere—Modliar of Bentotte and Wallallawity Corle 50/

William David Perera Wijeya Wickreme Senewiratne—Modliar of the Talpeypattoo 50/

John David Valentyn Illangakoon—Modliar of the Gangebodepattoo, 50/

Thomas De Livera Abeyesiriwardene Vanegesekere Ekaneyeko—Modliar of the Wellobodepattoo 50/

Don Johannes Abraham Perera Wijesinghe Goonetilleke—Mohandiram of the Henydompattoo 50/

Don Salmon de Silva Wickremenayeke Karoonaratne—Titular Mohandiram of Hinidoon Patto

Mohandiram of Bentotte and Wallallawity Corle. (Vacant)

Don Hendrick Abeyewickreme Gonesekere—Mohandiram of Talpepattoo.

Don Constantyn Abeyewickreme Goonesekere—Titular Mohandiram of Galle.

Head of the Chetties of Galle with the Title of Modliar. (Vacant)

Mohamedo Naina Markar Pakier Malemiar—Headmoorman of Galle.

Don Juan de Silva Abeyewickreme Goonetilleke—Baas Mohandiram of the Masons at Galle.

Native Headmen of the Fishers.

Bastian de Silva Jayesoorye Goonewardene—Maha Vidahn Modliar of the Fishers of Galle 13/ 10s

Janis de Silva Warnesoorye Jayewardene Pattebandy—Mohandiram of the Wellobodepattoo 9/

Dallowattegey Don Adrian de Silva Wickremesoorye—Maha Vidahn of the Talpepattoo 9/

Robert Louis Goonewardene—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of Amblan-
godde 13/ 10s

Smiths & Carpenters.

Elias de Silva Karonanaike—
Maha Vidahn of the Carpenters of Galle.

Don Bartholomeuz—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Gold Smiths of Galle.

Maha Vidahn of ditto ditto. (Vacant.)

Siman de Silva Wijenarayne—Maha Vidahn of the Black Smiths of ditto.

Washers.

Don Salman Abeyeratne Wickremenaik Rannesinghe—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the District of Galle.

Pottopitty Halloliewa Constantyn de Silva Wickremaratne—Maha Vidahn of the Four Gravets of Galle.

MATURA DIVISION.

Petrus Abraham Cornelis Abeyesiriwardene Hangakoon—Modliar over the Attepattoo Department of the Matura District 75/

Dionysius Theodoris de Silva Rajakaroon Wickremaratne—Interpreter Modliar of the Matura Cutcherry, and Modliar of the four Gravets of Matura 75/.

George Desanaike Tillekeratne—Mohottu Mohandiram of the Cutcherry

Don Andris de Silva Wijesinhe Jayewardene—Mohandiram of the four Gravets of Matura, 10/ 16s.

James De Silva Wijesinghe—Modliar of the Gangebodepattoo and four Baygams and Angurugams 60/.

David John Hendrick De Saram Wijesirewardene—Modliar of the Belligam Corle and Tottemoney 60/

Don Thomas Ferdinandus Senewiratne Obeyeckere—Modliar of the Kandebedepattoo 60/

Abeyewardene Jasinh—Modliar of Morrewa Corle 60/.

Andreas Petrus Tillekeratne Desanaike—Modliar of the Wellebodepattoo and Makawite 60/.

Don Franciskoe Wickremesinghe Sinnewirane Yapa—Mohandiram of Wellebodepattoo.

David Arnoldus De Corea Abeyeratne Siriwardene—Mohandiram of the Gangebodde Pattoo, and Four Baygams and Angurugams

Mahamadoe Lebbe Odear Idroos Lebbe Markar—Head Moorman of Matura and Belligam.

Native Headmen of the Fishers.

Don Louis Wireratne—Maha Vidahn Modliar of the Town Fort and 4 Gravets of Matura 13/ 10s

Don Louis de Silva—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Belligam Corle and Tottemoney 13/ 10s

Don Dennis Abeyeckere Goonewardene—Maha Vidahn Mohandiram of the Wellebodepattoo. 9/.

Smiths and Carpenters:

Don Carolus Dewesoendere—lat Baas Mohandiram of Black Smiths and Carpenters.

Washers:

Don Louis Jayewardene Goonesekere Rannesinghe—Mohandiram of the District of Matura:

HAMBANTOTTE DIVISION.

Baba Hakim Muttaleph—Modliar of the Cutcherry at Hambantotte and of the Magani Pattoo of that District 75/

Nicholas de Silva Wijesinhe—Modliar of the Gerrowa Pattoo 75/ 12s

Don David Senerat Ranaik—Titular Modliar of the Magampattoo

W. B. Ratnayake—Mohandiram of the Girrewaypattoo

Don Andris W. Wijesinghe—Beteane Mohandiram

Native Headmen of the Fishers

Mahamad, Callepooewegay Don Juan de Silva Wickremaratne—Maha Vidan Mohandiram of the Geroway pattoo 13/ 10s

D. D. De Silva Wickremesinghe—Vidahn Mohandiram of Magamattoo 9/.

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

Sekadie Markair Casimlebbe Markair—Chief Modliar of the Eastern Province, Modliar of the Trincomalie Cutcherry and Interpreter to the Government Agent 90/

Carolus Thomas—Interpreter Mohandiram and Translator of the Agent's Office and 2d do. do. 40/

Anathana Modliar Cadergamattamby—Odear of Trincomalie 9/

Almorom Walaepulle—Ditto 9/

Nawesewayan Cadiramen—Wanniah of Tamblegam 30/

Cadrawalie Moergappen—Odear o do. 9/

Cadrawelly Modliar Sittrapoopalipulle—Wanniah of Cattocolum 30/.

Cadramen Cannawadypulle—Odear of do. 9/.

Eromaraventuye Edeweresinghe Nalle Pupale—Wanniah of Cottiar 30/

Canneweddy Moergen—Odear of do. 9/

Mahamadolebbe Ahamadole Lebbe—Wanniah and Mudiase of the Moor and Singhalese Pattos in Tamankadua 36/

Shaiksen Ossensaih—Odear of the Moor Pattoos in do. 7*l*. 4*s*.

Punchee Appoo—Ditto Singhalese do. do. 7*l*. 4*s*.

BATTICALOA.

R. D. Somenaden—First Modliar and Interpreter to the Assistant Government Agent 40*l*

M. Agemadoelebbe—Wanniah of Corlepattoo and Eraoor Pattoo 12*l*

S. Aliar—Odear of Corle Pattoo 4*l* 10*s*

C. Markair Aliar—Odear of Eraoor do. 4*l* 10*s*

Cudramapody Robert Cunzelepody—Wanniah of Manmone Pattoo 12*l*

Estovoe Selestinoe—Odear of ditto North 4*l* 10*s*

Alliar Markair—Ditto ditto South 4*l* 10*s*

Chinnetamby Chetty Tambaya—Wanniah of Nindoor, Ackra and Panoa Pattoos 12*l*

E. Adampody—Odear of Nindoor Pattoos 4*l*. 10*s*.

Mannppody Mundepody—Ditto Ackra ditto 4*l* 10*s*

Puncheralla Arogamaralla—Ditto Panoa ditto 4*l* 10*s*

C. D. Cadrampody—Wanniah of Samantorre and Nadekadoe Pattoos 12*l*

Allilebbe Odomalebbe—Odear of Samantorre Pattoo 4*l* 10*s*

E. A. Ambezepandarum—Ditto Nadekadoe ditto 4*l* 10*s*

Nileme Chinnetambypody—Wanniah of Erovil, Poretivoe and Carrawaw Pattoos 12*l*

Welachypody Palipody—Odear of Erovil Pattoo 4*l* 10*s*

M. P. Candepody—Ditto Poretivoe ditto 4*l* 10*s*

A. E. Cattamoettoe—Ditto Carrawaw ditto 4*l* 10*s*

W. J. Supermanien—Wanniah of Bintenne 40*l* 10*s*

J. Pasqual—Odear of Roogam Palatte 4*l* 10*s*

R. B. Dingyrale—Ditto Odo ditto. 4*l* 10*s*.

Peter Punchyrale—Ditto Rode and Palla ditto 4*l* 10*s*

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Savarimootno Modliar—1st Cutcherry Modliar of Jaffna 100*l*

Asirvatha Modliar—2d Modliar and Interpreter 75*l*

JAFFNA DIVISION.

Vacant—Maniagar of the Town and Gravets 15*l*.

Kanther Sinnatamby—Odiar of Nallor and Tironalvely.

Navasivaym Vinasytomby—ditto of Kockovill and Kondavill.

Vacant—ditto of Vannarponne East.

Kanepathipulle Viravagoo—ditto of ditto West.

Moottookoomaroo Vettiveloo—ditto of Sundecooly.

Arasonilayitta Modliar Santiagopulle—ditto of Kareoor.

Pooner Sinnatamby—ditto of Siatiatero.

VALLIGAMMO EAST DIVISION.

Visooventher Kanther—Maniagar of Vallegammo East 15*l*.

Visooventher Kanther—Odiar of Kopay South and Irovale.

Vacant—Odiar of Kopay North &c. Sannmogam Virasingam—Acting Odiar of Niervely.

Vairavanather Mapaner—ditto of Pootore and Averankal.

Vacant—ditto of Atchelo and Siro-pitty.

Kathritamby Sinnatamby—ditto of Atchovale and Navakery.

Vacant—ditto of Kadiepay and Valleyay.

VALLIGAMMO NORTH DIVISION.

Rasenayega Modliar Irragonathen—Maniagar of Valligammo North 15*l*

Vendrasokonda Modliar Aronaslam—Odiar of Mallagam

Moorgaser Amblavaner—ditto of Allevetty.

Kathergamer Vayravanathen—Odiar of Poonnalekattoven &c.

Kanther Sinnatamby—Acting ditto of Elalle &c.

Vacant—ditto of Tellipalle.

Poother Kathraser—Odiar of Tellipalle

Vaitianathe Modliar Tamben—ditto of Mavittaporem.

Kartigaser Kooroonather—ditto of Kattoven Pallai and Vemangemmo.

Mana Modliar Velaythen—ditto of Oodoville.

Vacant—ditto of Sunnagem.

Sinnatamby Visowanather—ditto of Sangovaly and Kandraodde.

Mothaletamby Swaminathen—ditto of Innovill and Tavady.

Vacant—ditto of Vasavolan and Palaly.

Aromogam Swaminathen—ditto of Mylitty &c.

VALLIGAMMO WEST DIVISION.

Velayther Kanavathipulle — Manear of Vullegammo West 15/

Alasopulle Maralpulle—Odiar of Pandateropo and Siliale.

Sithambranathen Tillaynathen — ditto of Mathagal.

Anthoniipulle Philip—ditto of Peravolan and Sirovolan.

Soorasangarer Amblavaner—ditto of Magiapitty.

Vacant—ditto of Sangane.

Aromogam Suppranaiien — ditto of Suliporem.

Sittamblaver Sathasivam—ditto of Tolporem and Moolay.

Tumotharer Moorgaser—ditto of Vattokotte West.

Amblavaner Vayravanather—ditto of ditto East.

Vacant—ditto of Araly.

Kanegasave Modliar Karalepulle — ditto of Manipay.

Kathergamer Velaythen—ditto of Sandlipay.

Vacant—ditto of Navaly.

Sivaramalingam Vaitianathen — ditto of Anckotte and Sodomale.

VADDEMORATCHE DIVISION.

Myler Swam Supermanier—Manear of Vaddemoratche 15/.

Sitamburanather Valliporem—Odiar of Imayanen Kurethe &c.

Kanther Kathergamer—ditto of Karanavay.

Vairavenathen Velaythen—Odiar of Valleveytorre.

Viragattiar Kathergamer—ditto of Tanekarakuritché.

Kunthapper Moorogaser—ditto of Vendikuritché.

Kanther Nileynar—ditto of Koorooly Kuritché and Vadry Kuritché.

Vacant—ditto of Alway Malwaraya Kuritché &c.

Palanier Kanther—ditto of ditto Nelacootia Kuritché—do. of do. &c.

Alwaynaar Isaac—ditto of Tonnale Virusoondra Modali Kuritché &c.

Arolambla Modliar Nagenathen—ditto of Ploly East.

Vacant—ditto of ditto West.

Vinayegar Aromogam—ditto of Tomballe and Varatopalle.

Kathergamer Tambayah—ditto of Point Pedro.

TENMORATCHE DIVISION.

Velappa Modliar—Maniagar of Tenmoratche 15/

Sangarepulle Santhrasegaren—Odear of Navetcooly and Koilakandy.

Tissavirasinga Modliar Sangarepulle—ditto of Kaythaddy and Kaythaddy Nunavill.

Velayther Iragoonathen—Odear of Kaythaddy Navecooly and Maravenploo.

Vinayger Saravanna Mottoo—ditto of Savegaverry.

Vacant—ditto of Misale.

Sithambranather Kanther—ditto of Tanenkaleppu.

Poother Moorgaser—ditto of Nunavill.

Kasinather Sandrasegaren—ditto of Mattovill South.

Velayther Kanepatchipulle—ditto of ditto North.

Velayther Aromogam—ditto of Manthovill.

Viragettien Moorogaser—do. of Edikuritché and Karembekuritché.

Sithemberanatha Modliar Solenger—ditto of Vaddekokuritché.

Myler Nitsinger—ditto of Varena Eatale &c.

Kolandiari Kanther (Acting)—ditto of Kodatanne &c.

Kanther Velaythen—Odear of Kodanin and Navelkadoo.

Kanapathypulle Katherythomby—ditto of Elodoomartoval.

Kakiar Sinnatamby—ditto of Karembugam and Vedattalpalle.

Kanavathiar Kasinather—ditto of Mirsovill.

Varier Mothalitamby—ditto of Katchay.

Kiritner Manikar—ditto of Kodigamino &c.

PATCHELAPALLE DIVISION.

Natcheya Senatharaya Modliar—Maniagar of Patchelapalle and Karetche 20/

Vacant—Odear of Mogamale &c.

Soose Vaity—ditto of Klaly &c.

Vacant—ditto of Tambogammo &c.

Sether Nallatamby—ditto of Sembiempatto.

Ayempulle Vinasytomby—ditto of Plopalale and Periapalle.

Velayther Punnier—ditto of Tanmakeny and Soranpattro.

Kandappasegara Modliar Sayambonathen—ditto of Mogavill &c.

Velayther Mapaner—ditto of Oorvanigenpattro &c.

Ponner Mapaner—ditto of Marodenkeny &c.

Aromogam Amblavaner (Acting)—ditto of Mollianpokarapo &c.

Kakiar Visowanathen—ditto of Pandisuttan &c. 7/ 4s

Vedarania Modliar—ditto of Kalavettitidd-I &c. 4/ 10s
 Kathergamer Poothatamby—ditto of Kandavalle 7/ 4s
 Ayempulle Sithumbrapulle — ditto of Morasomotay &c. 7/ 4s
 Vinayager Kanther—ditto of Ooppar &c. 7/ 4s
 Naraner Velaythen—do. of Koonjoparenden &c. 7/ 4s

VELENE, KARETIVO AND THE ISLANDS DIVISION.

Vacant—Maniagar of Velene &c. 15/ Kathiraveloo Suppramanien—Odear of Velene East.
 Vacant—ditto of ditto West.
 Velayther Suppramanien—Odiar of Sarevane.
 Alia-pulle Soosepulle—ditto of Narentanne.
 Vacant—Odiar of Karembe.
 Telliambelam Seliathomby—ditto of Allepitty &c.
 Sinnatamby Amblawaner—ditto of Karetivo East &c.
 Kanthapper Velaythen — ditto of ditto West.
 Vacant—ditto of Poongortivoe East.
 Mathayer Moergaser—do. of do. West.
 Moottookomaro Armogam—ditto of Nynativo.
 Aromogam Suppramanien—ditto of Anelativo.

PONORYN DIVISION.

Sangarepulle Paramanather—Maniagar of Ponorn &c. 20/
 Vacant—Odiar of Nalloor, Alenkeny &c. 5/ 8s.
 Tissavelanger Sinnathomby—Odear of Settiakuritch &c. 5/ 8s
 Visower Kanther—ditto of Kollakuritch &c. 5/ 8s
 Poothathombyar Aromogam—ditto of Kalmone Kavodarimone &c. 5/ 8s
 Nelar Ayempulle—ditto of Palavarayakatto 3/ 8s

DELFT ISLAND.

Peromynar Nagenathen—Maniagar of Delft 7/ 4s

MANAR DISTRICT.

Mothalitamby Arolambelam—Interpreter to the Assistant Agent 50/

MANAR ISLAND.

Don J. M. Patchico—Adigar of Manar Island 60/
 Vastiampulle Mannelpulle—Odiar of the Eastern division Manar 5/ 8s
 Anthony Pedropulle—ditto Western division of ditto 5/ 8s

NANTOTTE, PARONKALLY AND ILLOPEKADWE.

Venthergone Modliar—Adigar of Mantotte &c. 15/
 Don Kristovo Vairamodkutte Sakkravatte Fernando—Odiar of Mantotte North 5/ 8s
 Supper Mottan Manulpulle—ditto of ditto South 5/ 8s
 Sinnatamby Odiar Viravagoo—Odiar of Peronkalle.
 Aronaslain Kovinther—ditto of Illopekadewe &c.

NANATHAN AND MOSELLY.

Kasinatha Modliar Tanepaler—Adigar of Nanathen &c. 15/
 Virasinga Modliar Marsalpul—Odiar of Nanathan West 5/ 8s
 Don Talokado Ritna Modekatte Koorogoolanalotaven—do. of do. East 5/ 8s
 Tamby Nyna Kappanynah Marcair—ditto of Moselly North 5/ 8s
 Miratamby Annavey Meyadin, Sayb—ditto of ditto South 5/ 8s

PANANGAMMO, TONOKAY AND ODI-AOOR.

Vacant—Modliar of Panangammo &c. 12/
 Vacant—Odiar of Tonokay 4/ 10s
 Sandrasegara Modliar Mather—ditto of Panangammo 4/ 10s
 Karotavegelsinga Mapane Modliar Velelythen Acting—ditto of Odi-aor 4/ 10s

SINNACHETTYCOLAM AND MEERKO-MOLE.

Don Anthony Arasokavala Modliar—Modliar of Sinnachettycolam &c. 12/
 Rasacariakanageritna Modliar Juliampulle—Odiar of ditto West 4/ 10s
 Kathergamer Manuel—do. of do. East 4/ 10s
 Kathiraveloo Vinasitomb—ditto of Meerkomole 4/ 10s

NADOCHETTYCOLAM, KLAKOMOLE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Aronosala Modliar Seyonathen—Acting Modliar of Nadochettycolam &c. 12/
 Vacant—Odiar of Klakomole North 4/ 10s.
 Arnasler Modliar Seganathen—ditto of ditto South 4/ 10s
 Kantha Odiar Kartigasen—ditto of Nadochettycolam 4/ 10s

MULLATIVO DISTRICT.

Matconasegara Modliar — Modliar and Interpreter of the Cutcherry 40/

MELPATTOO EAST, NORTH, SOUTH AND KAREKATTOMOLE SOUTH.

Rasekaria Suppramanian—Modliar of Melpattoo North 12/

Sayember Nagemany—Odiar of Melpattoo South and East 4/ 10s.
Aromogata Odear Mooroger ditto of ditto North 4/ 10s

Manier Kathergamen—Acting ditto of Karnavelpatto South 4/ 10s.

KAREKATTOMOLE NORTH MULLIAVALLE POTHOKODIROPO AND KARNAVELPATTOO SOUTH.

Mylevagana Modliar — Modliar of Karikattomole North &c. 12/

Velayther Muthalitomby—Odiar of ditto North 4/ 10s

Koner Velan—ditto of Karekattomole South 4/ 10s

Kanthen Kasy—ditto of Mulliavalle 4/ 10s

Vadarania Modliar — ditto of Sundicolom &c. 4/ 10s

Poothatamby Moorgasen—ditto of Poothookodiropo 4/ 10s

EASTERN DIVISION.

Illangesinga Kalokomare Rajekarona Nikeveve Appoohamy—Rattamahatmeya of the Eastern Division 30/

Illangesingha Kalokomare Belankadewe Mudiangelagey Banda—Korale of Matombowa Korle.

Koomareperooma Kandappo—Korale of Mahapotane Korle.

Illangesingha Kalokomare Rajakarona Hurulle Tikiry Banda—Korale of Kalpe Korle.

Welategey Kapooralle Wattewewe Korale of Kunjottoo Korle.

Punchiralle Lekamegey Odearey—Korale of Oddiancolum Korle.

Punchiralle Badderalegey Malhamy—Korale of Ollegalle Korle.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Dissanayke Poonchiralle—Rattamahatmeya of the Western Division 30/

Appooralle Lekamegey Punchiralle—Korale of Nuweregome Korle.

Sangettiwe Kulerunge Mudiangelagey Appoohamy—Korale of Eppawele Korle.

Welate of Kudawewe—Korale of Wela'chia Korle.

Appooralegey Welate—Korale of Kendac Korle.

Ondiaralegey Kapoorohamy—Korale of Kanedera Korle.

Ondiaralegey Kawralle—Korale of Kadawat Korle.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Alootweve Ekenayke Modianse-lyla Poonchiralle Awhatala—Rattamahatmeya of the Southern Division 30/

Kunjicooleme Rajakarona Mudi-anse—Korale of Katagan Korle.

Ekenayke Mudiangelagey Odearey Appoohamy—Korale of Undorowa Korle.

Banda Mudiangelagey Kery Banda—Korale of Keroolowa Korle.

Disanayeke Mudiangelagey Nambiralle Appoohamy—Korale of Negampaha Korle.

Naide Appoohamy—Korale of Maminia Korle.

HEADMEN OF THE PORTS.

Arasonillaitte Modliar Santiago-pulle—Maniagar of Kureoor 22/ 10s

Vacant—Adappen of ditto 12/

Jaccopulle Santiagopulle—ditto of Navantorre 12/

Kanther Mooroooger—Pattengatty of Colombogam 13/ 10s

Kathergamer Tambayah—Adappen of Point Pedro 12/

Vairavanather Velaythen—ditto of Valluvettytorre 12/

MANAAR.

P. Jorenemo Rotche—Pattengatty of Manar 22/ 10s

MULLETIVO.

Velaythen Kanthen—Pattengatty of Mulletivo 9/

NATIVE HEADMEN OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY DIVISION.

Carolus Silva Wickremesakere—Modliar of the Cutcherry and Interpreter to ditto, 130/

Cornelis Perera Abeyesekere Gooneratne—Modliar of the Government Agent's Office. Shroff of the Cutcherry 130/

John Marthelennus Da Silva We-

Iaratne Jayetilleke Amereserywardene—Mohandiram of the Cutcher-ry, Translator of the same Department 48/

Don Andris Jayetilleke—Vidahn Mohandram of the Town and Four Gravets of Kandy

Kandyan Chiefs.

Madogalle Karunatilleke Jayesundere Weeresekere Wahallenaika Nissi Mudianse—Rattamahatmeya of Odoonuwere 60/

Dehigame Naweratne Attepattoo Wahela Mudianse—ditto of Yattenuwere 108/

Gallegedere Karunatilleke Wijesondere Dissanaika—ditto of Tumpone 60/

James Henry Molegode—ditto of Hari-pattoo 60/

Halangode Rajakarona Wijeyekoon Wasale Mudianse—ditto of Lower Dumbere 60/

Madougalle Karonatilleke Jayesondere Weresekere Wahelenaika Wissi Mudianse, junior—Rattamahatmeya of Upper Dumbere 60/

Dunuwille Rajekarunadhara Ekenaike Darnekeerte Panditte Mudianse—ditto of Lower Hewahette 60/

Paranatelle Rajagoroo Senewiratne Chandrekrisna Bandarenaika Wasalle Mudianse—ditto of Udepalate 18/

Panebokke Semastewickreme Karonatilleke Abeyewardene Bhowanesekere Jayesundere Mudienselagey Banda—ditto of Upper Bulatgama 60/

Mohamado Lebbe Siddi Lebbe—Head Moorman of the Central Province.

Matelle District.

Parenegame Wickremesinha Tillekeratne Mudianse—ditto of the Southern Division of Matelle 60/

Wijeykoon Mudienselagey Punchiralle—Ditto of the Northern division of Matelle 60/

Talgahegodde Karona Jayetillek

Rajagooroo Panditte Wahela Mudianse—Rattamahatmeya of the Eastern Division of Matelle 60/

BADULLA DIVISION.

Don Nicholas Goonetilleke Moliar—Interpreter to the Assistant Government Agent 75/

Kandyan Chiefs.

Ramboopotte Señeyiratne Mudienselagey Bandar—Rattamahatmeya of Badulo pango. Sorenatotte Palate Rilpolle, Bogodde Oyepalate, Passere Corle & Patterpolle Corle 60/

Diwetottewelle Herat Mudianselagey Banda—Rattamahatmeya of Yatiepalate. Udepalata, Dambewinne palate, Meddepalate. Dehewinne and Kandepalle Corles 72/

Dambewinne Wijeratne Rajagoroo Wahela Mudienselagey Lookoo Bandar—Rattamahatmeya of Wellewaye Kandokere Bottelle. Bottelle Wediratte. Mawediratte Deyannegampaha Cambalwellepalate & Kongalle Birtenne 60/

Taldenne Samerekoon Jayesondere Mudienselagey Banda—Rattamahatmeya of Gampaha, Wealows and Polwatte 63/

Gadegedere Dissanaika Mudianselagey Banda—Rattamahatmeya of Welasse Dambegolla and Nikewattelalate 60/

William Perera—Rattamahatmeya of Bintenne 60/

Nayna Maikan—Chief of the Madigey Moors of Welasse 22/ 105

NUWERA ELLIA DIVISION.

Welegedere Yapa Mudienselagey Kiri Banda—Rattamahatmeya of Upper Hewahette 60/

Andreweney Naresinha Mudienselagey Appoohany—Rattamahatmeya of Waleponey 72/

Welegedere Yapa Mudienselagey Ukkoo Banda—Rattamahatmeya of Kotmalie 60/

Royal Family.

DATE OF BIRTH, AND AGE IN 1854.		AGE.
Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819	35 years
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	13 "
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert	Aug. 6, 1844	10 "
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert	May 1, 1851	4 "
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	14 "
Princess Alice Maud Mary	April 25, 1843	11 "
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	8 "
Princess Louisa Catherine Alberta	March 18, 1848	6 "
Prince Albert	Aug. 26, 1819	35 "
Geo. Fredk. King of Hanover	May 27, 1819	35 "
Ernest Augustus Crown Prince of Hanover	Sept. 21, 1845	9 "
Princess Frederica Sophia of Hanover	Jan. 9, 1848	6 "
Geo. William Fred. Charles Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	35 "
His Sister Duchess of Mecklenburgh	July 19, 1822	32 "
His Sister Princess Mary Adelaide	Nov. 27, 1833	21 "
Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloster	April 25, 1776	78 "
Victoria, Duchess of Kent	Aug. 17, 1786	68 "
Princess of Hanover	April 14, 1818	36 "
Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	57 "

Her Majesty's Ministers.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury, The Earl of Aberdeen</i>	<i>Commander in Chief, Viscount Hardinge</i>
<i>Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth</i>	<i>Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Wiltoughby d'Eresby</i>
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone</i>	<i>Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane</i>
<i>Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville</i>	<i>Earl Marshal and Lord Steward, Duke of Norfolk</i>
<i>Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll</i>	<i>Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington</i>
<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon</i>	<i>Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland</i>
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle</i>	
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department, Viscount Palmerston</i>	<i>Judge Adv. General, Hon. C. P. Villiers</i>
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.</i>	<i>Attorney-General, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn</i>
<i>Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sir C. Wood</i>	<i>Solicitor-General, Sir R. Bethell</i>
<i>Secretary at War, Right Hon. Sydney Herbert</i>	<i>Lord Adv. Scotland, Right Hon. J. Moncrieff</i>
<i>Commissioner of Parks and Public Buildings, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.</i>	<i>Solicitor-General do., J. Craufurd, Esq.</i>
<i>The Marquis of Lansdowne</i>	
<i>Lord John Russell</i>	
THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.	
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. E. Strutt</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans</i>
<i>Postmaster General, Viscount Canning</i>	<i>Chief Secretary, Sir John Young</i>
<i>President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell</i>	<i>Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Maziere Brady</i>
	<i>Attorney-General, A. Brewster, Esq.</i>
	<i>Solicitor-General, W. Keogh, Esq.</i>

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans
Chief Secretary, Sir John Young
Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Maziere Brady
Attorney-General, A. Brewster, Esq.
Solicitor-General, W. Keogh, Esq.

British Isles and Colonies.

BRITISH ISLES.

Isle of Man.—Lieutenant Governor—Hon. Charles Hope.

Bishop—The Rt. Hon. Baron Auckland.

Judges—J. J. Heywood; and W. L. Drinkwater, Esqs.

Jersey.—Governor—Vist, Beresford. Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General James F. Love, C. B.

Secretary—J. Gardner, Esq.

Guernsey.—Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General John Bell.

Secretary—Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Brown.

BRITISH COLONIES—EUROPEAN.

Gibraltar.—Governor—Lieut. General Sir R. W. Gardiner.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. G. Tomlinson.

Colonial Secretary—G. Adderley, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir J. Cochrane.

Malta.—Governor—Colonel Sir W. Reid, K. C. B.

Chief Secretary—H. Lushington, Esq. Judge—G. P. Bruno, Esq.

United States of the Ionian Islands (consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo.)

Lord High Commissioner—Sir H. G. Ward, G. C. M. G.

Secretary—J. Fraser, Esq.

Commander of the Forces—Major General Conyers.

Heligoland.—Lieutenant Governor—Capt. Sir J. Hindmarsh, R. N.

AMERICAN.

Canada.—Governor General of all the Provinces on the Continent of North America and Island of Prince Edward—Earl of Elgin. Civil Secretary—Major Campbell. Commander of the Forces—Major General G. Gore, C. B.

Eastern Division.—Chief Justice of Quebec—Sir J. Stuart, Bt.

Chief Justice of Montreal—J. H. Valliere de St. Real.

Bishop of Quebec—Rt. Rev. G. J. Mountain.

Bishop of Montreal—Rt. Rev. F. Fulford.

Western Division.—Chief Justice—J.

B. Robinson, Esq., C. B.

Bishop of Toronto—Rt. Rev. J. Strachan.

Nova Scotia.—Lieut. Governor—Col. Sir J. G. Le Marchant.

Secretary—J. Howe, Esq.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. H. Binney.

Chief Justice—B. Halliburton, Esq.

New Brunswick.—Lieut. Governor—Sir E. W. Head, Bt.

Secretary—G. Botsford, Esq.

Bishop of Fredericton—Rt. Rev. J. Medley.

Chief Justice—W. Chipman, Esq.

Prince Edward's Island.—Lieut. Governor.—Sir A. Bannerman, Kt.

Colonial Secretary—J. J. Warburton, Esq.

Chief Justice—R. Hodgson, Esq.

Newfoundland.—Governor—K. B. Hamilton, Esq.

Secretary—J. Crowdy, Esq.

Chief Justice—F. Brady, Esq.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. E. Feild.

Falkland Islands.—Governor—G. Rennie, Esq.

Auckland Islands.—Lieut. Governor—C. Enderby, Esq.

Vancouver's Island.—Governor—J. Douglas, Esq.

WEST INDIAN.

Jamaica.—Governor—Sir Hen. Barkly. Secretary—W. G. Stewart, Esq.

Commander of the Forces—Major General F. Bunbury.

Bishop of Jamaica and the Bahamas.—Rt. Rev. A. G. Spencer.

Chief Justice—

Bahama Islands.—Governor—, Esq.

Secretary—C. R. Nesbitt, Esq.

Chief Justice—J. C. Lees, Esq.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—President of the Council—F. H. A. Forth, Esq.

Secretary—J. McIntosh, Esq.

Honduras.—Lieut. Governor—Colonel Fancourt.

Secretary—G. Berkeley, Esq.

Chief Justice—R. Temple, Esq.

WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS

Barbadoes.—Governor General of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago and St. Lucia—Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

Commander of the Forces—Lieut.

General W. Wood, c. n.

Colonial Secretary—J. Walker, Esq.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. T. Parry.

Chief Justice—Sir R. B. Clarke.

St. Vincent—Lieut. Governor—R. G. MacDonnell, c. n.

Secretary—J. Beresford, Esq.

Chief Justice—H. E. Sharpe, Esq.

Grenada—Lieut. Governor—R. W. Keate, Esq.

Secretary—O. Rowley, Esq.

Chief Justice—W. D. Davis, Esq.

Tobago—Lieut. Governor—D. Daly, Esq.

Secretary—J. Thornton, Esq.

Chief Justice—E. D. Sanderson, Esq.

Trinidad—Governor—Lord Harris.
Colonial Secretary—T. F. Johnston, Esq.

Chief Justice—W. G. Knox, Esq.

St. Lucia—Lieut. Governor—M. Power, Esq.

Secretary—J. V. Drysdale, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir R. B. Clarke.

Antigua—Governor General of Antigua
Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, Virgin Islands and Dominica—A. Reid, Esq.

Secretary—T. Lane, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir R. Horsford.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. D. G. Davis.

Montserrat—Administrator of Government—J. R. Booth, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir R. Horsford.

St. Christopher's—Lieut. Governor—E. H. Drummond Hay, Esq.

Secretary—R. M. Rumsey, Esq.

Chief Justice—A. Davoren, Esq.

Neris—President of the Council—W. Shortland, Esq.

Secretary—T. Slater, Esq.

Chief Justice—P. Mills, Esq.

Virgin Islands—President of the Council—Lt Col. J. C. Chads.

Secretary—G. H. A. Porter, Esq.

Chief Justice—D. H. O. Gordon, Esq.

Dominica—Lieut. Governor—Major S. W. Blackall.

Secretary—W. H. McCoy, Esq.

Chief Justice—H. J. Woodcock, Esq.

British Guiana, (consisting of the United Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice)—Governor—P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

Secretary—W. Walker, Esq.

Chief Justice—W. Arrindell, Esq.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. W. P. Austen.

Bermuda—Governor—Capt. C. Elliott, R. N.

Secretary—R. Kennedy, Esq.

Chief Justice—T. Butterfield, Esq.

ASIATIC.

Ceylon—Governor—Sir G. W. Anderson, K. C. B.

Colonial Secretary—C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.

Commander of the Forces—Major-General P. Bainbrigge, c. n.

Chief Justice—Sir A. Oliphant, c. n.

Bishop—Right Rev. J. Chapman.

Hongkong—Governor—S. G. Bonham, Esq.

Secretary—Major W. Caine.

Chief Justice—J. W. Hulme, Esq.

Bishop—Right Rev. G. Smith.

Labuan—Governor—Sir J. Brooke,

Lieutenant Governor—J. Scott, Esq.

Secretary—H. Low, Esq.

Aden—Governor—Captain Haines.

EAST INDIAN.

Directors of the East India Company.

Chairman—Russell Ellice, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Major J. Oliphant.

H. Alexander, Esq.—J. H. Astell, Esq.

—W. B. Bayley, Esq.—J. Cotton,

Esq.—W. J. Eastwick, Esq.—W.

Dent, Esq.—Sir R. Jenkins.—Lieut.

General Sir J. Law Lushington.—J.

Loch, Esq.—E. Macnaghten, Esq.

—R. D. Mangles, Esq.—D. C. Mar-

joribanks, Esq.—J. Masterman, Esq.

—C. Mills, Esq.—Hon. W. H. L.

Melville.—Major J. A. Moore.—J.

P. Muspratt, Esq.—H. Shank, Esq.

—W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.—M. T.

Smith, Esq.—H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

—J. Shepperd, Esq.—W. Wigram,

Esq.

Secretary—J. C. Melvill, Esq.

Deputy Secretary—J. D. Dickinson

Esq.

Calcutta—Supreme Council.

Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor

General—Lieut. General Sir W.

Gomm, Commander in Chief—

J. A. Dorin, Esq.—Col. J. Low.—F.

J. Halliday, Esq.—B. Peacock, Esq.

Secretaries: Home Department—

J. P. Grant, Esq.—Finance De-

partment: C. Allen, Esq.—Foreign

Department: Sir H. M. Elliott—

Military Department; Colonel J.

Stuart.

Secretary to Government of Bengal—

C. Beadon, Esq.

Chief Justice—Sir L. Peel.

Bishop of Calcutta—Right Rev. D.

Wilson.

Madras—Council—Major General Sir

H. Pottinger, Governor—Lieut. Gen-

eral Sir W. Staveland, Comman-

der in Chief—D. Elliott, Esq.—

F. J. Thomas, Esq.

Secretaries: Political, Public and

Financial Departments; Sir H. C.

Montgomery, Rt.—Judicial and Revenue Department: T. Pycroft, Esq.
—Military Department: Lieut. Colonel C. A. Browne.
Chief Justice—Sir C. Rawlinson, Bt.
Bishop of Madras—Right Rev. T. Dealtry.
Bombay—Council—Lord Elphinstone Governor—Lieut. General Lord F. Fitzclarence, Commander in Chief—A. Bell, Esq.—D. A. Blane, Esq.
Secretaries:—Secret and Political: A. Mallet, Esq.—Judicial, General, and Persian Departments: J. G. Lumsden, Esq.—Revenue and Finance Departments: H. E. Goldsmid, Esq.—Military and Naval Lieut. Colonel P. M. Melville.
Chief Justice—Sir T. E. Perry.
Bishop—Rt. Rev. Dr. Harding
Prince of Wales Island—Governor—Col. Butterworth
Secretary—Lieut. R. Church.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales—Captain General and Governor in Chief—Sir C. A. Fitzroy.
Commander of the Forces—Major General J. Campbell, K. H.
Colonial Secretary—E. D. Thompson, Esq.
Chief Justice—Sir A. Stephen.
Bishop of Sydney—Rt. Rev. Dr. Temple.
Bishop of Newcastle—Rt. Rev. W. Tyrrell.
Victoria—Lieut. Governor—Sir C. Hotham.
Colonial Secretary—J. F. L. Foster, Esq.
Chief Judge—W. A'Beckett, Esq.
Bishop of Melbourne—Rt. Rev. C. Perry.
Van Diemen's Land—Lieut. Governor—Sir W. T. Denison.
Colonial Secretary—P. Fraser, Esq.
Chief Justice—Sir J. L. Pedder.
Bishop of Tasmania—Rt. Rev. F. R. Nixon.
Western Australia—Governor—C. Fitzgerald, Esq. Commander. R. N. Commandant of the Troops—Lieut. Colonel Irwin K. H.
Secretary—R. Falconer, Esq.
Judge—W. H. Mackie, Esq.
South Australia—Lieut. Governor—Sir H. E. Fox Young.
Colonial Secretary—B. J. Finnis, Esq.

Puise Judges—C. Cooper, Esq.—G. F. Crawford, Esq.
Bishop of Adelaide—Right Rev. A. Short.
New Zealand—Governor in Chief—Sir G. Grey, K. C. H.
Lieut. Governor of New Ulster—Lieut. Colonel R. H. Wynyard, C.B.
Lieut. Governor of New Munster—E. J. Eyre, Esq.
Colonial Secretary—A. Domett, Esq.
Superintendent at Nelson—Major M. Richmond.
Colonial Secretary—Capt. Cockcroft.
Chief Justice—W. Martin, Esq.
Bishop of New Zealand—Rt. Rev. G. A. Selwyn.

AFRICAN.

Cape of Good Hope—Governor—Major General The Hon. G. Cathcart, G. C. H.
Lieut. Governor—C. H. Darling, Esq.
Secretary—
Chief Justice—Sir J. Wyld, D.C.L.
Bishop of Cape Town—Rt. Rev. R. Gray.
Eastern Division—Lieut. Governor, H. E. F. Young, Esq.
Bishop of Graham's Town—Right Rev. J. Armstrong.
Port Natal—Lieut. Governor—B. C. Pine, Esq.
Secretary—W. C. Sarjeant, Esq.
Bishop of Natal—Right Rev. J. W. Colenso.
St. Helena—Governor.—Colonel T. G. Browne, C. B.
Secretary—R. C. Pennell, Esq.
Chief Justice—W. Wilde, Esq.
Mauritius—Governor—J. M. Higginson, Esq., C. B.
Colonial Secretary—C. J. Bayley, Esq.
Chief Judge—J. Wilson, Esq.
Bishop—Rt. Rev. E. Hawkins.
Sierra Leone—Governor—A. E. Kennedy, Esq.
Colonial Secretary—F. J. Smith, Esq.
Chief Justice—J. Carr, Esq.
Bishop—Rt. Rev. O. E. Vidal.
Gambia—Governor—Major J. L. O. Connor.
Colonial Secretary—D. Robertson, Esq.
Chief Justice—J. Mantell, Esq.
Gold Coast—Governor—S. J. Hill, Esq.
Colonial Secretary—W. W. Firth, Esq.
Chief Justice—J. C. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

Minutes on Pensions.

MINUTE

FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1. UNDER instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the following Rules by which it is proposed that the Civil Service of this Colony shall in future be regulated in respect to Classification, Salaries and Pensions, be published for general information.

2. The Service will be divided into two Branches, to be termed the Senior Branch and the Junior Branch, and the latter will consist of five Classes.

3. A list of the Offices comprised in the several Branches and Classes, and of the salaries attached to them is annexed to this Minute.

4. These Salaries will commence from the 1st July 1845, from which date also will be computed the service entitling the newly added Officers to the periodical increase of Salary incident to their respective Classes.

5. The Pensions of the Civil Servants appointed prior to 1832 will be regulated by the rules hitherto in force, which will remain unaltered.

6. A Civil Servant appointed subsequently to 1832 will be entitled to pension at the following rates and under the restrictions founded upon the Provisions of the Act 4 & 5 William 4. Cap. 21, hereinafter specified.

For 15 years' service and less than 20, a Pension equal to four-twelfths of the Salary of his Office.

For 20 years and less than 25, five-twelfths.

For 25 years and less than 30, six-twelfths.

For 30 years and less than 35, seven-twelfths.

For 35 years and upwards, eight-twelfths.

These rates are to be the maximum rates in respect of each period of Service, and may be subject to diminution.

7. No Pension will be granted without the authority of Her Majesty's Government, in order to obtain which Certificates of Service, Age, good Conduct and of the ground of retirement must be submitted to the Secretary of State.

8. No pension will be granted to any Civil Servant who shall be under fifty five years of age, unless upon Certificate from the Head of the Department to which he may belong, and from two Medical Practitioners, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation; nor unless he shall have discharged those Duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Head of his Department. And in case the Civil Servant claiming such pension shall be himself the Head of a Department, then such pension shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his situation with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Governor, by whom the same shall be certified to the Secretary of State.

9. The Pension shall be computed upon the amount of the Salary enjoyed by a Civil Servant at the time of his retirement, provided he shall have been in the receipt of the same or in the same Branch and Class for at least three years; otherwise the Pension shall be calculated upon the average amount of Salary received by such person for three years next preceding the commencement of such Pension.

10. It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of Pensions than those laid down in the preceding Regulations.

11. No Civil Servant will be held to have an absolute right to compensation for past Services or to any Pension under this Minute, and Her Majesty's Government will retain their power and authority to dismiss any Civil Servant from the Service without compensation.

12. In consideration of the claim to pension hereby established, an abatement at the rate of five per cent. will be made from the Salary of every Civil servant appointed since 1832, to commence from the 14th February last.

13. The claim of a Civil Servant to Pension will be considered to have commenced from his first permanent appointment to any of the Offices in the annexed to this Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 3d July 1845.

By His Excellency's Command,
P. E. WODENHOUSE,
Act. Col. Secy.

MINUTE

FOR THE CLERGY AND TEACHERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is pleased to announce that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State has authorized the benefits of the Pension Scheme of the Civil Service of this Colony, laid down in the Minute of 3d July 1845, to be extended to all the Clergy and Ministers of the Christian Religion in Ceylon receiving stipends from the Public Treasury, and to the Masters of the Superior Schools; with the following modification however, in regard to the period at which the claim to Pension should commence.

By the Minute above referred to, the Pension scale in the case of the Civil Servants is fixed to begin at 15 years' service. But as the considerations applicable to that regulation do not apply to Clergymen and Schoolmasters, who must necessarily be of mature age before they are appointed, and would enter, immediately on their arrival in the Colony, on the efficient discharge of their respective duties, Her Majesty's Government has decided, that any Clergyman or Schoolmaster who may be compelled to retire after Ten years' service, but under Fifteen, shall be entitled, under the same conditions as are laid down for the Civil Service Pensions, to a Pension not exceeding three-twelfths of his Salary. After 15 years' service, they will follow in all respects the rules laid down in regard to Pensions to the Civil Service.

His Excellency has further to announce that the following Schoolmasters come within the scope of the regulation hereby established.

Principal of the Colombo Academy.

Mathematical Teacher of do.

Classical Teacher of do.

Teacher of Drawing and Design of do.

Head Master of the Model School of do.

Rector of the Native Normal Seminary.

Head Master of the Central School of Colombo.

Head Master of the Central and Normal Schools of Galle.

Head Master of the Central and Normal Schools of Kandy.

In consideration of the claim to Pension hereby established, an abatement at the rate of five per cent. will be made from the Salary of every one of the functionaries described in this Minute, to commence from 1st July last.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 28th August 1846.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. TENNENT,
Col. Secy.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR desires to correct an omission in the above Minute of the 28th August, by inserting in the List of those entitled to Pension the Officer holding the appointment of Inspector of Schools.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 19th September 1846.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. E. TENNENT,
Col. Secy.

MINUTE

FOR THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is pleased to announce, that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has authorised the establishment of a Scheme of Pensions for the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Island, under the following regulations.

A Judge who is unable, after 15 years' service as such, to continue efficiently to discharge the duties of his Office, will be entitled to a pension not exceeding one-half of his Salary; such pension will not however be increased in consequence of prolonged service beyond fifteen years.

In the event of a Judge being compelled by ill health to retire after a service of 7 years, but less than 15 years, he will be permitted, on producing a Medical Certificate of incapacity to continue in the discharge of his duties, to retire on a pension not exceeding one-fourth of his Salary.

To a Judge who should retire before completing 7 years' service no Pension will be granted.

No Judge will be held to have an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to a Pension under this Minute: and no Pension will be granted without the authority of Her Majesty's Government; in order to obtain which, Certificates of service, age, and the grounds of retirement will be submitted to the Secretary of State.

In consideration of the claim to Pension hereby established, an abatement at the rate of 5 per cent. will be made from the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to commence from the 14th September last.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 5th December 1846.

J. E. TENNENT,
Col. Secy.

MINUTE

FOR THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Rules, by which it is proposed that the pensions of all persons employed, or who may hereafter be employed on the Fixed Establishment and Provisional Establishment sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, of the several Offices and Departments specified in the List annexed to this Minute, and not within the exceptions thereof, and not receiving a Salary less than £25 per annum, shall hereafter be regulated.

2. Every person so borne on the Fixed and Provisional Establishments as aforesaid, will be entitled to Pension at the following rates, and under the restrictions founded upon the provisions of the Act 4 and 5 Wm. 4, Cap. 24. hereinafter specified:

For 15 years' service and less than 20, a pension equal to four-twelfths of the Salary of his office.

For 20 years and less than 25—five-twelfths.

For 25 years and less than 30—six-twelfths.

For 30 years and less than 35—seven-twelfths.

For 35 years and upwards—eight-twelfths.

These rates are to be the maximum rates in respect of each period of service, and may be subject to diminution.

3. No Pension will be granted without the authority of Her Majesty's Government, in order to obtain which Certificates of service, age, good conduct, and of the ground of retirement must be submitted to the Secretary of State.

4. No Pension will be granted to any Person who shall be under fifty-five years of age, unless upon Certificate from the Head of the Department to which

he may belong, and from two Medical Practitioners, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation; nor unless he shall have discharged those Duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Head of his Department.

5. The pension shall be computed upon the amount of salary enjoyed at the time of retirement, provided the claimant shall have been in the receipt of the same for at least three years; otherwise the pension shall be calculated upon the average amount of Salary received for three years next preceding the commencement of such Pension.

6. It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of Pension than those laid down in the preceding regulations.

7. No claimant for a pension will be held to have an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any Pension under this Minute; and His Excellency the Governor will retain his power and authority to dismiss any Clerk or other Public Servant from the Service without compensation.

8. In consideration of the claim to Pension hereby established, an abatement shall be made from the 1st instant, according to the respective rates following (that is to say.)

From salaries not exceeding the sum of £100, an abatement after the rate of £2. 10s. per Centum;

And from salaries exceeding £100, £5 per Centum;

9. These abatements (which are only applicable to salaries drawn on the Fixed Abstracts, and Provisional Abstracts sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government) will be made by the respective Heads of Departments, and by them remitted monthly to the Treasurer, accompanied by a Statement in Duplicate, in the annexed form, to be attached to the Accounts of that Officer.

10. The claim of a Public Servant to pension will be considered to have commenced from the period of his first permanent appointment on the Fixed Establishment, or Provisional Establishment sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, comprised in the Schedule annexed to this Minute.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 30th January 1847.

J. E. TENNENT,
Col. Secy.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Minute.

Officers or Departments.

Exceptions.

CIVIL.

Office of Colonial Secretary.....	The Colonial Secretary and his Assistants.
Office of Treasurer (including the Ecclesiastical Department).....	The Treasurer.
	The Bishop of the Diocese.
	The Archdeacon.
	The Colonial Chaplains.
	The Registrar of the Diocese.
Office of the Auditor General.....	The Auditor General.
Office of Civil Engineer.....	The Civil Engineer & his Assistants.
Office of Surveyor General.....	The Surveyor General and his Assistants.
Office of Commissioner of Roads.....	The Commissioner of Roads and his Assistants.
Office of Principal Civil Medical Officer	The Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Superintendents of Vaccination.

Office of Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at Peradenia.....	The Superintendent.
Office of Master Attendant	The Masters Attendant.
The Govt. Steam Packet <i>Seaforth</i>	The Commander. The Engineer and his Assistant. The Boiler Maker.
Offices of Government Agents (including the Education Department).....	The Government Agents and their Assistants. The Superintendent of the Manufacture of Salt at Putlain. The Secretary of the Central School Commission. The Inspector of Schools. The Principal of the Colombo Academy. The Mathematical Teacher of do. The Classical Teacher of do. The Teacher of Drawing and Design of do. The Head Master of the Model School of do. The Rector of the Native Normal Seminary. The Head Master of the Central School of Colombo. The Head Master of the Central and Normal Schools of Galle. The Head Master of the Central and Normal Schools of Kandy.
The Customs' Department.....	Officers holding Commissions from the Lords of the Treasury.
The Post Office Department.....	The Postmaster General.
The Supreme Court.....	The Judges and their Private Secretaries. The Registrar. The Advocate for Prisoners.
Office of Queen's Advocate.....	The Queen's Advocate. The Deputies to the Queen's Advocate.
Office of Deputy Queen's Advocate....	The Deputy Queen's Advocate.
The District Courts.....	The District Judges.
The Courts of Requests.....	The Commissioners.
The Police Courts.....	The Police Magistrates.
Offices of Fiscals.....	The Fiscals.
Offices of Superintendents of Police....	The Superintendents.
Office of Commissioner of the Loan Board.	The Commissioner.

MILITARY.

Office of Assistant Military Secretary....	The Assistant Military Secretary.
Office of Deputy Adjutant General....	The Deputy Adjutant General.
Office of Deputy Quarter Master General	The Deputy Quarter Master General.
Office of Principal Medical Officer....	The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. The Army Medical Staff.
Office of Commanding Royal Engineer	The Commanding Royal Engineers and their Assistants.
Garrison Staff Offices.....	The Commandants. The Staff Officers. The Superintendents of Military Prisoners.
Office of Deputy Commissary General,	The Deputy Commissary General and the Assistants.

STATEMENT of Abatements made from the Salaries of Persons on the Fixed Establishment* of the Colonial Secretary under the Governor's Minute of the 30th January 1847, for the month of 18

Name.	Situation.	Monthly Salary.			Rate of Abatement.	Monthly Deduction		
Total of Deductions remitted £								

(Date.)

(Signature of the Head of the Department)

* Add, if necessary, any Provisional Establishment sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

WITH reference to the Minute of 8th September last, establishing a classification of the Salaries of the Masters of the superior Schools in this Colony, with a scale of periodical augmentations, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to notify that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of the following teachers as a Fourth Class to that Minute.

Teacher of the Female Seminary at]

Colombo £200 } With an annual augmentation of .. £10

Do. of Consistorial Girls' School at } till it reaches £300.

Colombo £200 }

Do. of Government School at Ma- } With an annual augmentation of .. £10

tura £150 } till it reaches £250.

These increases will commence to be reckoned from the 1st instant.

The Secretary of State has also been pleased to authorise these ladies being admitted to the benefit of the Pension Scheme established by the Minute of the 28th August 1846.

By His Excellency's Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 31st July 1848.

J. EMERSON TENNENT,
Col. Secretary.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having received instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, modifying in certain respects the rules under which Pensions to Public Officers of this Colony are now regulated, under the Minutes of the 3d July 1845, 28th August and 5th December 1846, and 30th January 1847, has directed that the same be published for general information.

1. In assigning superannuation or retiring allowances according to the scales specified in the above Minutes, the increased rates of allowance authorised by those scales after periods of five years' service shall not take effect immediately after the completion of each period; but the authorised rate shall be apportioned according as the service might exceed such completion and approach the next period of increase. Thus, for example, upon a Salary of £120 per annum the maximum allowance authorised by the Minutes after a service of twenty and not exceeding twenty-five years being 5-12ths or £50, the increase of £10 shall be

distributed by annual apportionments between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years of service as follows:

Service	20 years	Allowance	£42
"	21 "	"	44
"	22 "	"	46
"	23 "	"	48
"	24 "	"	50

and in like manner the Minutes authorising the allowance of 6-12th or £60 for service from twenty-five to thirty years, the apportionment shall be

For	25 years	£52
	26 "	54
	27 "	56
	28 "	58
	29 "	60

and in the same ratio with reference to longer or shorter service.

2. Should the term of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

3. The apportioned rates above-mentioned, giving the maximum allowance for the last year of each period to which the scales of the Minutes are adapted, are however only to be granted in cases of decidedly faithful and meritorious service; but where the testimony as to fidelity, diligence and merit, is in any respect defective, a deduction will be made from the apportioned rate, either of one-fifth or of greater or less amount; or the grant of allowance will be altogether withheld, where there has been obvious negligence, irregularity or misconduct.

4. But in cases of special merit, it will remain open to Her Majesty's Government to award the maximum allowance warranted by the scales of the Minutes to the shortest terms of service, or to give such extraordinary recompense as they may deem expedient.

5. The services in respect of which superannuations are granted, ought in all cases to have been continuous, unless interrupted by reduction of office, or other temporary suspension of employment, not arising from misconduct, or voluntary resignation of the party.

6. In case of suspension of employment on reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned according to the above rules; on condition however that the parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 12th September, 1849.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. EMERSON TENNENT,
Col. Secretary.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

WITH reference to the 12th clause of the Minute of the 3rd July, 1845, directing that an abatement at the rate of five per cent, should be made from the salary of every Civil Servant whose claim to Pension was thereby established, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble The Secretary of State, that from and after the first January next, in the case of Officers holding acting appointments, and drawing half of the salary of their fixed office, and half of that of their acting appointment, such abatement shall in future be paid on the amount of the salary actually received by them, instead of on the full salary of their fixed office, as has hitherto been the practice; and that officers absent on leave, shall also in future pay abatement at the above rate, on the half salary received by them.

His Excellency has further to announce, that in the case of all Officers hereafter appointed to the Public Service, taking leave of absence in the regular manner, with abatement of salary, the period of service upon which their superannuation allowance will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 1st September, 1852.

By His Excellency's Command,
C. J. MACCARTHY,
Col. Secy.

Justices of the Peace.

For the Island:—The Hon'ble Major-General P. Bainbrigge, c n., The Hon'ble C. MacCarthy, Esq., The Hon'ble H. C. Selby, Esq., The Hon'ble J. Caulfeild, Esq., The Hon'ble W. C. Gibson, Esq., C. P. Layard, Esq., C. R. Buller, Esq., W. Simms, Esq., F. Saunders, Esq., E. R. Power, Esq., J. C. Dias, Esq., J. Swa Esq., W. Fairholme, Esq., E. J. Darley, Esq., S. Ederemanesingam, Esq., R. Morgan, Esq., Major T. Skinner, C. H. Stewart, Esq., Major J. A. Cole, G. Esq., G. Vane, Esq., Hon. G. C. Talbot, W. Macartney, Esq.

For the Western Province:—E. H. Burrows, Esq., E. L. Mitford, Esq., E. L. Layan Esq., J. Bailey, Esq., C. F. H. L. Leisching, Esq., J. Fraser, Esq., H. Keyt, Esq., A. G. Green, Esq.

For the North-Western Province:—W. Morris, Esq., S. Casie Chitty, Esq., J. Parsons, Esq., F. W. Gisborne, Esq.

For the Southern Province:—A. H. Rosemalecocq, Esq., W. G. Forbes, Esq., W. Cairns, Esq.

For the Eastern Province:—W. H. Whiting, Esq., J. T. Tranchell, Esq., R. Atherton, Esq.

For the Northern Province:—P. A. Dyke, Esq., J. L. Flanderka, Esq., P. F. Flanderka, Esq.

For the Central Province:—J. Bailey, Esq., P. W. Braybrooke, Esq., J. S. Colepeper, Esq., Lieut. D. Stewart, J. A. Caley, Esq., W. D. Wright, Esq.

For the Western and Southern Provinces:—G. G. Fraser, Esq.

For the Midland Circuit:—G. Stewart, Esq., G. Lawson, Esq., W. D. Bernard, Esq., J. Dalziel, Esq.

For the Southern Circuit:—T. Berwick, Esq.

For the Northern Circuit:—A. Murray, Esq.

For the District of

Colombo:—C. Temple, Esq., W. Barton, Esq., A. Ponambelam, Esq., J. Mendis, Esq., E. De Saram, Esq., J. De Alwis, Esq., J. L. De Sylva.

Kandy:—T. Lavalliere, Esq., J. B. Graves, Esq., D. E. De Saram, Esq., E. H. Daviot Esq., R. B. Tytler, Esq., J. K. Jolly, Esq., G. H. Dundas, Esq., J. R. Fulton, Esq., F. R. Sabonadiere, Esq., A. Y. Adams, Esq., H. C. Bird, Esq., J. Emerson, Esq., C. W. Forbes, Esq., T. Freckleton, Esq., J. G. Reddie, Esq., J. Tyndall, Esq.

Kandy and Badulla:—R. Temple, Esq.

Kandy, Kurnegalle, Colombo and Ratnapoora:—H. Mooyaart, Esq.

Ratnapoora, Kandy and Colombo:—W. N. Robertson, Esq.

Kandy and Ratnapoora:—A. Stephens, Esq.

Kandy and Kurnegalle:—R. Templer, Esq., L. Jumeaux, Esq.

Kurnegalle:—W. H. Clarke, Esq., W. Fisher, Esq., G. G. Morrison, Esq.

Caltura:—F. B. Templer, Esq., C. H. De Saram, Esq., D. De Alwis, Esq., J. H. Abeyekoon, Esq.

Galle:—E. H. Smedley, Esq., T. H. Twynam Esq., A. C. De Vos, Esq., B. Armitage, Esq., J. J. Vanderspaar, Esq.

Galle and Caltura:—S. C. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

Matura:—F. D. Livera, Esq., D. A. Dissinayke, Esq., J. L. Phillipsz, Esq., D. L. Perera, Esq., J. Turner, Esq.

Tangalle:—J. D. Robertson, Esq., J. Morphew, Esq.

Manar:—C. P. Walker, Esq., D. J. M. Patchico, Esq.

Nuwerakalawiya:—J. L. Flanderka, Esq.

Jaffna:—J. Price, Esq., H. Pole, Esq., W. C. Twynam, Esq., S. Amblawanam, Esq., E. N. Atherton, Esq., J. W. Birch, Esq.

Trincomale:—H. E. O'Grady, Esq., J. Higgs, Esq.

Batticaloa:—J. G. Cumming, Esq.

Upper and Lower Dumbera:—Kandy:—Rambokwelle, Esq.

Coroners.

For the District of

Colombo:—J. Dalziel, Esq.
 Kandy:—J. B. Graves, Esq.
 Kurnegalle, except the portions attached to the Court of Madawaltenne and Kurnegalle:—W. H. Clarke, Esq.
 Badulla:—P. W. Braybrouke, Esq.
 Ratnapoora:—E. L. Mitford, Esq.
 Caltura:—F. B. Templer, Esq.
 Matura:—F. De Livera, Esq.
 Chilaw:—S. C. Chitty, Esq.
 Manar:—C. P. Walker, Esq.
 Nuwerakalawiya:—J. L. Flanderka, Esq.
 Jaffna:—H. Pole, Esq.
 Trincomalie:—H. E. O'Grady, Esq.
 Batticaloa:—R. Atherton, Esq.

For the Parishes of

Point Pedro, &c. in the District of Jaffna:—A. O. Brodie, Esq.
 Chavagacherry, &c. in Jaffna:—J. W. Birch, Esq.
 Caits, &c. in Jaffna:—S. Amblawanan, Esq.
 Mulletive, &c. in Jaffna:—E. N. Atherton, Esq.
 Mullagam, &c. in Jaffna:—J. W. Birch, Esq.

For the Divisions of

Three Korles, and Lower Bulatgame, &c. in the Districts of Ratnapoora, Kandy and Colombo:—W. N. Robertson, Esq.
 Tempame, Harrasiapattoo, &c. in the District of Kandy and Kornegalle:—L. Jumeaux, Esq.
 Kotmale excepting the Tispane Korle Wallapane &c. in the Districts of Badulla and Kandy:—R. Temple, Esq.
 Bentotte, Wallalawitty Corle &c. in the District of Galle:—S. C. Vanderstraaten, Esq.
 Talpapattoo, Gangebodde Pattoo &c. in the District of Galle:—E. H. Smedley, Esq.
 Girrewapattoo in the District of Tangalle:—A. H. Roosmalecocq, Esq.
 Magampattoo in the District of Tangalle:—J. Morphew, Esq.
 Matelle in the District of Kandy:—J. Bailey, Esq.
 Dolosbagey, Upper Bulatgame and Udepalata in the District of Kandy:—D. E. De Saram, Esq.

Deputy Coroners.

For the District of

Colombo:—W. Barton, Esq.
 Kandy, Kurnegalle, Colombo and Ratnapoora:—T. C. Power, Esq., E. Wijeyesinhe, Esq.
 Maddawellette and Kornegalle:—E. W. A. W. R. M. D. Bandar, Esq.
 Caltura:—J. C. C. Abeyckoon, Esq.
 Chilaw:—F. W. Gisborne, Esq.
 Trincomalie:—J. T. Tranchell Esq.

Military Establishments of Ceylon.

List of the Staff and Officers of the Corps serving in Ceylon.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major General Philip Bainbrigg, C. B., *Commanding the Forces.*
 Lieut. A. Bainbrigg, 13th Regiment, *Asst. Military Secretary.*
 Lieut. E. Bainbrigg, Royal Engineers, *Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General Commanding the Forces.*
 Lieut. F. P. Hopkins, 15th Regiment, *Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.*
 Bt. Lieut. Colonel J. R. Brunker, 15th Regiment, *Deputy Adjutant General.*
 Bt. Colonel J. Fraser, half-pay, 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, *Deputy Quarter Master General.*

MEDICAL STAFF.

<i>Dep. Inspector Gen. of Hospitals</i> —	A. Fergusson, M. D. —	Colombo.
<i>Staff Surgeon 1st Class</i> —	E. Bradford —	Kandy.
<i>Staff Surgeon 2nd Class</i> —	W. H. Fairbairn, M. D. —	Trincomalie.
<i>Staff Surgeon 2nd Class</i> —	E. F. Kelame, M. D. —	Galle.
<i>Staff Assistant Surgeon</i> —	H. L. Cowen —	Jaffna.
<i>Ditto</i> —	H. M. Webb, M. D. —	Kandy.
<i>Ditto</i> —	J. Irvine, M. D. —	Nuwera Ellia.
<i>Ditto</i> —	J. C. Hoffman, M. D. —	Colombo.
<i>Ditto</i> —	F. Cogan —	Hambantotte.

DISTRICTS AND GARRISONS.

Rank.	Stations and Names.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.	
<i>Commanding the Fortress of Colombo</i> —	Bt. Colonel J. Fraser, Dep. Quarter Master General.
<i>Staff Officer</i> —	Captain G. Maclean, Royal Artillery.
FUTLAM.	
<i>Commandant</i> —	2nd Lieut. W. Pollock, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
TRINCOMALIE DISTRICT.	
<i>Commanding the District</i> —	Lieut.-Colonel E. C. W. M. Milman, 37th Regiment.
<i>Staff Officer</i> —	Bt. Major J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regiment.
JAFFNAPATAN.	
<i>Commandant</i> —	Captain R. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
GALLE DISTRICT.	
<i>Commanding the District</i> —	Major F. Lushington, C. B., 37th Regiment.
<i>Staff Officer</i> —	Captain W. Fulton, 15th Regiment.
HAMBANTOTTE.	
<i>Commandant</i> —	Lieut. S. Sharpe, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

KANDYAN PROVINCES.

STAFF.

Commanding the Interior, Lieut. Colonel F. Skelly, 37th Regiment.
Staff Officer at Kandy, Bt. Major T. Lillie, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

DISTRICT AND GARRISONS.

Rank.	Names.	Stations.
Commandant—	OUVAH, Captain D. D. Graham, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Badulla,
Commandant—	KOTMALE. Captain R. R. Pelly, 37th Regt.	Nuwera Ellia.

COLOMBO.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Lieut. A. Bainbrigge, 13th Regt., *Assistant Military Secretary*, 9s. 6d. per diem.
Clerk, Mr. J. Conderlag, 150/.
 „ „ H. J. Pompeus, 100/.
 „ „ C. M. Wooller, 75/.
 „ „ G. Ball, 50/.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Brunker, 15th Regiment, *Dy. Adj. Genl.* 19s. per diem.
Clerk, Mr. J. Ball, 140/.
 „ „ H. Elders, 75/.
 „ „ G. Van Dort, 36/.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Bt. Colonel J. Fraser, H. P. 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, *Dy. Quarter Master General*, 19s. per diem.
Clerk, Mr. P. Melhuysen, 120/.
 „ „ G. Ferwerda, 75/.
Draftsman, Mr. H. Raffel, 100/.
 „ „ J. M. Rode, 50/.

STAFF OFFICER'S OFFICE AT COLOMBO.

Captain G. Maclean, R. A. *Staff Officer*, 10s. per diem.
Clerk, Mr. M. L. Wille, 50/.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE.

Lieut. Colonel J. J. Hope, *Commanding Royal Engineer—Colombo*.
 Captain C. Sim, *Royal Engineer—Kandy*.
 Lieut. H. Schaw, *Royal Engineer—Colombo*.
 Lieut. W. C. Philpotts, *Royal Engineer—Colombo*.
 2d Lieut. W. O. Lennox, *Royal Engineer—Galle*.

2d Lieut. A. W. Durnford, *Royal Engineer—Trincomalie*.

Clerk, Mr. P. A. Woutersz, 120/.—Colombo.

„ „ B. G. Keyzer, 75/. *employed at Trincomalie*.

„ „ E. W. Jansz, 75/. *employed at Kandy*.

„ „ G. Elders, 50/. *Colombo*.

„ „ C. E. A. Estrop, 50/. *Colombo*.

Draftsman, Mr. F. J. De Silva, 75/. *Colombo*.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S OFFICE.

A. Ferguson, Esq., M.D., *Dy. Insp. General of Hospitals*.

Clerk, Mr. P. J. Eben, 150/.

„ „ J. H. Constz, 75/.

„ „ M. A. Labrooy, 36/.

KANDY.

STAFF OFFICER'S OFFICE.

Bt. Major T. Lillie, *Ceylon Rifle Regiment*, *Staff Officer*, 10s. per diem.
Clerk, J. Bernard, *late Lance Corporal*, 37th Regt. 1s. 10d. per diem.

TRINCOMALIE.

STAFF OFFICER'S OFFICE.

Bt. Major J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regiment, *Staff Officer*, 10s. per diem.

Clerk, Mr. C. J. Buttery, 30/.

GALLE.

STAFF OFFICER'S OFFICE.

Captain W. Fulton, 15th Regiment, *Staff Officer*, 10s. per diem.
Clerk, Mr. W. Baptiste, 30/.

37th (NORTH HAMPSHIRE) REGIMENT.—(Head Quarters, Kandy.)

Minden—Tourney—Peninsula.

Names.	Rank in the		Remarks.
	Regiment.	Army.	
<i>Colonel.</i>			
W. Smelt, c. d. Lt. Genl.	11th April	51	
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
F. Skelly	3d Sept.	47	
E. C. W. M. Milman	30th Nov.	49	7th April. 48 <i>Commandant of Trincomalie.</i>
<i>Majors.</i>			
G. W. Francklyn, B.Lt.Col.	27th Augt.	41	<i>On leave to England.</i>
F. Lushington c. d.	26th Nov.	47	5th Nov. 47 <i>Commandant, Galle.</i>
<i>Captains:</i>			
J. O. Lewis	29th Oct.	41	<i>On leave to England.</i>
E. D. Atkinson d.	20th Feb.	46	<i>[Mauritius.]</i>
A. M. A. Bowers s	26th June	"	<i>Aide de Camp to Governor of</i>
H. M. Sall	11th May	49	12th Sept. 48 <i>Commandant, Nuwera Ellia,</i>
R. P. Harrison	8th Feb.	50	
R. R. Pelly	7th June	50	
L. H. Bedford	8th March	50	
J. L. Clutterbuck	12th Oct.	52	
J. Jones	16th June	53	
J. W. Bossier	13th Dec.	"	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
W. J. Bazalgette	30th Dec.	45	
C. Luxmore	1st May	46	
J. H. Wyatt	26th June	"	
E. J. N. Burton	20th Nov.	"	
J. Brown	9th Jan.	49	1st Aug. 49 <i>On leave to England.</i>
T. Jackson	1st Aug.	49	
J. G. Anderson	1st March	50	<i>Empd. under the Commr. of Roads.</i>
W. Baker	12th Oct.	52	
R. Taylor	5th May	53	
R. W. Webl	1st July	53	
J. D. Collum	8th July	53	
G. W. Savage	13th Sep.	53	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
W. H. Henzell	12th April	50	
E. A. Anderson	27th Dec.	50	15th Nov. 50 <i>On leave to England.</i>
C. E. A. Evered	23d Jany.	52	
F. J. N. Ind	23d Nov.	52	
E. R. B. Barnes	24th June	53	
G. S. Gubbins	8th July	53	
S. L. Curgenven	9th do.	"	
B. Reeco	13th Sep.	53	
<i>Paymaster.</i>			
G. M. Ross	27th Dec.	50	4th Sept. 49
<i>Adjutant.</i>			
R. Bunn	2d April	42	
<i>Quarter Master</i>			
W. Crutchley	13th Sep.	53	
<i>Surgeon.</i>			
J. C. Cameron, M. D.	2d Aug.	50	15th April 44 <i>On leave to England.</i>
<i>Asst. Surgeons.</i>			
J. W. Fleming	27th Oct.	46	
A. Smith, M. D.	22d Nov.	50	7th Aug. 46 <i>On leave to England.</i>

Facings, Yellow—Agent, Messrs. Cox & Co.

Embarked for Foreign Service in 1847.

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT—(Head-Quarters Colombo.)

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank Regiment.</i>	<i>in the Army.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>			
S. Braybrooke	26 Jan. 1844		
H. Simmonds	6 Feby. 46	7 Jan. 42	<i>On leave to England.</i>
<i>Majors.</i>			
P. B. Roynce, Bt. Lt. Col.	20 June 45	9 Nov. 41	
W. T. Layard	23 Sept. 47		
<i>Captains.</i>			
T. Lillie, B. M.	8 Nov. 39	7 Dec. 33	<i>Staff Officer of Kandy.</i>
J. M. Macdonald	9 Oct. 42		
E. J. Holworthy	17 Oct. "		
G. R. Campsie	8 Jany. 47		
B. B. Keane	8 " "		<i>On leave to England.</i>
R. Watson	2 March "		<i>Commandant of Jaffna.</i>
W. C. Vanderspar	23 Sept. "		<i>On leave to England.</i>
C. T. Clement	25 Oct. 49		
D. D. Graham	15 Nov. 50		<i>Commandant of Badulla.</i>
H. J. Bews	12th Sept 51		<i>Dep. Asst. Commy. Kandy.</i>
L. Hook	21 May 52		
C. C. Durnford	30 July 52		
F. A. Walter	26 Nov. 52		
F. F. Tranchell	28 June 53		
J. Henderson	18 March 53		
J. A. Butler	6 May 53		<i>On leave to England.</i>
<i>Lieutenants.</i>			
J. A. Fraser	8 Augt. 45		
D. Stewart	1 May "	11 Nov. 45	<i>On leave to New South Wales.</i>
C. G. D. Annesley	9 Jany. 47	11 Oct. 45	
S. Sharpo	8 " "		
W. R. Gray	8 " "		
G. A. Tranchell	9 " "		
W. L. Braybrooke <i>Adj.</i>	10 " "		
A. J. D. Smith	23 Sept 47		<i>Asst. Commy. Trincomalie.</i>
C. C. Graotham	23 Oct. 47		<i>On leave to England.</i>
M. Ward	7 July 48		
W. J. Gorman, <i>Adj.</i>	12 Sept. 51		
R. H. Brook	13 Sept. 51		
A. M. Rutherford	30 July 52		
W. H. Long	12 Oct. 52		
R. S. C. Silvery	26 Nov. 52		
C. Rouch	6 May 53		
J. A. Campbell	13 Sep. 53		
			<i>On leave to England.</i>
<i>2d Lieutenants.</i>			
J. Cox	18 Jany. 47		
R. C. Watson	9 March 49		
J. C. Fielding	10 April "		
I. F. Kennedy	18 May "		

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.—Continued.

Names.	Rank in the		Remarks.
	Regiment.	Army.	
G. M. Parsons	17 Oct.	51	Commandant of Putlam,
J. Meaden	27 Feb.	52	
W. Pollock	30 July	52	
G. L. Hedley	12 Oct.	52	
H. E. Watson	17 Dec.	52	
J. C. Connington	18 "	"	
S. H. Hobbs	19 "	"	
G. E. Francis	22 April	53	
A. N. Tucker	13 Sep.	53	
F. Ball	21st Oct.	"	
J. T. Gould	13 Dec.	"	
Paymaster.			
H. Dudley	5 March	52	
Adjutants.		Lt. 10 Jan. 47	
		2d Lt. 13 Jan. 47	
W. L. Braybrooke	7 April	49	
W. J. Gorman	11 Dec.	"	
Quarter Master.			
T. Miller	11 Dec.	46	
Surgeons.			
J. Stuart	22 Dec.	43	
J. Newton	29 Jan.	47	
Asst. Surgeons.		.....	On leave to England.
S. Smith	15 March	44	28 Aug. 46
J. M. A. T. Croft	21 March	51	
R. O. Crichton, M. D.	14 Oct.	"	

Green—Facings, Black—Agent, Sir John Kirkland.

MOUNTED ORDERLIES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Rank in the Army.	Remarks.
Lieut. F. P. Hopkins	19 Aug.	51	

CEYLON GUN LASCAR CORPS.

Lieut. J. Robertson 14 Oct. 41 Adjutant,

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full Price of Commission.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.	Difference in value between Full & half pay.
	£	£	£
<i>Life Guards.</i>			
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250	1900	
Major	5350	1850	
Captain	3500	1715	
Lieutenant	1785	525	
Cornet	1260		
<i>Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.</i>			
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250	1900	
Major	5350	1850	
Captain	3500	1900	
Lieutenant	1600	400	
Cornet	1200		
<i>Dragon Guards and Dragoons.</i>			
Lieutenant-Colonel	6175	1600	1533 " "
Major	4575	1350	1352 " "
Captain	3225	2035	1034 3 4
Lieutenant	1190	550	632 13 4
Cornet	840		300 " "
<i>Foot Guards.</i>			
Lieutenant-Colonel	9000	700	
Major with rank of Colonel	8300	3500	
Captain with rank of Lt. Col.	4800	2750	
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain	2050	850	
Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant	1200		
<i>Regiments of the Line.</i>			
Lieutenant-Colonel	4500	1300	1314 " "
Major	3200	1400	949 " "
Captain	1800	1100	511 " "
Lieutenant	700	250	365 " "
Ensign	450		150 " "
<i>Fusilier and Rifle Regiments.</i>			
1st Lieutenant	700	200	365 " "
2d Lieutenant	500		200 " "

SCHEDULE OF ISLAND ALLOWANCES drawn by OFFICERS.

TABLE I.—OFFICERS doing duty in the Island.

REGIMENTAL.	Amount per month.		
	£	s.	d.
Colonel	45	9	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	32	2	0
Major	23	19	0
Captain	13	16	0
Lieutenant	8	5	0
Second do. or Ensign	6	6	0
Paymaster	13	16	0
Surgeon	17	10	0
Assistant-Surgeon	12	10	0
Adjutant	10	4	0
Quarter-Master	10	4	0
<i>Additional Allowances to Officers in command of Corps.</i>			
Colonel	5	4	0
Lieutenant Colonel	5	4	0
Major	8	3	0
Captain	10	4	0
Lieutenant	5	11	0
<i>Additional Allowances to Officers in command of Garrisons, with the exception of Colombo, Trincomalie Kandy & Galle.</i>			
Colonel	29	11	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	8	18	0
Major	6	14	0
Captain	3	19	6
Lieutenant	2	14	0
Second do. or Ensign	2	0	6
<i>General and Medical Staff.</i>			
Major-General	83	6	8
Deputy Quarter-Master General being Col.	22	14	6
Dep. Adj. General ———— Lieut. Col.	16	1	0
Assistant Military Secretary	6	18	0
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor — } <i>Whether</i>	6	18	0
Do. to the General Officer } <i>Captains or Subalterns.</i>			
Dep. Inspector General of Hospitals *	48	3	0
Staff Surgeon 1st Class	27	0	0
Staff Surgeon 2nd Class	17	10	0
Staff Assistant Surgeons	12	10	0

The allowance attached to the Commandants of Trincomalie Kandy and Galle. is 10s. a day. The fixed allowance for the Commandant of Colombo, viz. 29l. 11s., ceased from 1st November, 1832.

In addition to the Regimental allowance, being regulated by making the addition equal to one half of the Regimental allowance of the Officer. To Aides-de-camp and Asst. Military Secretary, if Subalterns, the Staff and Island allowances of a Captain are granted.

* Being the Island Allowance of a Lieutenant Colonel, and half the Island Allowance of that rank as head of the Medical Department.

TABLE II.—OFFICERS relieved and ceasing to do duty in CEYLON, from the date of their relief, to that of their embarkation.

	Amount per month.			
	£	s.	d.	
Colonel	22	4	6	<i>These allowances are not granted for any period beyond the termination of the month next after that in which such Officers shall have ceased to perform duty.</i>
Inspector General of Hospitals	22	14	6	
Lieut.-Colonel	16	1	0	
Depy. Inspr. General of Hospitals	16	1	0	
Staff Surgeon 1st Class	13	15	0	
Major	11	19	6	
Staff Surgeon 2nd Class	11	13	4	
Surgeon	11	13	4	
Captain or Paymaster	9	4	0	
Assistant Surgeon	8	6	8	
Adjutant	6	16	0	
Lieutenant	5	10	0	
Quarter Master	5	10	0	
Ensign	4	4	0	

STAFF.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Commissary General	4	14	11
Deputy Commissary General	1	8	6
Assistant Commissary General	„	14	3
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	„	9	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RANKS.	After 25 years' actual service.	After 20 but under 25 years' actual service.	After 10 but under 20 years' actual service.	Under 10 years' actual service.
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43	4 7 6	5 2 6	43	4 17 6	6 16 6
44	4 8 6	6 6 3	44	4 18 6	6 19 10
45	4 10 0	6 10 9	45	5 0 0	7 4 4
46	4 12 0	6 15 3	46	5 2 0	7 8 10
47	4 16 0	7 0 6	47	5 6 0	7 14 1
48	5 0 0	7 5 9	48	5 10 0	7 19 4
49	5 4 0	7 9 9	49	5 14 0	8 3 4
50	5 8 0	7 15 6	50	5 18 0	8 9 1
51	5 13 0	8 1 3	51	6 3 0	8 14 10
52	5 18 0	8 7 6	52	6 8 0	9 1 1
53	6 3 0	8 14 3	53	6 13 0	9 7 10
54	6 8 0	9 1 6	54	6 18 0	9 15 1
55	6 13 0	9 9 3	55	7 3 0	10 0 10
56	6 18 0	9 17 6	56	7 8 0	10 11 1
57	7 3 0	10 6 3	57	7 13 0	10 19 10
58	7 9 0	10 15 6	58	7 19 0	11 9 1
59	7 15 3	11 5 3	59	8 5 3	11 8 10
60	8 1 9	11 15 6	60	8 11 9	12 9 1

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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The Colonial Life Assurance Company has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance, and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign Countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.

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Age.	Annual Premium without Profits.	Annual Premium with Profits.	Age.	Annual Premium without Profits.	Annual Premium with Profits.
20	3 1 3	4 0 11	20	3 8 2	4 9 0
21	3 1 10	4 2 0	21	3 9 1	4 10 3
22	3 2 8	4 3 2	22	3 10 0	4 11 6
23	3 3 8	4 4 6	23	3 11 1	4 12 11
24	3 4 8	4 5 8	24	3 12 2	4 14 3
25	3 5 8	4 7 0	25	3 13 3	4 15 8
26	3 6 8	4 8 5	26	3 14 5	4 17 3
27	3 7 10	4 9 11	27	3 15 9	4 18 10
28	3 9 0	4 11 5	28	3 17 0	5 0 7
29	3 10 3	4 13 0	29	3 18 5	5 2 4
30	3 11 6	4 14 9	30	3 19 10	5 4 2
31	3 12 10	4 16 6	31	4 1 4	5 6 1
32	3 14 3	4 18 3	32	4 2 10	5 8 1
33	3 15 7	5 0 1	33	4 4 5	5 10 1
34	3 17 1	5 2 1	34	4 6 1	5 12 3
35	3 18 9	5 4 1	35	4 7 10	5 13 5
36	4 1 2	5 6 3	36	4 9 7	5 15 7
37	4 3 6	5 8 5	37	4 11 6	5 17 0
38	4 5 6	5 10 9	38	4 13 6	5 19 1

Under certain conditions these premiums can also be paid by half yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments: but in the event of the death of a party in any year before whole year's premium has been paid, the proportion remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the owner at settlement.

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(Instituted 1841.)

PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

The object of the ART UNION OF GLASGOW is, briefly, to aid in extending amongst the Community a knowledge of the FINE ARTS, by the purchase and dissemination amongst the Members of Meritorious Works.

A subscription of ONE GUINEA constitutes Membership for One Year. The whole Subscriptions, after deducting the necessary Expenses, are devoted to the purchase of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, SCULPTURES, ENGRAVINGS, and other WORKS OF ART.

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Educational.

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FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE POPULATION OF CEYLON.

DATE OF INSTITUTION, 27TH MARCH, 1841.

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INSTITUTED 1851.

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Galkisse	Mr. M. Pereira	53
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Mr. Joseph Swan.

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„ J. Van Cuylenberg.

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Rev. J. K. Clarke—Hon. Secy. and Treasurer.

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TRINCOMALIE FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY.

(Instituted 23d March 1840.)

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" Redlich

" Crispeyn.

" Wynn.

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" J. Williams.

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Canegarathena Modliar.

R. Swaminaden.

Hon. Superintendent of the Society's Hospital and Dispensary—Mr. Covington, M.S.A.

Medical Attendant and Dispenser—Mr. A. G. Martensz.

No. of Subscribers 52—Pensioners 26—No. of Patients admitted into the Society's Hospital from 1st October 1852 to 1st October 1853, 58.

This Society is supported by Monthly subscriptions of residents of the town of Trincomalie, with the occasional liberal contributions of Officers of the Navy visiting the station, and further by an annual grant of £20 from Government.

The Society has a substantially built and commodious Hospital, with 12 beds, in which the indigent sick are gratuitously treated, fed and clothed, to which is attached a general Dispensary (established June, 1846,) in which medicines of all kinds are furnished gratis to pauper applicants recommended by any member of the Society, and medicines are further sold to the community at large, for a barely remunerative profit on their cost price at Apothecaries Hall, London, from which establishment fresh supplies are annually received.

The Medical Attendant and Dispenser resides on the Hospital premises, and is accessible at all hours of the day and night.

JAFFNA FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY.

[INSTITUTED 1841.]

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 Tuesday—S. Asivaratha, Modliar.
 Wednesday—S. Irraganatha, Modliar.
 Thursday—Rev. J. O'Neill, and F. A. Toussaint, Esq.
 Friday—S. Savoorymutto, Modliar.
 Saturday—P. A. Dyke, Esq., and H. Pole, Esq.

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 H. Schawe, Esq.
 Captain Graves.

Capt. H. C. Bird—Secretary.

Rev. W. Oakley—Treasurer.

Pensioners receiving monthly relief from Society, 9.

No. of Patients admitted into Hospital from July 1852 to June 1853, 595.

Medical Attendant, Mr. T. A. Pieres.

Superintendent in charge of Hospital—Mr. G. Perera.

NEGOMBO BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Patron—W. Barton, Esq.

OFFICERS:

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Missionary Institutions.

COLOMBO DIOCESAN BRANCH

OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

(Established as a District Committee 1816.)

President—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Vice Presidents—The Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of the Executive Council, being Subscribers to the Society.

J. Stuart, Esq.—*Treasurer*.

| The Ven. J. A. Mathias—*Secretary*.

Subscribers to the Parent Society residing in and about Colombo are members of the Diocesan Branch, the object of which is to co-operate with the Parent Society in the diffusion of Christian and sound general knowledge among the inhabitants of this Island.

The ordinary business is conducted by a Standing Committee, of which the Lord Bishop or in his absence the Archdeacon of Colombo is Chairman, and the Rev. the Clergy being Subscribers to the Colombo Diocesan Committee, are ex-officio members.

Applications for Books to be made to J. Piachaud, Esq. at the Savings' Bank, Fort.

TRINCOMALIE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

(Formed October 19th, 1840.)

President—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Vice-Presidents.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo.

W. H. Whiting, Esq.

Rev. S. O. Glenie, M. A.—*Treasurer and Secretary*.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Warrington, Esq.

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Mr. Redlich.

J. Gibson.

The District Committee is supported by local contributions for the diffusion of the Society's publications, a Depository for which has been established.

BATTICALOA BRANCH DIOCESAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

(Established 9th March, 1850.)

PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Robert Atherton, Esq.—*Treasurer*.

| Rev. John Hannah, *Secretary*.

This Society is supported by Monthly Subscriptions and Donations. It supports 6 Teachers of Boys Schools, on or adjacent to the Island of Pollantivoe—where 230 children are taught. It has also the management of 2 Boys and 2 Girls Schools, the Teachers of which are placed under the control and superintendence of this Society, containing 35 Male, and 85 Female Scholars, several of whom are educated in English, as well as Tamil. During the past year 4 large School Bungalows have been built by Native supporters of the Society, and 2 have been neatly fitted up for Divine Service.

Schools 10—Scholars 350.

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[INSTITUTED 1812.]

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" D. De Silva.
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" J. B. Bailey.

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Depository—The Wesleyan Mission House, Pettah, opposite the Cutcherry.

Christian Ministers of all Denominations, subscribing Ten shillings and six-pence annually to the Funds of the Society, have the right to be present at all meetings of the Committee, and to vote on the subjects brought before it.

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[ESTABLISHED 1835.]

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[INSTITUTED 1825.]

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PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

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Depository—T. S. Burnell, Esq.

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President—The Hon. Sir Anthony Oliphant, C. B.

Treasurer—The Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.

Mr. John Murdoch, Secretary.

The Society, besides printing Tracts, issues a monthly Periodical for adults and another for children. During last year Barnes' "Notes on Matthew and Mark," "The Peep of Day," and Ness's "Conversations on Sin and Salvation," were published. James' "Anxious Inquirer" is in the Press. An advanced Reading Book, a History and a Geography of Ceylon have been added to the Educational Series. Maps of Ceylon and Palestine have also been prepared. The total number of publications since the commencement of the Society, amounts to about 100,000, containing 12 millions of pages.

Missions in the Island.

PARENT SOCIETY.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

INCORPORATED BY THE ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1701.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was incorporated by Royal Charter, in the reign of King WILLIAM III. A. D. 1701, for receiving, managing and disposing of such funds as might be contributed for the religious instruction of His Majesty's Christian subjects beyond the seas; for maintaining Clergymen in the British Colonies, Plantations and Factories; and for the general Propagation of the Gospel. It has been engaged in its appointed sphere of duty for upwards of 150 years; and during a whole century it was the only Missionary Society in connection with the Church of England. In regard to its constitution, it is under the immediate controul of the Bishops of the United Church, and is uniformly conducted on Church principles.

The Society has at present in its employment, Missionaries in the four grand divisions of the British Empire, viz, North America, West Indies, East India and Australia; and the whole number on its List amounts to 389, besides 300 Catechists and Schoolmasters; independently of all which its funds are made available for supporting Colleges and building Churches and Schools. It was in 1818 that the Society extended its operations to the East. Here it has more than 50 Missionaries in its service. It has, moreover, established a College at Calcutta, called BISHOP'S COLLEGE, for the education of an indigenous Clergy, and the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge; and Grammar Schools at Madras for the instruction of the middle and lower classes.

COLOMBO DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

(Formed August 14, 1840.)

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His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

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The Hon'ble Mr Justice Carr.

The Hon'ble J. Caulfeild, Esq.
The Ven'ble The Archdeacon of Colombo.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

The Vice-Presidents, and the Clergy who are subscribers to the Diocesan Committee.

SECRETARY:—The Ven'ble J. A. Mathias.

TREASURER:—James Steuart, Esq.

TRINCOMALIE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Formed October 19, 1840.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

VICE PRESIDENT—W. H. Whiting, Esq.

Rev. S. O. Glenie, M. A., Treasurer and Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Warrington, Esq.
W. G. Hall, Esq.

Mr. W. F. Redlich.
„ Gibson.

The District Committee is supported by local contributions, and an Annual Grant of £48 from the Parent Society. Two Catechists are employed in connection with it at Trincomalie, each having a congregation respectively Burgher and Tamil, under his care. It supports two Schools at Trincomalie containing 80 Boys.

The following are the Missions of the Incorporated Society in Ceylon.

MISSIONARIES.	STATIONS.
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do.	Singhalese. &
do.	Tangalle.
do.	Belligani.
Rev. S. Nicholas	PUTLAM.
do.	Madampe.
do.	Chilaw.
do.	Calpentyn.
Rev. E. C. La Brooy	KANDY (Portuguese).
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Rev. E. Mooyaart	Newera Ellia.
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Rev. J. Thurston	Colpetty
do.	Washers' Village.
do.	Milagraya.
do.	Timberigasayaya.
do.	Kilipane.
do.	Galkisse.
do.	Kalubowilla.
do.	Ratmalane.
Rev. C. Sennanayeke	Morotto.
do.	Coralawella.
Rev. C. Alwis	Telangapata.
do.	Wellampitiya.
do.	Gonewella.
do.	Kurana.
do.	Wellicadde Gaol.
Rev. Francisco de Mello	St. Thomas's College.
Rev. Solomon David	Kohilawatta.
Rev. C. Dewesagayem	Cottanchina.

Schools in Connection with the Society in Ceylon.

Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Colombo</i>					
St. Thomas's College... ..	15		Ooyana	22	56
Collegiate School	104		Rawatawatte	70	7
Orphan School	20		<i>Puttalam.</i>		
Cottanchina... ..	70		Kehelwatte... ..	45	
Dematazoda		12	Nellore	40	3
Kayman's Gate	35		<i>Puttalam.</i>		
Marandahu	28		Calpentyn	6	5
Mattacooly		36	Chilaw... ..	4	3
Mutwal	111	50	Madampe	17	
Sea Street	40		Puttalam	13	
Telangapata	35		<i>Batticaloa.</i>		
<i>Galkisse & Milagraya.</i>			Ambalantorre	43	5
Galkisse	64		Amordhagally	42	3
Ratmalane	52		Callady	45	
Bambalapittia		24	Kolanione	42	
Colpetty	43		Muthalacudha	36	
—Washers' Village	55	40	Navatcudha	40	
Kalubowille 1	19	34	Patty-pally	32	
Do. 2	33	27	Paytaly	25	
Killapana	53		Puliantivoe	43	35
Milagraya	39		Tattativoe	23	
—Industrial School	21		Urany	51	7
Timbirigasayaya	32	16			
<i>Morotto.</i>			Matura	28	
Coralawella	180	18	Pussalawa	22	7
Egode Ooyana	60	8	Ratna	17	
Idama	38	24			
Lakshapatia	60	22			
				1916	442

CEYLON MISSION OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Mission was established in the year 1818, and has seven stations, viz: Colombo, Cotta, Kandy, Baddagamma; and in the north, Nellore, Chundicully, and Copay. Recently a large circle of villages around Kandy has been formed into a District for an itinerating Missionary. The affairs of the Mission are conducted by two local Committees, and by a Finance Committee composed of Members resident in Colombo, in correspondence with the Parent Society.

COLOMBO.—Secretary of the Finance Committee—Rev. G. Pettitt.

MISSIONARIES.

COTTA.

The Rev. I. Wood
The Rev. Christopher C. Fenn
The Rev. C. Jayesinhe
Mr. H. J. Barton

KANDY.

The Rev. W. Oakley
The Rev. E. T. Higgins
Mr. E. R. Clarke

BADDAGAMMA.

The Rev. G. Parsons
The Rev. A. Goonesekere

NELLORE.

The Rev. J. O'Neill.

CHUNDICULLY.

The Rev. R. Pargiter

Mr. Joseph Sorrell

COPAY.

The Rev. R. Bren

STATIONS.	Missionaries.	No. in Congregation.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colombo ...	1	189	1	42
Cotta ...	4	1819	31	1537
Kandy ...	3	420	9	289
Baddagamma ...	2	183	17	459
Nellore ...	1	633	14	689
Chundicully ...	2	370	11	493
Copay ...	1	352	10	485
	14	3957	93*	3934 *

* Of the above number of Schools there are in the Singhalese Districts 23, and in the Tamil Districts 6, in which 1060 Girls are educated.

COLONBO CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, IN AID OF THE ABOVE MISSION, FORMED MARCH 12, 1843.

Patron.

His Excellency Sir George William Anderson, K. C. B.

President.

The Lord Bishop of Colombo.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. Sir A. Oliphant, C. B.
Hon. W. C. Gibson, Esq.

Hon. C. Temple, Esq.
S. R. Muttukistna, Modliar.

COMMITTEE.

All subscribing Clergymen.

Major T. Skinner.
C. P. Layard, Esq.
E. J. Darley, Esq.
Dr. Willisford.
J. Keir, Esq.

Lieutenant Schaw.
Lieutenant Jackson.
C. Stewart, Esq.
L. F. Liesching, Esq.
H. Jansz, Esq.

Secretary, Rev. G. Pettitt.—Treasurer, C. Temple, Esq.

And a Ladies' Committee.

Lady Anderson, Lady Patroness.

Mrs. Gibson, Treasurer.—Miss Darley, Secretary.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Commenced its operations in Ceylon in 1812,

Stations.	Missionaries.	Members	Schools	Scholars
Colombo—Pettah....	James Allen and	50	1*	70
Mutwal	C. Carter	—	1†	25
Grand Pass	C. P. Ranasinghe	54	1	40
Malakooly	—	—	1	23
Mitotomulle	—	—	1	35
Wellunpitya	—	—	1	35
Kollonawa	—	—	1*	40
5 villages in addition visi- ted monthly	—	—	—	—
Kottigahawatte	J. W. Nadan, and	78	1	22
Koodabulgama	Don Johannis ...	—	1†	25
Mahabulgama	—	—	1	35
Kalanimulle	—	—	1	26
Ambetelle	—	—	1	34
Mulliriawa	—	—	1	21
Oodoomulle	—	—	1	31
Bombiriya	—	—	1	31
Kotoowille	—	—	1†	25
Saidawatte	—	—	1	45
Tombovalla	—	15	1	24
15 villages visited monthly	—	—	—	—
Walgama	D. A. Alwis ...	28	1	24
Hanwella	—	33	—	—
8 villages	—	—	—	—
Byamville	John Melder ...	74	1	26
Dolupitiya	—	—	1	38
Cosupaya	—	—	1	35
Todowagedara	—	—	1	38
18 villages	—	—	—	—
Kaluwalgodde	Don David ...	31	1	19
Makawitte	—	—	1	30
Yakkaduwa	—	—	1	22
Oogulboda	—	—	1	18
3 villages	—	—	—	—
Hendella... ..	J. P. Silva ...	25	—	—
Leper Hospital	—	6	—	—
Hoonoopitiya	—	—	1	52
15 villages	—	—	—	—
Gonawella	Peter Perera ...	38	1	40
Gonawella	—	—	1†	30
Bolagalle	—	—	1	35
Mahabima	—	—	1	25
Kalany	—	—	1	25
Kandy District	J. Davies	—	—	—
Kandy	James Sylva and	43	1†	18
Mahagania... ..	Solomon Ambrose	—	1	18
Matale	Thomas Garnier	14	1	35
5 Estates	—	—	1†	11
			1*	43
Total...		489	38	1166

* Sunday Schools.

† Girls' Schools.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

(Commenced in 1814.)

SOUTH CEYLON DISTRICT.

The Rev. D. J. Gogerly, Chairman and General Superintendent of the District.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Communi- cants.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Colombo South Colpetty	Rev. D. J. Gogerly; Rev. D. H. Pereira N. M.	165	12	261	170
Wellewalte ..	Rev. D. de Silva N. M.				
Colombo North. ?	Rev. A. Kessen, L. L. D.	213	4	120	68
	„ J. A. Poulter N. M.				
Negombo ..	„ D. D. Pereira „	92	3	129	4
Seedua & Minuangedde.	„ J. Fernando Asst. „	131	4	113	1
Galkisse ..	„ C. Wijesingha „	111	10	224	124
„ Angulany ..	„ H. Pereira Asst. „				
Morotto & Wattalpalla ..	„ P. G. de Zylva „	351	6	217	56
Pantura ..	„ C. W. De Hoedt „	45	3	126	27
Caltura ..	„ J. R. Parys „	110	5	239	8
Galle and Amblangodde..	„ Joseph Rippon	141	7	106	57
Matura and Belligam ..	„ W. A. Lalmon, N. M.	73	5	108	59
Dondra & Goddapity ..	„ P. Rodrigo, Asst. N. M.	21	2	64	0
		1456	61	1707	574

Catechists, 15—School Masters, 53—Mistresses, 19.

NORTH CEYLON DISTRICT.

Rev. R. D. Griffith, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and Financial Secretary.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Communi- cants.	Schools.	Scholars.
Jaffna, Wannarponne and Puttore ..	Rev. R. D. Griffith, Rev. J. Phillips, W. Barber	189	7	558
Point Pedro and Cattal- vally ..	Rev. R. Walson ..	15	5	258
Tincomalie ..	Rev. J. Walton	5	2	120
Batticaloa (Puliantivoe) ..	Rev. J. Kilner, Rev. S. Gasparson ..	90	9	397
„ (Caravaoor)	Vacant	12	3	120
		311	26	1453

In connection with the Wesleyan Mission in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Ceylon, there are 4 English, and 26 Tamil Congregations. The Local Agents engaged in the Mission consist of 1 Catechist, 1 Exhorter, 3 School Superintendents, 24 School Masters, 4 School Mistresses, and 16 Teachers.

AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION.

Under the Direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

(Commenced in 1816.)

The Mission occupies eight Stations, and six native Stations.

Tellipally	..	..	..	Rev. B. C. Meigs.
Batticotta	..	..	..	Rev. W. W. Howland.
"	..	..	..	Rev. E. P. Hastings.
"	..	..	..	S. F. Green, Esq., M. D.
"	..	..	..	Mr. S. Payson, Native Preacher.
Oodooville	..	..	..	Rev. L. Spaulding.
				Mr. N. Niles, Native Preacher.
Manepy	..	..	..	Rev. D. Poor.
"	..	..	..	T. S. Burnell, Esq.
Pandeteripo	..	..	..	Rev. J. C. Smith.
Chiavagacherry	..	..	..	Rev. M. D. Sanders.
Varany ..	..	..	..	Do.
Oodoopitty	..	..	..	Rev. N. L. Lord.

The following are absent on leave.

Rev. F. C. R. Hoisington.

| Rev. C. T. Mills.

The Seminary at Batticotta under the care of the Rev. E. P. Hastings, and six Native Instructors, contains 92 pupils.

The Boarding School for Females at Oodooville under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding and Miss E. Agnew, contains 84 pupils.

There are 7 English day schools containing 286 boys. Also 75 Native Free schools, containing 2441 boys and 1159 girls.

There are 30 Native Assistants in connection with the Mission.

There is also in connection with the Mission a Native Evangelical Society, which supports a Catechist, and Native Free schools on the Island of Valany and Delft.

Roman Catholic Missions.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF THE SOUTHERN PART [COLOMBO.]

The Right Rev. C. Antonio, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic.

The Right Rev. J. M. Bravi, D. D., Bishop and Coadjutor.

Names of the Missionaries		Date of Arrival in Ceylon	Stations.
The Rev. C. De Rozario	.. .. .	1828	Colombo
" M. Caetano	.. .. .	1836	
" F. Dias	.. .. .	1837	
" L. Cingolani	.. .. .	1849	
" A. Mansoni	.. .. .	1851	
" D. Policani	.. .. .	1851	Morotto
" N. Casimiro	.. .. .	1841	Caltura
" J. P. Perard	.. .. .	1851	Galle
" C. Neves	.. .. .	1842	Evagam Corle
" F. Mendonca	.. .. .	1832	Sinna Corle.
" F. Zoppe	.. .. .	1853	Kandy
" J. Alberto	.. .. .	1830	Alootcoor Corle
" A. Duffó	.. .. .	1851	
" P. Philippe	.. .. .	1841	
" C. Dias	.. .. .	1830	Negombo
" Z. Godinho	.. .. .	1841	
" E. Miliani	.. .. .	1847	
" L. Lallement	.. .. .	1851	

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF JAFFNA.

The Right Rev. Dr. Orazio Bettachini, Bishop of Torona in *partibus*, and Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna.

Missionaries Apostolic.	Date of Arrival in Ceylon.	From what Country.	Stations.
The Very Rev. S. Semeria	3d Dec. 1847	Italy	The Town and suburbs of Jaffna & Mulletivoe
The Rev. L. Mauriot	24th Aug. 1850	France	
" G. Lacombe	22d June 1853	France	
" J. Le Bescou	29th Apr. 1849	France	
" A. Roulliac	22d June 1853	France	
" G. Vistarini	7th Dec. 1846	Italy	West & North Kaits.
" S. M. J. Vivier	24th Aug. 1850	France	Manaar District and Delfe Island
" L. Keating	3d Dec. 1847	Ireland	
" L. Pelisier	26th Sept. 1852	France	Island
" E. Guidi	31 Dec. 1847	Italy	Calpentyn
" F. Orona	14th Aug. 1845	Spain	Chilaw
" F. Garcia	14th Aug. 1845	Spain	Caimel.
" F. P. Meukel	29th Apr. 1849	France	Pt. Pedro and Patchillapally
" J. C. Mola	23d July 1847	Italy	Trincomalie
" C. Chouneval	26th Sept. 1852	France	Batticaloa
" V. Cassinelli	7th Dec. 1846	Italy	Absent on a visit to Europe
" J. Ciamin	3d Dec. 1847	Italy	Not stationed owing to ill health.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Under the Patronage of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Don Joaquim de Santa Rita Botelho, Bishop Elect of Cochin, and Vicar Capitular of Goa.

The Right Rev. Francisco Xavier Borges, Governor Episcopal of the Bishopric of Cochin, and Archbishopric of Cranganore, Diocesan.

Very Rev. E. Conceicao Rodrigues, Acting Vicar General of Ceylon.

Rev. M. F. Mascarinhas, Vicar Missionary of Mantotte and Manaar.

Rev. F. J. de Lima, Vicar Missionary of Jaffnapatnam.

Rev. F. Filipe Nery, Vicar Missionary of Vratore.

LIST OF PERIODICAL RETURNS TO BE RENDERED TO GOVERNMENT BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Date when due.</i>	<i>Nature of Return.</i>	<i>By whom due.</i>
January 1st.....	Blue Book Returns	Heads of Departments.
" " ..	Return of Works in progress during the past year, shewing the sums originally estimated for each Work, the amount expended in preceding years &c. ..	Civil Engineer, Commissioner of Roads, & Commanding Royal Engineer.
" " ..	Annual Reports by the Government Agents upon the general state of the Provinces under their respective charge	Government Agents.
April 1st.....	Lists of the amount of labour and money performed and paid on account of each District and Division in each Province during the preceding year, and of the several Works to which the same may have been applied	Provincial Road Committees.
May 31st.....	Statement of Public Works to be undertaken in the respective Provinces in the ensuing year.. ..	Government Agents.
July 1st.....	Estimate of the probable Revenue and Receipts for the ensuing year	Treasurer, Government Agents, Deputy Commissary General & the Principal Officers of Customs.
" " ..	Estimate of the probable Expenditure likely to be incurred in the several Public Departments in the ensuing year.. ..	Heads of Departments.
" " ..	Estimate of the amount required to be expended during the ensuing year upon Roads &c. within each Province	Provincial Road Committees.
" " ..	Numerical Abstract of the Males resident within each Province liable to the performance of labour under the Ordinance No 8 of 1848.	Provincial Road Committees.
January 1st.....	Half yearly Return of Arrears of Revenue	Treasurer and Government Agents.
July 1st.....	Return of Office Furniture	Heads of Departments.
" " ..	Quarterly Reports of Assistant Government Agents upon the condition of the Districts under their charge.. ..	Assistant Government Agents.
January 10th.....	Copies of Diaries kept by them during the Quarter.. ..	District Judges, Police Magistrates and Commissioners of Requests.
July 10th.....	Half yearly Report upon matters of a Judicial nature	
October 10th.....		
January 15th.....		
July 15th.....		

LIST OF PERIODICAL RETURNS TO BE RENDERED TO GOVERNMENT BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Date when due.</i>	<i>Nature of Return.</i>	<i>By whom due.</i>
January 15th.....	Half yearly Report by the Civil Engineer, Commissioner of Roads and Surveyor General upon the state of their several Departments, Public Works, Roads and the Survey of Crown Lands	Civil Engineer, Commissioner of Roads, and Surveyor General.
July 15th.....		
10th of every month ..	Return of Cash Balances of the General Treasury and the several Cutcheries at the end of each month	Treasurer and Government Agents.
15th of every month ..	Statement of amount voted estimated and expended in the Civil Engineer's, and Commissioner of Roads, and Royal Engineer Departments	Treasurer and Deputy Commissary General.
Weekly	Abstract of Customs Receipts and of Payments made into the Treasury	Customs Officers and Treasurer.
Monthly	List of Letters addressed to the Colonial Secretary	Heads of Departments.
Do. .. .	Account of absent Officers	Do.
Do. .. .	Return of Work done during each month	do.
Do. .. .	List of Lands advertised for sale, sold, and remaining unsold	District Judges, Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates.
Do. .. .	Statement of the arrivals and departures from the continent of India of persons of the labouring classes at Colombo and in the Ports of the Northern Province	Government Agents.
Do. .. .	Return of Prisoners employed at hard labour	Master Attendant of Colombo and Government Agent for the Northern Province.
Quarterly.....	Return of Prisoners in the several Jails	Fiscals.
Do. .. .	(Report Progress of Works	Do.
Do. .. .	Return of unsold Lands, and of the expense of Surveying them	Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads and the Commanding Royal Engineer.
Do. .. .	Statement of Materials manufactured at the Government Brick Kilns	Surveyor General.
Do. .. .	Return of Tents in charge of the Commissariat Department	Civil Engineer.
Do. .. .	Memorandum of Savings in the Pauper Establishment	Deputy Commissary General.
Do. .. .		Government Agents.

Medical and Surgical Hints.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES IN THE JUNGLE.

THESE hints and instructions are intended to meet the emergencies of the far-off world, where a case may be urgent, and the doctor beyond reach. It cannot be too earnestly insisted on that the first best thing to be done when an accident has happened is to send away at once for the doctor: if much time must elapse before he can be brought to the spot, or if his assistance cannot be obtained, the next best course to be adopted shall be set forth in these pages, as shortly and intelligibly as possible. Happily for mankind, ordinary accidents require little more from the tenderness and intelligence of others, than the obvious suggestions of good sense, aiding the operation of nature, and committing to her the wonderful process of restoration, which to our encouragement, is often seen equal to the necessity of the case, and bringing about a perfect cure or a well-adapted compensation.

We shall treat in due order of Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Bleeding, Scalds and Burns, Broken Bones, Dislocations, Drowning, &c., Sundry Ailments, Useful Medicaments.

BRUISES.—The best application for a bruise, be it large or small, is moist warmth; therefore a warm bread and water poultice, or hot moist flannels should be put on, as they supple the skin, so that it yields to the pressure of the blood beneath, and thereby the pain is lessened. If the bruise be severe and in the neighbourhood of a joint, it is well to apply some leeches on grown-up persons, but not on young children, because the bleeding may be continued to a very serious extent. Ten or a dozen should be spread over the whole bruised surface, and afterwards a poultice, or flannels should be applied to be continued so long as pain and swelling remain. If the bruise be on a joint, the poulticing will often require to be long continued, on account of the stiffness which may attend it, and when left off, it is advisable to wrap up the joint in a soap plaster.

Be cautious about the knee or ankle, because too early use of these parts after injury often lays the foundation for serious mischief, and in scrofulous persons, especially those who are young, may run on to the loss of a limb.

SPRAINS.—It is worse to sprain a joint than to break a limb; and sprains are among the most severe accidents to which we are liable, not only in present suffering, but in their results. In general, the treatment of a sprain is to be conducted as a bruise, with perfect rest; and if it be a knee or ankle, the person should lie on bed or on sofa. Warm, moist flannels, a bread and water poultice on going to bed, and if the pain and swelling be considerable, leeches. When the tenderness is subsiding, and only a little pain and stiffness in the joint remain, a vinegar poultice is a very good application, as it produces a diversion of the low inflammation going on in the ligaments, bringing out a crop of pustules on the skin, at a time when the pressure in rubbing with any stimulating liniment cannot be borne. Beware of too early use of a sprained joint, which often swells a long time after the injury; in which case it may be bound with straps of soap plaster, or a roller.

WOUNDS.—Cuts or chops, if they be not large, and have not divided any important parts, are the most simple and manageable wounds. A large piece of flesh, even a finger or a toe, may be cut or chopped off, and the wound heal kindly and readily under proper treatment. But, occasionally, a very trifling and simple cut, in an irritable or temperate person, will prove fatal from locked-jaw. If a cut or chop be not very deep, and if it do not bleed much, or even if it do bleed, but the bleeding can be stanchied by bathing for a short time with cold water, it is generally of not much consequence, and can be easily and simply treated. The corresponding edges of the wound are to be brought together as perfectly as possible, and while thus held, some strips of plaster are to be laid across the wound, with a small space between every two, so as to allow the escape of an oozing fluid, which often continues for some hours. The edges of the wound should not be dragged tightly together, but merely kept in place by the plaster; and if the wound be in the finger, arm, toe, or leg, it is better that the ends of the plaster should not overlap, as there is always a disposition to swell in the neighbourhood of the wounded part; and then if the ends do overlap, it forms a tight band, which at least causes unnecessary pain, even if it do not set up greater mischief. If coming sticking-plaster, or strapping, be not at hand, court-plaster may be applied, or thin bands of tow, wound lightly round the part, and smeared with gum water; or white of egg smeared on linen; or, in the absence of all these, a soft bit of linen may be wound round the part, which is quickly moistened by the oozing from the wound, and as it dries, the linen sticks pretty firmly together. Should the bandage, of whatever kind, become

tight by the swelling, and cause pain. it should not at once be taken off, but the blade of a pair of scissors should be carefully run beneath it, and it should be divided from end to end, on the opposite side to the wound. This generally gives instant relief, and the dressing requires no further meddling with. It is always better to leave the dressing as long as it remains fast, and without pain, usually three, four, or five days, and if then taken off, either the whole, or the greater part of the wound will be found united.

But if the wound, or its neighbourhood, become painful, and throb, the dressing must be removed, which is best done by soaking in water of an agreeable warmth, or by covering with a wet poultice, which after a few hours softens the dressing, so that it can be easily removed. If the wound be not inflamed, that is, red and tender, and if the discharge from it be good, that is, straw-coloured, and of a creamy consistence, the dressing may be re-applied; but if the edges be red and inflamed, or if they be pale and flabby, if the wound gape, if the matter be watery and stinking, then a single strap or band is to be applied to keep the edges near together, and the part must be covered with a poultice till the pain and inflammation cease, and the matter be of a good kind. Do not mess a wound with Friar's balsam, Tincture of benjamin, or such nostrums, as they hinder rather than encourage its union; and for the same reason, use no greasy applications.

A *clean stab*, if of depth, although it should not cause any serious mischief, generally does not heal so readily as a cut, because it often unites near the surface, whilst its bottom lodges matter; and therefore, although for some days it may seem to heal very steadily, yet then it becomes painful, the wound opens, a gush of matter follows, and this may be repeated once or twice before the cure is completed.

A *bruised cut*, is to be treated by endeavouring to unite the edges by sticking-plaster as in a clean cut; but if there be much bruising, the part destroyed must separate and be thrown off before the wound can heal. Apply a bread and water poultice first to moderate the inflammation; and as soon as matter begins to form, and the extent of the slough is marked, which is shewn by the dropping in of the dead part, with a narrow raw line between it and the living; then change it for a linseed-meal poultice, which is to be continued till the slough is come out, and the gap is filled up with new flesh. When the new flesh gets above the edges of the wound, it is commonly known as *proud flesh*, and wrongly supposed to prevent the healing of the wound, for it is in reality the material which is produced for that purpose. When the hollow of the wound has thus filled, the poultice may be left off, and the sore lightly bound with straps of sticking-plaster, or a linen bandage moistened with cold water, and carried a few turns round, will often answer the same purpose. If the new flesh rise much above the wound, it must either be kept down by pressure, or it may be brushed lightly over with a bit of bluestone or blue vitriol; and sometimes merely a bit of dry lint will suffice.

BLEEDING—From a wound may generally be stopped by pressure;—if in the arm, near the arm-pit, let a by-stander press his thumb firmly into the neck, behind the middle of the collar bone; if in the thigh, the pressure is made immediately below the crease in the groin, the patient lying on his back. When the injury is below the middle of the upper arm, or below the middle of the thigh, recourse may be had to the stick-tournaquet, by passing a stout handkerchief once or twice round the limb, some distance, if possible, above the wound, and tied tightly and firmly. A piece of tough stick is then pushed beneath the circular bandage thus formed, between it and the skin; and twisted till the blood ceases to flow. The screwing should only be continued till the bleeding stop; for, if the bandage and stick be strong, and the twisting be continued, the soft parts beneath may be severely and unnecessarily bruised.

SCALDS AND BURNS—Require great promptitude and presence of mind. Be quick in removing the sufferer from the fire or hot water, and let him be put to bed immediately; cut the clothing off in pieces, and with much caution, as under rough handling the blistered or burnt skin may be torn off with it, and the accident rendered much more dangerous and difficult to treat. Remember, that as it is always hoped the scald or burn is confined to inflaming or blistering the skin, it is of the utmost consequence *not to burst the blister by tearing the skin, nor to let out the water it contains by pricking it*. If the skin be unbroken, dry or wet applications, as they are most handy, may be used; but if the skin be broken, wet applications, if they can be got at once, are best—otherwise dry ones must be used, the object being to protect the exposed sensitive true skin that lies beneath the scarf skin, of which the blister consists, from the air, which renders it excessively painful.

The best and readiest dry materials are flour or cotton, or cotton wadding; the wet are, spirits of turpentine, spirits of wine or good brandy, lime water and oil, lime water and milk, milk alone, or bread and milk poultice; and these wet applications must be made of sufficient warmth to feel comfortable to the finger, but not hot. Flour is

best dusted on with a dredger, and should be thickly strewed over the injured part and some little distance beyond it. A cambric or thin linen handkerchief well floured, should be wrapped round it. Cotton should be carefully pulled, so as to be free from lumps or knots, but cotton-wadding is better; the unglazed side should be put next to the skin, in three or four thicknesses, and the whole confined with a roller.

Spirits of turpentine, or of wine, or any other spirits, heated by placing in a cup-full of warm water which the finger can bear, must be gently smeared over with a broad web of a feather, or a large camel's hair brush; this should be continued ten or fifteen minutes, after which, lint or soft linen thickly spread with a liniment of spirits of turpentine and yellow basilicon, should be applied and confined with a roller; the dressing should not be removed for twenty-four hours; then the part washed over with proof spirit, and the liniment as before re-applied immediately. The third dressing, twenty-four hours after, should have the liniment composed of the basilicon and camphorated oil; or, if this should be too sharp, calamine or zinc ointment, thickly spread on linen, may be applied and continued. This is known as Kentish's treatment, and is much practised in the coal districts.

If the scald or burn be very extensive, lime water and linseed oil is a most excellent application. One part of lime water must be mixed with two parts of oil, and stirred round quickly with the hand; into this a sheet or large piece of linen is plunged and thoroughly soaked, then wrung out lightly, and quickly wrapped round the limb or body. Lime water and milk in equal proportions, or the milk alone, may be used in like manner. Bread and milk poultice, thinly spread, is also a very good application, and in burns, where the skin has been much charred or roasted, it is the best application from the beginning.

In about forty hours, if the blister look as if its contents were milky with a red line of inflammation round its edge, the water must be let out with a point of a large needle, or three or four snips with the scissors; it should then be pressed down with a wad of lint, with a dressing of simple wax and oil.

When the true skin has been destroyed, a linseed poultice must be applied and continued till the dead part or slough come away: this must then be dressed with calamine or zinc cerate, and rolled; or it may be protected by sifting flour, or starch, powdered chalk, or calamine powder, repeated two or three times a day, if need be, till a thick crust be formed.

Burns with lime must be treated with vinegar, which converts it into a harmless substance, and then a poultice or a dressing of ointment and a roller must be resorted to. Quicklime in the eye must be washed with vinegar and water; inflammation is sure to follow, and leeches may be applied, and diligent bathing with warm poppy water or simple warm water; a smart purge must also be given.

BROKEN BONES—With a broken arm, the least painful method is to put the fore-arm at a right angle with the upper in a broad sling, which will contain it from the elbow to the points of the fingers; walking will be attended with less pain than being moved in a carriage of any kind. For a broken leg or thigh: a hurdle, a door, or a shutter, covered with straw, coats, or blankets, should be laid by the patient's side, and he gently lifted upon it; let the sound limb be brought close to the broken one, and tie them both firmly together with two or three handkerchiefs, and place a pad of long straw along the outside of the limb to keep it steady; take care to lay the broken bone as near as possible in its natural direction, and remember, that if by careless or rough handling an end of the broken bone be thrust through the skin, the mischief is seriously augmented. Broken limbs should not be set, that is, bound up with roller, splints, and pads, for the first three or four days, as, for some hours, the part continues swelling; at first, then, lay the broken bone in as comfortable a posture as possible, and as nearly as can be in its natural direction, with perhaps a single splint, lightly bound, to keep it steady. A broken collar-bone, or broken ribs, however, require immediate attention; this latter accident may be known, if at every breathing, a stitch or prick in the side of the chest be felt, and if the hand be placed on this part, and the breath be drawn in deeply, the ends of the bone will be felt moving on each other and giving a sort of crackling feel; a flannel or linen roller, about six yards long and two hands-breadth wide, must be wound tightly round the chest, so as to prevent any motion of the ribs in breathing, which must be performed by the midriff alone; this renewed twice during the month will suffice. If the ribs be broken on both sides, or the breast bone, the bandage will do mischief: there is little for it but complete rest, and such accidents are very dangerous. If the collar-bone be broken, place high up under the arm-pit, a pad as big as two fists, and twice as long, and secure it there; secure the elbow to the side with a bandage, and place the elbow and the fore-arm in a short sling, which lifts up the shoulder, and should be tied on the neck on the sound side. The bandages must be worn a month.

An arm broken above the elbow may be thus treated. The immediate swelling

after the accident having subsided, the limb must be placed with the fore-arm bent at a right angle with the upper. The hand and arm are to be lightly swathed in a roller, the turns of which should over-lap each other, and be continued a little above the elbow; and then a long roller well soaked in gum water or stiff starch may be swathed round the upper arm, from the elbow to the armpit. The limb must then be laid carefully on a pillow, in, as nearly as possible, its natural position; and in the course of a few hours the gum or starch dries, and a tough, unyielding, well-fitting case encloses the arm, and rarely requires being meddled with till it be removed at the end of a month.

An arm broken below the elbow, if but one of the bones be broken, may be treated in the same way. If both bones be broken, two padded splints are required, extending from the tips of the fingers to the bend of the elbow in front, and to the point of the elbow behind. The fore-arm is now bent on the elbow; the splints applied, one before, the other behind, and both bound firmly to it with a roller, from the fingers up to the bend of the elbow. The arm then resting on its back is to be put into a sling; and the splints must be kept on a month.

A broken leg, in most cases, can be managed easily and well by merely rolling it, from the middle of the foot to the knee, in a long bandage, well soaked in thick starch or gum water, which is preferable. The limb is then laid on its outside upon a smooth pillow, and little further remains to be done till the end of the month, when it may be removed.

A broken thigh, though a much more serious accident than any yet mentioned, may be managed quite as easily, and, in many cases, if the person will be quiet, without any splints, although it is better to use them. The patient must be placed on his back upon a firm mattress, laid on a board resting on the bed frame, as the sinking with the weight of the body resting on it for some weeks. Two thick pads are to be made, one to cover the whole of the inside of the sound knee; the other, the inside of the ankle of the same limb. Both limbs must now be laid close together, in the same straight line as the body, resting on the heels, with the toes right upwards, and the calves flat on the mattress. Thus far done, the body must be kept immovable by one person, who grasps the hips with his two hands. A second person then takes hold of the broken limb with both hands, just above the ankle, and gently and steadily draws it down without disturbing its position, whilst a third places the knee-pad between the two knees, and the ankle-pad between the ankle. The gentle pulling being continued, the sound knee is brought close to that of the broken limb, but a little above it, so that it rests against the jutting inside of the joint, and then, both being kept close together, a pad, about as broad as the hand, must be turned round both legs, directly below both knees, and around this a roller, about three yards long, must be tenderly, carefully, and tightly wound, so as to prevent one knee slipping from the other. Both ankles are next to be tied together in like manner, care being taken that that of the sound is above that of the broken limb. A small pad is now to be put between the insides of both feet, and this completes the whole business; which, however simple, has been attended with as many good cures as under the more difficult and complicated treatment.

Broken bones with wounds of the soft parts running down to them, or compound fractures, are very serious accidents, and are dangerous in proportion to the size of the wound, and the tearing and bruising of the soft parts. Where medical assistance cannot be obtained, the great object in the treatment is to make the case a simple fracture, by healing the wound as quickly as possible, which should be attempted by uniting the edges of the wound by bringing them lightly together with strips of sticking plaster, and the limb should be covered with a light, cold, wet linen cloth, repeatedly moistened by squeezing a wet sponge over it. If, happily, the wound heal soon, much of the dreaded danger ceases, and after a few days the accident is to be treated precisely as if there had been no wound.

Dislocation of the arm into the arm-pit may be thus reduced.—Let the patient and the person who is to pull the arm into place, both lie down on the floor on their backs, side by side, but in contrary directions. The operator then places a towel into the patient's arm-pit on which he plants his naked foot between the chest and the arm, using the right foot or the left, as the right or left shoulder is displaced. He then grasps the patient's wrist with both hands, and pulls the arm down steadily; at the same time he tells the patient to make some little change in his position; and thus inducing him to call some other muscles into motion, the resistance is for a moment suspended, and at that moment the operator pulls a little more vigorously, and generally the bone returns to its socket with a more or less loud snap.

DROWNING.—In carrying a person apparently drowned, care should be taken to keep the head a little higher than the trunk; if a house be near, let him be carried to it with all expedition, stripped, and placed between the blankets, which may have been warmed, whilst stripping the body. If at a distance from a house, and the sun be powerful, he had better be at once stripped, and laid fully exposed to it, in such dry clothes as

may be procurable; the body should be wiped dry, the mouth cleared of the clammy froth, the head and shoulders a little raised, heat applied to the pit of the stomach and soles of the feet, and rubbing with a coarse flannel, or a jacket incessantly, over the body and limbs, but especially over the chest. The heat may be furnished by bottles of hot water, by hot bricks, sand, or ashes in woollen stockings, by a pan of warm coals, taking care it be not too hot, or even by immersion in a warm bath, if it can be had. Endeavour to get air out of and into the lungs, by pressing the chest and belly, but not so as to interfere with the rubbing, which is the principal thing to be relied on. This rubbing may be continued for some hours; there is a case on record of a person recovered when no sign of revival had appeared till the rubbing had been continued eight hours and a-half from the time of the accident. As early as possible, warm tea or weak wine and water, should be carefully given, taking especial care that it be put far back into the throat, or it may be poured into the windpipe and do serious mischief.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—If with *oil of vitriol* (sulphuric acid), give, as quick as you can, some strong soap, dissolved in warm water. If with *oxalic acid* (salt of sugar), give some *whiting* or chalk made into a thin cream with water, as quickly as possible.

In other cases of poisoning, give an emetic; to do this, take two teaspoonsfull of common flour of mustard, (even that in the mustard pot will do), mix this with a small tumbler of warm water.

LIME WATER.—Take half a pound of unslacked lime, and three-quarters of a pint of water, mix them slowly in an earthen pot, and after three or four hours when the slacked lime has sunk to the bottom, pour off the clear fluid and cork it well, keeping the bottle from the light.

GOULARD WATER is made by dissolving one drachm of sugar of lead in a pint of soft water. When used for the eyes, two grains of the sugar of lead are to be dissolved in two tablespoonsfull of water.

The following are a few simple family medicines, with which no house should ever be unprovided:—

Castor Oil
Lenitive Electuary, or Confection
of Senna
Calomel
Tartarized Antimony
Iodide of Potash
Sulphate of Quinine
Ipecacuanha Wine
Mercurial or Blue Pill

Rufus, or Aloes and Myrrh Pill
Powdered Rhubarb
" Opium
" Gum
Oil of Cloves
" Peppermint
Carbonate of Lime
Croton oil

All these fluids and powders in stopped bottles.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

The following method of treatment for the Bites of Snakes, Scorpions, Centipedes, and other venomous creatures, has been extracted from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and it has been considered advisable to adopt it without alteration, in justice to the subject and the writer.

IPECACUANHA, A CURE FOR VENOMOUS BITES.—You will oblige me by inserting the accompanying two cases, the result of the successful application of ipecacuanha, to the bites of venomous animals. One of my servants while bathing, felt something run into his foot, and on putting his hand into the water to ascertain what it was, received a similar injury on that member, but he succeeded in seizing the animal, which proved to be a fish about four inches long, armed with two processes of bone close to the abdominal fin. The natives call the fish *Singhee*.—I saw the man an hour after the receipt of the wounds; he then complained of severe headache, had a hot skin, and general fever; the hand and arm, also the leg and foot, were very much swollen, and excessively painful, the pain shooting upwards; the lids of both eyes were also very much swollen. I mixed the ipecacuanha powder with water to the consistence of mustard, and applied it to the injured parts; in two minutes the pain had ceased, in an hour after the fever had left him, and in the course of two days the swelling in all the parts had entirely subsided. I was induced to try the above remedy from having applied it with invariable success in several cases in the bite of the centipede. I was indebted to this hint to one of your correspondents, some three years ago, who wrote of the success that had invariably attended the application of ipecacuanha to the bites of the centipede. The second case was that of a palkee bearer, who was bitten on the right foot by a snake; but, owing to its being at night, the animal escaped. When I saw him, some time after the receipt of the injury, he complained of feeling heavy, and a gnawing pain

throughout the whole of the limb : it was cold to the touch, and swollen. The man was suffering from great depression of the vital powers, and prostration of strength. I gave him a tablespoonful of sal volatile in a little water; and on examining the foot, discovered the two punctures where the fangs had entered. I scarified the part freely, and put the whole of the foot into hot water, but it did not bleed freely, I therefore applied the cupping glasses to the calf of the leg in two places. In a quarter of an hour I gave him another tablespoonful of sal volatile, still keeping the foot in hot water; the heaviness of the leg was less, but the gnawing sensation continued. Three-quarters of an hour after I first saw him I applied the ipecacuanha paste; in less than five minutes the man told me his foot was quite light, and then the gnawing pain had entirely left it. The man remained in my verandah two hours, and had not any return of pain; he then went to his house in the neighbourhood, and the following day I heard he was free from pain, but that the leg was still swollen. For three days he applied goulard water, and in ten days came and made me a salaam, perfectly well. The scarifications had not quite healed, but the leg was of the natural size. H. J. THORNTON, Assist. Surgeon.—*Hong-kong Gazette*.

— SNAKE BITES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The kindness and humanity with which you some months since made room for a communication recommendatory of the powder of ipecacuanha as a remedy for the bites of snakes, centipedes, and other venomous animals, lead me once more to request a corner for a further paragraph on the same topic. My former paper was simply a copy of a letter from the Government Medical Officer at Hongkong, Mr. Thornton, detailing with great clearness the curative effects of a simple poultice of the powder of ipecacuanha applied to wounds of the above description.

The account appeared to me so satisfactory, as to lead me to resolve to seize the first opportunity of testing the efficacy of the drug. No such occasion, however, presented itself until last Saturday, when an industrious neighbour was bitten in the foot while collecting wood in the adjoining bush. She returned home with her leg swollen to an extraordinary size, and suffering such an excruciating pain as to be prevented from attending her ordinary avocations. I did not hear of the accident till Monday, when, on inquiry, finding that the symptoms were in nowise abated, and that no medical assistance had been called in, a quantity of powder was sent for, and applied by an intelligent person in the form of a poultice, as directed by Mr. Thornton. On Tuesday morning the swelling had in a great measure subsided, the pain had ceased, and she was able to resume her usual work, and on Wednesday she was well.

The favourable impressions made by Mr. Thornton's letter were greatly confirmed by this case, and I think it ought to be generally known for the comfort and information of all who are exposed to such accidents, who are not a few. It will be generally a matter of difficulty to ascertain the character of the reptile inflicting the wound, as it is very likely to escape without detection; but if the drug shall be found deserving of the good character it has acquired in Hongkong, and which I am venturing to lay some claim for it here, it has the recommendation of being (as it is stated) effectual in the attacks of all the venomous creatures with which our bush is infested, and which add so materially to the hazards to which infant life is especially exposed, even in our cottage gardens and grounds.

It may be used in the simple form of a poultice, made without a moment's delay, and without the demand of any skill on the part of the person applying it; and moreover it does not interfere with or supersede any more scientific applications which may be adopted where medical assistance can be procured; but it appears to be capable of very salutary application when that assistance is at a distance or unattainable.

Since writing the above, another case of a snake bite has occurred, in which the wound was subjected to medical treatment with a successful result; the powder was also applied, but it would be impossible to say whether any share in the cure could be ascribed to it.

I beg to add, that I am a mere reporter of facts; not having the honor of any professional medical character, I should not be justified in offering any opinion on the subject.

I am Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

St Leonard's, North Shore, December 13.

H. E.

— STINGS, ETC.

(Communicated by W. G. Hall, Esq.)

"In connection with the useful remedies for the cure of Snake bites contained in p.p. 183 and 189 of the Almanac for the current year, you may possibly like to know, that the natives of this Island use a still more ready and simple remedy for stings from every

description of reptile,—viz., the common lime or shell-chunam, as used by them to *ch* with their beetle. I have seen scores of instances in others, and experienced on several occasions on my own person, that a little chunam made into a paste with simple water and applied to the punctured part *immediately*, is an infallible and instantaneous cure for stings from Centipedes, and Scorpions; and have been assured by natives, that it is equally effectual in the stings of the Tarantula, and all other reptiles, except the “Cobra,” the “Tic Polonga,” and one or two other kinds of Snakes. Simple as this remedy is, and well known as it is throughout every part of the Island to the natives, I should refrain from calling attention to it, were it not that I have known, and met several Europeans who had never heard of it.”

Trincomalie, 8th October, 1832.

THE CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The fifth notification from the Board of Health earnestly repeats the cautions previously given as to diet and clothing, and states that the article, of food where there are the means of choice, should be solid and nutritious, and such as tend to maintain a moderate costiveness in the bowels. Every day's experience shews the urgent necessity of instant attention to the slightest degree of diarrhœa, as being the most certain premonitory symptom. Where medical assistance cannot be immediately procured, the same medicines formerly recommended by the Board are again set forth,—viz., for an adult, from 10 to 20 grains of confection of opium, with two table-spoonfuls of peppermint water, in a draught composed of one ounce of chalk mixture, with 10 to 15 grains of the aromatic confection. From 5 to 10 drops of laudanum, and from half a drachm to a drachm of the tincture of catechu. That such a dose should be taken where there is any degree of relaxation in the bowels. The caution is also repeated against the use of cold purgative medicines, such as salts and scidlitz powders, and all drastic purgatives, such as colocynth and aloes. If persons are however suddenly seized with cold, giddiness, vomiting, and cramps, the proper course is to use warm applications of every description, and to promote perspiration as much as possible with white wine whey, a tea-spoonful of sal volatile in hot water, &c.

The following prescription, said to have been used with great success in Cholera cases, is reprinted from the *Columbo Observer*.

CHOLERA PRESCRIPTION.—1 oz. of camphor dissolved in 6 ozs. of spirits of wine—Two (2) drops for a dose not more.—The patient to be put to bed immediately and to take two drops three times at intervals of five minutes, on a little pounded sugar in a tea-spoon full of water.—After he has had three doses, an interval of ten or fifteen minutes to be allowed to elapse; then repeat in the same manner until the patient has taken ten or twelve drops in all—when he will most likely fall asleep and perspire freely.—The bed clothes must not be heavy but warm—and nothing else must be taken while he is taking the camphor drop, except cold water, otherwise the effect will be neutralized.—If the patient should wake feverish, a dose of Gregory's powder to be administered in peppermint water or sal volatile; he must not exert himself for some time and be particularly careful not to expose himself to cold, and live on broths, &c., for a few days.

The following extracts from a letter addressed by the Rev. C. Caulfield of Creagh Rectory, Skibbereen, to one of the Ministers of the English Government, and subsequently published in the London and local Newspapers, is re-printed in the hope that it may prove useful.

“As a clergyman, I have had many opportunities of trying the remedy: and in no case did the patient die, the recovery being always speedy and perfect. I make no apology for venturing to address your Lordship, as the great importance of the subject will be, I trust, deemed sufficient.

“The preventative is simply a small tea-spoonful of powdered charcoal, taken three or four times a-week in a cup of coffee, or other vehicle, in the morning. When attacked with Cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirit, well shaken together, may be given: a tea-spoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recover in a few hours.

“The charcoal was tried as a preventative on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of 800 was attacked with Cholera.

“Should your Lordship think it well to make this simple remedy known, it may save the lives of thousands, now that this dreaded disease has visited our land.

“I have the honor to be, your Lordship's very obedient and faithful servant,
“CHARLES CAULFIELD.”

DYSENTERY.

The following letter from Dr. Maxwell, Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, is republished from the Examiner, into whose columns it was copied from the Madras Spectator.

After alluding to a report of his own death, the writer says: "Several other deaths of old friends reported at the same time in the papers. I would fain hope may turn out as unfounded as my own,—but I fear this is a vain aspiration; they must be too true, especially those in Ceylon, where it is reported Dysentery is making sad work amongst the European residents;—three of whom have already died in the Central Province. What can be the cause of this unprecedented, and almost constantly recurring mortality from that disease in Ceylon? Is it exposure or neglect, or the absence of Medical assistance, or what?

I consider Dysentery very easily cured, if treated in time. I have seen much of it amongst all classes of men. Endemic dysentery and fever I consider one and the same disease, as Sydenham did long ago. I treat them both on the same principle and with the same medicines: and if the disease is treated in the same way in Ceylon, then I can only say it must be a fearful form of that scourge indeed, which appears to baffle medical skill.

I have been lately treating, and am at this moment, treating cases of that disease of the worst description.

The result of my experience I was at the very time sending, and am still sending, to Europe; when my death however was reported, and my attention diverted to its contradiction. It occurred to me that I could not do better than publish here also, the results of my experience: both as the shortest way of shewing that I was not only not dead, but even not asleep, as well as that it would prove of the greatest benefit and assistance to the poor sufferers in Ceylon.

My experience, then, in "ENDEMIC DYSENTERY," may be considered as condensed in the following case, which occurred only a few days ago. G. C. age 30—was in good health up to yesterday morning, since which he has been constantly purged, with griping and straining and passing of blood and mucus and fluid, like the washings of meat—cannot assign any cause.

Quinine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ten grains,
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	one ounce.
Oil of Anisi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon and Peppermint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a few drops of each.

Hot water a wine glassful.

In the evening the motions were less frequent and less bloody.

The dose was repeated.

The diet was chicken broth.

The drink lemonade.

In the morning the motions were nearly natural.

The dose was repeated.

In the evening the patient was convalescent.

N. B. In cases still more severe and rapid, the above draught must be repeated oftener, according to the urgency of the case. The poor and those who cannot get quinine, must treat themselves, or be treated, in the manner I have related.

My friends must consider themselves indebted to you, for their having thus quickly received the above information through your Journal, instead of via Europe; and I cannot do less, in their behalf, than beg your acceptance of my works on these diseases published in 1838. Not that you may offer remarks on them, which they don't require, and I would rather not, but that you may have them for reference or for a knowledge of what has been written. They must, like all other works, contain numerous errors; but the structure remains—I mean that my views and treatment have not changed. Should any of my friends or any one else wish for further particulars on this head, I shall be most happy to afford it either by letter or through the medium of your paper, if you will afford it a place.

I may also take this opportunity of making my friends acquainted with a new and valuable remedy, I am now using in

BEREBERI AND DROPSY, VIZ. PHOSPHORUS.

The effect of it is rapid and surprising. Repeated and copious flows of urine take place, and the dropsical symptoms soon give way; the patient sleeps without dread of suffocation—and convalescence is rapid. Had I thought of trying this substance years ago in Bereberi, I might have saved many, when in Kennedy and Goomsoor, as well as on my return from China.

I now publish it for the benefit of all, that they, like myself, may not continue for years in ignorance of its wonderful powers.

I give it in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and one grain doses morning and evening, or oftener.

A case of dropsy for instance, came to me from a village 30 miles off, the day before yesterday; yesterday, after the phosphorus, a pint of urine was passed in the night; for the last six months scarcely an ounce had ever been passed. If it acts thus in chronic organic cases, like this, how much more in recent cases, as I have witnessed, where the urine was increased by it from one pint to thirty in the 24 hours.

I now beg in conclusion for the present to draw the attention of my friends, to another new remedy I am using, viz.

MARGOSA OR NEEM OIL, IN CONSUMPTION AND SCROPHULA.

Aware of the high estimation Cod liver oil is held in in Europe for the cure of Consumption; and as I consider Scrophula and Consumption closely allied, and as I had many cases of the latter that resisted every treatment, and one of Consumption that was getting daily worse, I thought of trying some native Oil, that was cheap and easily procurable and I made trial of

MARGOSA OR NEEM OIL, MELIA AZADI-RACHTA.

I began with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce doses morning and evening, then reduced the quantity to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, then to one drachm once a day. The result exceeded my expectations.

The Consumptive case was soon able to walk about. The foul discharging ulcers of the Scrophulous cases assumed a healthy appearance, and the discharges ceased; and they all appeared eager to take the remedy.

It is scarcely a fortnight since I commenced this remedy.

Another consumptive case applied this day and the remedy was commenced.

Further trial and experience, as to complete cure, are of course necessary, but, even thus far, it is worthy of the most attentive consideration.

I feel I cannot conclude without drawing attention to one other disease, one of the most dreadful to which mankind are subject, and which has lately come under my treatment.

EPILEPSY.

One of the severest cases I ever witnessed, occurred in my practice here the other day. His first attack, six months previously, lasted three days.

I saw him an hour after this present attack; every 5 or 10 minutes he was thrown into the most violent contractions.

I was informed he would remain three days in this state, perfectly insensible.

This did not, of course, deter me from trying what I could do.

I tried blisters (that is the quick blistering liquid) to the temples, and head, also over the heart and stomach.

I then gave powerful emetics of different kinds. In the act of vomiting, I thought the patient would be suffocated. I then tried powerful aperients.

The dashing of cold water was frequently tried; but all failed. Several other minor remedies were tried.

I now almost, as a forlorn hope, gave

Quinine	..	..	..	..	..	20 grains
Brandy	..	..	..	..	..	2 ounces
Essential Oil	..	..	..	..	..	2 s.
Hot Water	..	..	..	..	..	4 ounces

With much difficulty, from danger of suffocation, this was gradually got down, and from this moment the disease was arrested; and instead of being three days in these fits, he was not three hours.

I now reluctantly conclude, trusting that the above will speedily appear in the Ceylon journals, for the benefit of the sufferers in that island, and not only there, but every where else where an English paper is to be found.

Trusting I have now said sufficient to convince my friends, that I am still alive,

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient and obliged

W. G. MAXWELL, M. D.

Garrison Surgeon

Trichinopoly 18th June, 1851.

PART IV.

Legal and Mercantile.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS OF THE
YEAR 1853.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS,

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

PORT DUES.

WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

RATES OF AGENCY.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING SALES OF
CROWN LANDS.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Legislative Enactments.

Ordinances enacted by the Governor of Ceylon with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof; during the Session of the Year 1853.

No. 1. *To extend to the Town of Kandy the provisions of the Ordinance No 7. of 1848.*

Preamble.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1848 to extend to persons letting Carriages to hire in Kandy.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1848, entitled "For registering Palanquens and other Carriages let to hire," should be extended to the Town of Kandy: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the First day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-four, the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 7 of 1848 shall be deemed and taken to extend to the Town and Gravets of Kandy, and shall apply to all persons letting to hire by the job any Palanquens Carriage, or other Carriage with two or more wheels, at any place within the said Town and Gravets, or keeping any such Carriage for the purpose of letting the same to hire by the job, within such Town and Gravets, and also to all persons hiring, defacing, or injuring any such carriage, and to the drivers or horsekeepers of such carriages, or other persons having the charge or care thereof: and that all the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 7 of 1848 shall be read and construed as if the same had been inserted herein, as applicable to the said Town and Gravets, and to the said persons respectively, and shall be applied, observed, and put in execution accordingly.

No. 2. *For the safe custody of Convicts employed upon Public works.*

Preamble.

Convicts employed on the public roads, &c. may be put in chains.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the safe custody of Convicts employed upon Public Works in this Colony: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, all Convicts employed, or about to be employed upon the public roads of this Colony, or on any public work outside the prison walls, shall be subject and liable to be put in chains or irons, of such description, and to be worn during such time, and in such manner as shall be directed by any general rules and regulations to be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council in that behalf; anything contained in the Ordinance No. 18 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance for the better regulation of Prisons," to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Passed in Council, Aug. 31, 1852.]

No. 3. *To dispense with the issuing of Warrants under the Public Seal to persons appointed to act temporarily in certain Public Offices.*

Preamble.

Acting appointments, as District Judge &c., to be made by notification in the Gazette.

WHEREAS by certain laws in force within this Colony, it is enacted that persons holding certain Public Offices shall be appointed thereto by Letters Patent, or Commission, or Warrant, issued by the Governor under the Public Seal of the Island, or by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, and it is inconvenient to require the issuing of such Letters Patent, Commissions, or Warrants on occasion of the appointments of persons to act temporarily in any such office. It is therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, whenever it shall be deemed advisable to appoint any person to act as District Judge, Commissioner of a Court of Requests, Police Magistrate, Coroner, Deputy Coroner, Superintendent of Police, or Justice of the Peace, during the sickness, or absence, or suspension from Office, or upon the death of the person permanently appointed to any such Office, the notification in the Gazette of this Colony by the Go-

governor's command, under the hand of the Colonial Secretary or Assistant Colonial Secretary, shall be and be deemed to be a sufficient warrant and authority to such person to enter upon and to perform all the duties of such Office, without any other appointment, whether by Letters Patent, or by Commission, or by Warrant issued by the Governor under the Public Seal, or by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Governor, as the case may be, any thing contained in the Charter bearing date at Westminster the 18th February 1833, or in the Ordinance No. 6 of 1833, entitled "*An Ordinance for the creation of Justices of the Peace*," or in the Ordinance No. 8 of 1843, entitled "*An Ordinance to provide for the better holding of Inquests touching sudden or violent deaths*," or in the Ordinance No. 10 of 1843, entitled "*An Ordinance for the establishment of Courts of inferior Civil Jurisdiction, to be called Courts of Requests*," or in the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, entitled "*An Ordinance for establishing an efficient Police in certain Towns, &c.*," or in any other Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Passed in Council, Aug. 31, 1844.]

No. 4. *To make further provisions for the recovery of the Assessment Tax.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Ordinance No. 4 of 1852, entitled "*To amend the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844*," a Tax is imposed on houses, buildings, lands, and tenements, within certain Towns and limits; which Tax is payable on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 30th December, in every year, for the Quarter ending on the said days respectively. And whereas it is expedient to make further provisions relative to the recovery of the said Tax, It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Repeal of 53d section of Ordinance No. 17 of 1844.

1. The 53d section of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, entitled "*An Ordinance for establishing an efficient Police in certain towns, &c.*" is repealed.

Notice of Assessment and demand of Tax to be served.

hereunto annexed.

in the discretion of such Government Agent;

the party to whom it is addressed, or by leaving it with some member of his household

or by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the house, building, land or tenement, liable

to the payment of such Tax.

2. The Government Agent shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of each year, cause to be served upon the owner or joint owner of every house, building, land or tenement, liable to the payment of the Tax imposed by the said Ordinance No. 4 of 1852, a Notice of Assessment, having subjoined thereto a demand of payment of the Tax, as near as is material in the form in the Schedule hereunto annexed. Such notice shall be in the English, Singhalese, or Tamul language in the discretion of such Government Agent; and shall be served either personally upon the party to whom it is addressed, or by leaving it with some member of his household or by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the house, building, land or tenement, liable to the payment of such Tax.

Proceeding if Tax not duly paid.

receive the same upon demand made by such Collector; it shall be lawful for the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, for non-payment of such Tax to seize any property whatsoever belonging to the person by whom such Tax is due, wheresoever the same may be found within the Province of such Government Agent, and also to seize any moveable property to whomsoever the same may belong, which shall be found in or upon any house, building, land, or tenement for which such Tax shall be due; and if the amount due on account of such Tax, together with the cost and charges payable by virtue of the 5th section of this Ordinance, shall not be sooner paid or tendered to such Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, to sell the property so seized by public auction, at any time or place, less than ten, nor more than thirty days from the time of such seizure.

Proviso.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1852.

3. If any person shall not pay the tax due by him under the said Ordinance No. 4 of 1852, either into the Office of the Government Agent as soon as the same is due; or to some Collector authorized by the Government Agent, by writing under his hand, to collect the same; it shall be lawful for the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, for non-payment of such Tax to seize any property whatsoever belonging to the person by whom such Tax is due, wheresoever the same may be found within the Province of such Government Agent, and also to seize any moveable property to whomsoever the same may belong, which shall be found in or upon any house, building, land, or tenement for which such Tax shall be due; and if the amount due on account of such Tax, together with the cost and charges payable by virtue of the 5th section of this Ordinance, shall not be sooner paid or tendered to such Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, to sell the property so seized by public auction, at any time or place, less than ten, nor more than thirty days from the time of such seizure. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the provisions contained in the 3d section of the said Ordinance.

Property seized may

4. Any moveable property seized as aforesaid may be removed by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent for sale.

be removed,

*or a person placed
in possession.*

custody, pending the sale thereof, to such place as he may think fit: and in case of the seizure of immoveable property, or of any property which cannot be conveniently removed, such Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may place and keep a person in possession thereof pending such sale.

Costs of seizure.

5. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent, to demand, take, and receive from the person by whom the Tax is due or from the owner or any joint owner of any property which may lawfully be seized for non-payment of such Tax, the several sums of money mentioned in the following table, that is to say.—

Table of charges incurred in the recovery of Tax.

- 1.—For cost of proceeding to the house or land of the party in default in order to seize property, *a charge not exceeding one penny for every shilling of Tax due.*
- 2.—For removal of the goods seized, in case such removal takes place, *a charge not exceeding one penny for every shilling of Tax due.*
- 3.—For keeping the same in safe custody in case of such detention, *a charge not exceeding one penny per day.*
- 4.—For keeping a person in possession in case of a seizure of immoveable property, or if the goods seized are not removed, *a charge not exceeding six pence per day.*
- 5.—For the expenses of sale, where any takes place, *a charge not exceeding six pence in the pound on the nett produce of the sale.*

Houses may be broken open, &c.

6. It shall be lawful for the Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent, to break open or cause to be broken open in the day time, any house or building for the purpose of seizing property in pursuance of this Ordinance.

Tenant paying Tax to avoid seizure of his property may deduct it from his rent.

7. It shall be lawful for the occupant of any house, building, land or tenement, not being the owner or joint owner thereof, whose property shall have been seized as aforesaid, or who to avoid such seizure, or after seizure, to avoid a sale of such property, shall have paid the amount of Tax due in respect of such house, building, land, or tenement, and the costs demandable by virtue of this Ordinance, to deduct the amount paid by him from the first payment of rent due by him on account of the said house, building, land or tenement, to the owner or owners thereof; and the receipt of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, for the amount so paid, shall be deemed an acquittance in full for the like amount of rent. Provided always, that nothing herein contained

Proviso.

shall authorize any such deduction from his rent by any occupant who by the terms of his lease or other agreement was himself bound and liable to pay such tax.

After payment of the Tax and charges, overplus accruing from sale to be restored to the owner of the property.

8. In the event of a sale of property seized, the Government Agent shall, after deducting the amount due on account of such Tax, and also the costs and charges payable by virtue of the 5th section of this Ordinance, (which said costs and charges the Government Agent is hereby authorized to retain,) restore the overplus arising from such sale, if any there be, to the owner or to some joint owner of the property sold; and the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent shall, upon application in that behalf, grant a receipt for the amount of the tax recovered, and of such costs and charges, to the owner or joint owner of such property.

Certain sections of former Ordinance extended to the present.

6. The 54th and 55th sections of the said Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, and the 3d and 4th sections of the said Ordinance No. 4 of 1852, shall extend and be deemed to apply to this Ordinance, and shall be regarded as a part thereof.

Ordinance when to come into operation.

10. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the First day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-four.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Notice of Assessment, and demand of payment of Tax.

Government Agent's Office,

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To

Taken notice that the undermentioned property belonging to you (*with others*) has been assessed at the sums hereunder set forth; and that the Tax due by you for the same on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December respectively, amounts to the sum mentioned below.

Property assessed.	Annual Value.	Amount of Quarter's Tax.	Total Amount due each quarter.

You are therefore hereby required to pay the amount of the said Tax into my Office as the same becomes due; or to the Collector authorized by me to receive the same, on demand made by the said Collector; in failure whereof proceedings will be taken by me for the recovery of the same with costs.

(Signature of the Govt. Agent or Asst. Govt. Agent.)

Date of Service

Day of

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(Signature of the Server.)

No. 5. *An Ordinance to naturalize Christophe Gardette.***No. 6.** *For giving effect to certain Rules for the appointment and remuneration of Translators in the Courts of Requests.**Preamble.*

WHEREAS by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1846, entitled "*For rendering the operations of Rules of Court contingent on their enactment by the Legislature*," it is provided, that whenever any General Rule framed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall have been transmitted to the Governor in the manner directed by the said Ordinance, such Rule shall be laid by the said Governor in the form of an Ordinance before the Legislative Council, to be considered and dealt with by the said Council, in such and the same manner as any other Ordinance and that no General Rule framed by the said Judges shall operate or take effect until the same shall have been duly enacted. And whereas the Judges have transmitted to the Governor in the manner directed by the said Ordinance the General Rules following, it is to say:—

General Rules for the appointment and remuneration of Translators in the Courts of Requests.

It is ordered, that no translation of any writing or document tendered in evidence in any Court of Requests shall be permitted to be read as a translation of any such writing or document, unless the same shall be signed by an Interpreter of the Supreme Court, or by a Government sworn Translator, or by a sworn Translator of any District Court or Court of Requests.

It is ordered, that no person other than an Interpreter of the Supreme Court, or a Government Translator, or a Translator of the Supreme Court or of any District Court shall be deemed to be a Translator of any Court of Requests, until he shall have received a Certificate from some Commissioner of a Court of Requests that he is competent to fulfil the duties of a Translator, and shall have filed a copy in such Court of Requests of such Certificate, attested by the Commissioner who granted the same, and until he shall have taken an oath before such Commissioner faithfully to perform the duties of his Office, and of which oath the said Commissioner shall make record.

It is ordered, that the following rate of Fees be allowed for translations.

	d.
For every folio of 120 words	7½
For every fractional part of a folio, not exceeding 60 words	2
For every fractional part of a folio, exceeding 60 words	5½

Certain Rules for Translators in the Courts of Requests confirmed.

Proviso.

fee whatsoever for making any translation of any writing or document to be used in any Court of Requests.

Commencement of Ordinance. 2. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the First day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-three.

No. 7. For regulating the due collection, administration and distribution of Insolvent estates.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the due collection, administration and distribution of the estates of persons within this Colony who may become insolvent; for the prevention of fraud affecting the same; and for the relief of such persons as by misfortune and without having been guilty of fraud or dishonesty, may become insolvent: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Repeal of Ordinance No. 6 of 1835.

1. The Ordinance No. 6 of 1835, entitled, "*Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws now in force in these settlements relating to bankruptcy, the relief of insolvent debtors, and the privilege of Cessio Bonorum*," is repealed.

Commencement of the Ordinance.

Proviso.

2. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of July next. Provided, that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall render invalid any proceedings which may have been taken or commenced under the said Ordinance No. 6 of 1835, or lessen or affect any right, title, claim, demand or remedy which any person now has or hereafter may have upon or against any bankrupt, against whom any Commission of Bankruptcy shall have been issued, or against any person who may or shall have taken proceedings for a composition with his creditors, or against any insolvent prisoner; and all proceedings commenced under the said Ordinance shall and may be continued and prosecuted as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Cessio Bonorum abolished.

Proviso.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to obtain from any Court within this Colony, or for any such Court to grant to any person, the benefit or relief of cession of goods and property, commonly called the *cessio bonorum*, as heretofore known to, and allowed by, the Roman Dutch law in force within this Colony: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect in any way the estate or condition of any person to whom, before the commencement of this Ordinance, the said benefit or relief shall have been duly granted, which estate shall be administered, and which condition shall be judged of as if this Ordinance had not been enacted.

Judges may make Rules.

4. The Judges of the Supreme Court may from time to time make such Rules and Orders as they may think fit for the better carrying this Ordinance into effect, and generally for regulating the practice of the District Court, and the forms of proceedings under this Ordinance in all insolvency matters not provided for in this Ordinance: Provided, that such Rules and Orders shall not be inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this Ordinance.

nance, and that no such Rules or Orders shall be of any force or effect until they shall have been transmitted to the Governor, and confirmed in the manner provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1846, entitled, "For rendering the operation of Rules of Court contingent on the enactment by the Legislature."

District Courts to be auxiliary to each other for proof of debts and taking examinations. 5. The several District Courts throughout this Colony shall be auxiliary to each other for proof of debts, and for the examination of persons or witnesses in all matters under the Ordinance, or for any or either of such purposes: Provided, that such examinations shall be taken down in writing, and shall be transmitted to the Court in which the petition for sequestration is being prosecuted, and shall be annexed to, and form part of the proceedings in the matter to which the same shall relate, and that no such examination shall be taken without a request in writing of the Judge of the District Court before whom the matter is being prosecuted.

Appeals to Supreme Court.

6. All decisions and orders of the District Courts made under the authority of this Ordinance, shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court. And every such appeal shall be brought on as presented in such manner, and shall be subject to such regulations as now exist, or shall be hereafter made by any Rule or Order of the Supreme Court.

And with respect to acts of Insolvency in general, It is enacted :

Acts of insolvency.

7. That if any person residing in this Colony, or having any property, real or personal, therein, shall depart therefrom,—or be driven out of this Colony shall remain abroad,—or shall depart from his dwelling house,—or otherwise absent himself,—or begin to keep his house,—or suffer himself to be arrested or taken in execution for any debt not due,—or yield himself to prison,—or procure himself to be arrested or taken in execution,—or his goods, money, lands or other property to be attached, sequestered, or taken in execution,—or make or cause to be made, either in this Colony or elsewhere, any fraudulent grant, conveyance, or mortgage of any of his lands or goods,—or make or cause to be made any fraudulent gift, delivery or transfer of any of his goods or other property:—every such person doing, suffering, procuring, executing, permitting, making, or causing to be made, any of the acts, deeds or matters aforesaid, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, shall be deemed to have thereby committed an act of insolvency.

Conveyance of all a person's property to trustees not an act of insolvency, unless petition for sequestration filed within three months.

8. If any person shall execute any conveyance or assignment by deed of all his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of the creditors of such person, the execution of such deed shall not be deemed an act of insolvency, unless a petition for sequestration of the estate of such person be filed within three months from the execution thereof:—Provided such deed shall be executed by every trustee within fifteen days after the execution thereof by such first-mentioned person, and notice thereof be given within one month after the execution thereof by such first-mentioned person in the Government Gazette, and in some newspaper published in Colombo; and such notice shall contain the date and execution of such deed, and the name and place of abode of every such trustee.

Lying in prison twenty-one days, and escaping out of prison, acts of insolvency.

9. If any person having been arrested or committed to prison for debt, or on any attachment for non-payment of money, shall undergo such or any other arrest or commitment for debt or non-payment of money, or upon any detention for debt, lie in prison for twenty-one days,—or having been arrested or committed to prison for any other cause, shall lie in prison for twenty-one days after any writ of execution issued against him and not discharged,—every such person shall thereby be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency:—or if any such person having been arrested, committed, or detained for debt, shall escape out of prison or custody, every such person shall be deemed to have thereby committed an act of insolvency from the time of such arrest, commitment or detention.

Filing declaration of insolvency an act of insolvency.

10. If any person residing in this Colony shall file in the District Court of the District in which he shall have resided, or carried on business for six months next immediately preceding, a declaration in writing in the form A, in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed,

signed by such person and attested by a Proctor of such Court, or some other witness, that he is unable to meet his engagements, every such person shall be deemed thereby to have committed an act of insolvency at the time of filing such declaration, provided a petition for sequestration of his estate shall be filed by or against such person, within two months from the filing of such declaration.

Compounding with petitioning creditor, an act of insolvency. 11. If any person, after the filing of any petition for sequestration of his estate, shall pay money to the petitioning creditor, or give or deliver to such petitioning creditor any satisfaction or security for his debt or any part thereof, whereby such petitioning creditor may receive more in the pound in respect of his debt than the other creditors; such payment, gift, delivery, satisfaction or security, shall be an act of insolvency; and if adjudication that such estate be sequestered shall have been made upon such petition, the Court may either declare such adjudication to be valid, and direct the same to be proceeded in, or may order it to be annulled, and a petition or new petition for sequestration may be filed, and such petition or new petition may be supported either by proof of such last mentioned or any other act of insolvency.

Defendant not paying, securing, or compounding for a judgment debt, within thirty days after notice, an act of insolvency. 12. If any plaintiff shall recover judgment in any action for the recovery of any debt or money demand in any Court in this Colony against any person residing within the same, and shall be in a situation to sue out execution upon such judgment, and there be nothing due from such plaintiff by way of set off against such judgment, and the defendant shall not within thirty days after notice in writing personally served upon such defendant requiring immediate payment of such judgment debt, pay, secure, or compound for the same to the satisfaction of such plaintiff, every such defendant shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency on the thirty-first day after service of such notice. Provided that if such execution shall in the meantime be suspended or restrained by any rule, order, or proceeding of any Court having jurisdiction in that behalf, no further proceeding shall be had on such notice, but it shall be lawful, nevertheless, for such plaintiff, when he shall again be in a situation to sue out execution on such judgment, to proceed again by notice in manner aforesaid. Provided also, that if the defendant appeals against such judgment, no such notice shall be given, or if given no further proceeding shall be had thereon, pending such appeal.

Person disobeying order of Court for payment of money after service of peremptory order, an act of insolvency. 13. If any decree or order shall be pronounced in any cause depending in any Court, or any order shall be made in any matter of insolvency, against any person residing in this Island, ordering such person to pay any sum of money, and such person shall disobey such decree or order, the same having been personally served upon him, and no appeal against the same shall be pending, the person entitled to receive such sum under such decree or order, or interested in enforcing the payment thereof pursuant thereto, may make an *ex-parte* application to the Court by which the same shall have been pronounced, to fix a peremptory day for the payment of such money, which shall accordingly be fixed by an order for that purpose; and if such debtor being personally served with such last mentioned order thirty days before the day therein appointed for payment of such money, shall neglect to pay the same, every such debtor shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency on the thirty-first day after the service of such order.

Notice of acts of insolvency to agents of corporate bodies, &c. 14. If any accredited agent of any body corporate or public company shall have had notice of any act of insolvency, such body corporate or company shall be deemed to have had such notice.

No person liable upon an act of insolvency committed more than twelve months before petition. 15. No person shall be liable to be adjudged insolvent by reason of any act of insolvency committed more than twelve months prior to the filing of any petition for sequestration of his estate: and no adjudication of insolvency shall be deemed invalid by reason of any act of insolvency prior to the debt of the petitioning creditor, provided there be a sufficient act of insolvency subsequent to such debt.

And with respect to the proceedings before the estate of any person is adjudged insolvent, it is enacted:

Proceedings to originate by petition.

16. That proceedings to obtain the sequestration of the estate of any person as insolvent shall be by petition to the District Court of the district in which the debtor shall have resided or carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, except where otherwise in this Ordinance specially provided (such petition, if presented by a creditor, being in the form B in the schedule annexed to this Ordinance, and the truth thereof verified by the affidavit of the petitioner in the form C in such schedule; and if presented by a person against himself under the twelfth section of this Ordinance, being in the form D specified in such Schedule, and the truth thereof and of the matters required to be stated in the list annexed to such petition, verified by the affidavit of such person in the form E specified in such schedule); and every such petition shall be filed of record and prosecuted as directed by this Ordinance. And from and after the filing of such petition, the said Court shall have full power and authority to take such order and direction with the body of the insolvent as mentioned in this Ordinance, as also with all his property, real and personal, which he shall have in his own right before he became insolvent, as also with all such interest in any such property as such insolvent may lawfully part with, and with all his money, fees, annuities, goods, wares, merchandise and debts, wheresoever they may be found or known, and to make or order to be made thereof in manner herein mentioned, or otherwise order the same for satisfaction and payment of the creditors of such insolvent.

Supreme Court may direct petition to be prosecuted in any District, &c.

17. Provided that the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof shall have power, whenever such Court or Judge may deem it expedient to order any petition against, or by any person for the sequestration of his estate, to be prosecuted in any District Court with or without reference to the district in which such person resided or carried on business, and whether or not such person has resided or carried on his business for six months preceding the filing of such petition, and whether or not such person has carried on his business for that time in any particular district; or to consolidate the proceedings or any part thereof, under two or more petitions for the sequestration of such estate, or to transfer any petition for such sequestration and the proceedings thereunder and the prosecution or the further prosecution thereof, from any one District Court to any other District Court, and the Court to which any such transfer shall be made, shall have and exercise full jurisdiction therein: and any such order by the Supreme Court or by any Judge thereof, may be in such of the forms E, F or G, in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, as may be adapted to the case or to the like effect.

Petitioning creditor's debt.

or upwards,—and the debt though payable at a future time, and security given.

18. The amount of the debt of any creditor petitioning for sequestration of the estate of any person as insolvent, shall be as follows: that is to say, the single debt of such creditor, or of two or more persons being partners, so petitioning, shall amount to fifty pounds or upwards,—and the debt of two creditors so petitioning shall amount to seventy pounds or upwards,—and the debt of three or more creditors so petitioning shall amount to one hundred pounds or upwards;—And every person who has given credit to any person upon valuable consideration for any sum payable at a certain time, which time shall not have arrived when such person committed an act of insolvency, may so petition or join in petitioning, whether he shall have had any security in writing for such sum or not.

Petition by public officer of certain co-partnership.

19. A petition of sequestration as insolvent of the estate of any person indebted in the amount aforesaid to any co-partnership duly authorized to sue and be sued in the name of a public officer of such co-partnership may be filed by such public officer as the nominal petitioner for and on behalf of such co-partnership.

Person may petition against himself.

20. Any person may petition for the sequestration as insolvent of his own estate: and there shall be annexed to such petition a list containing a full and true account of the petitioner's debts, and the claims against him, with the names of his creditors and claimants, and the dates of contracting the debts and claims, and securities (if any) given for the same, and the nature of the debts and claims, and securities (if any) given for the same, and whether the same are disputed; and also a true account of the nature and amount of the petitioner's property, and an inventory of the same, and of the debts owing to him, and the nature of the securities (if any) which he has for such debts: and Provided that unless such person shall forthwith after the filing of his petition, and before the declaration of insolvency thereunder, make

Provided.

it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that his available estate is sufficient to pay his creditors at least five shillings in the pound, clear of all charges (to be estimated by the Court) of prosecuting the petition, such petition shall be dismissed, and no further petition shall be filed by such person in the same district, without the leave of the Court first obtained for that purpose; and the adjudication on any further petition, shall be subject to the like condition as aforesaid, as to the available estate of the petitioner. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for any person, whatever the amount of his available estate, who shall be in actual custody within the walls of any prison in this Colony, upon any writ of execution against his person, or other like process, for or by reason of any debt, damages or costs, at any time after twenty-one days from the commencement of the actual custody of such prisoner, to file a declaration of insolvency and to petition for the sequestration as insolvent of his own estate.

So also may an insolvent prisoner.

If adjudication be not obtained within Three days after petition, any other creditor may proceed on it.

21. If the petitioning creditor in any petition for sequestration of his debtor's estate as insolvent, shall not proceed and obtain adjudication within Three days after his petition shall have been filed, or within such extended time as shall be allowed by the Court, the Court may at any time within Fourteen days then next following, upon the application of any other creditor to the amount required to constitute a petitioning creditor, proceed to adjudicate on such petition, upon the proof of the debt of such second mentioned creditor, and of the other requisites to support such petition (except the debt of the petitioning creditor); but if neither the petitioner nor any other creditor shall within such Fourteen days, or within such extended time as may be granted by the Court for that purpose, apply to the Court to adjudicate upon such petition, no further proceeding shall be taken thereon.

Petitions may be presented against one or more partners in a firm:

and petitions against two or more, may be dismissed as to one without affecting the others.

22. Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to petition for the sequestration as insolvent of the estate of all the partners of any firm, may petition for such sequestration against one or more partners of such firm, and every such petition shall be valid although it does not include all the partners of the firm. And in every petition for sequestration against two or more persons, the Court may dismiss the same as to one or more of such persons, and the validity of such petition shall not be thereby affected as to any person as to whom such petition is not ordered to be dismissed, nor shall any such person's certificate be thereby affected.

If one member of a firm be insolvent, a petition against the others shall be filed in the same Court.

23. After a petition for sequestration filed against or by one or more member or members of a firm, any petition for sequestration against or by any other member of such firm shall be filed and prosecuted in the Court in which the first petition was prosecuted; and immediately after the adjudication under such other petition, all the estate, real and personal, of any such insolvent, shall vest in the assignee, if any, under the first petition; and thereafter all separate proceedings under such other petition shall be stayed, and such petition shall, without affecting the validity of the first petition, be annexed to and form part of the same: Provided that the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, may direct that such other petition shall be filed and prosecuted in any other District Court, or be proceeded in, either separately or in conjunction with the first petition.

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After petition filed, if the insolvent be about to quit this Colony, or to remove or conceal his goods, he may be arrested, and his goods seized.

24. Whenever any petition for sequestration as insolvent of the estate of any person shall have been filed against any person, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court in which such petition has been filed, that there is probable cause for believing that such person is about to quit this Colony, or to remove or conceal any of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, unless he be forthwith apprehended, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant, directed to the Fiscal, or to such person as the Court shall think fit, whereby such Fiscal or other person shall have authority to arrest the person against whom such petition shall have been filed, and also to seize his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods and effects, wheresoever he or they may be found, and him and them safely keep, until the expiration of the time allowed for

adjudication on such petition, or until such person shall be adjudged insolvent under petition, and be thereon dealt with according to this Ordinance: provided, that any person arrested upon any such warrant, or any person whose books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods or effects have been seized under any such warrant, may apply at any time after such arrest or seizure, to the Court, for an order or rule on the petitioning creditor to shew cause why the person arrested should be committed to custody, or why his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, and effects, should not be delivered up to him; and it shall be lawful for such Court to make absolute or discharge such order or rule.

Court before adjudication, may summon witnesses to prove act of insolvency.

25. The Court, before adjudication, may summon before it person whom such Court shall believe capable of giving information concerning any act of insolvency committed by the person against whom any petition for the sequestration of his estate as insolvent has been filed, and may require any person so summoned to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents, in his custody, possession, or power, which may appear to the Court to be necessary to establish such act of insolvency; and it shall be lawful for the Court to examine any such person upon oath, by word of mouth, or interrogatories in writing concerning such act of insolvency. And such Court, before, or at the time of adjudication may examine the person by or against whom any such petition has been presented, or any other person, as to the probable value of the property of such first-mentioned person available for the payment of his debts.

And with respect to the adjudication of the estate of any person as insolvent, and the proceedings for securing the property and surrender of the insolvent, it is enacted.

Adjudication, and upon what proof.

26. That the District Court under a petition filed by a creditor shall, upon proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, and of the act of insolvency of the person against whom such petition is filed, adjudge such person insolvent; or if in case of the failure of the petitioning creditor to proceed and obtain adjudication within Three days after his petition shall have been filed, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Court, another creditor shall apply for adjudication upon such petition, then upon such application, and proof of such creditor's debt, and of the act of insolvency of the person against whom such petition is filed, the Court shall adjudge such person insolvent; and under a petition filed by any person against himself, the Court, upon the application of such person and upon proof of the filing a declaration of insolvency, and of the sufficiency of his available estate to the extent required by this Ordinance, or upon proof of the filing of such declaration of insolvency, and that such person has been in actual custody within the walls of a prison for debt, for more than Twenty-one days, shall adjudge such person insolvent.

Attachment upon the estate, and how to be made.

27. Forthwith after any person shall be adjudged insolvent, the District Court shall issue to the Fiscal an order (in the form H in the schedule annexed to this Ordinance) placing the estate of the insolvent under sequestration in his hands, and such Fiscal shall enter and lay an attachment on the estate, under inventory thereof, and when the same shall be sequestered upon the petition of any creditor, the said Fiscal shall be accompanied by the petitioning creditor, or some one authorized by him, on behalf of himself and the other creditors of the said estate; and when the said estate shall be sequestered, upon the petition of any insolvent against himself, it shall be lawful for any of the creditors, or for the agent of any of the creditors of the insolvent, to accompany the Fiscal and to be present with him while making out the inventory aforesaid.

Attachment of personal property, how to be made, and as to penalty for defeating the same.

28. When any personal property belonging to any insolvent is attached as aforesaid, in virtue of any order for the sequestration thereof, the Fiscal making such attachment shall leave with the person in whose possession any such property is attached, a copy of the said inventory, having subjoined thereto a notice in the English language, and also, if he does not understand English, in the language spoken by such person, that the property therein specified has been attached by the said Fiscal, by virtue of an order of the Court for the sequestration thereof; and any person who, knowing the same to have been so attached, shall dispose of, remove, conceal, or receive the same, or any part thereof, with intent to defeat the said attachment, shall be liable, on conviction of such offence, to be transported for any period

not exceeding Seven years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding Five years: Provided, that it shall be lawful for such Fiscal to secure on the premises, by sealing up in any room or repository, any articles which, in the discharge of his duty, it shall seem to him expedient so to secure, causing no unnecessary hindrance or inconvenience to any party by so doing: or to leave some person on the premises in charge thereof; and the said Fiscal shall forthwith report his execution of the said attachment to the said Court, and the Court may give such directions for the safe custody of the said property as shall seem fit.

If petitioning creditor's debt insufficient Court may proceed upon the application of any other creditor.

29. If, after adjudication of insolvency, the debt of the petitioning creditor be found by the Court to be insufficient to support such adjudication, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of any other creditor having proved any debt sufficient to support an adjudication, to order the petition for sequestration to be proceeded in, and it shall by such order be deemed valid, which order may be in the form I, in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, or to the like effect.

Insolvent to have notice of adjudication, and to be allowed a certain time to shew cause against it before advertisement.

30. Before notice of any adjudication of insolvency shall be given in the Gazette of this Colony, and at or before the time of putting in execution any order of sequestration which shall have been granted upon such adjudication, a duplicate of such adjudication shall be served on the person adjudged insolvent, personally, or by leaving the same at the usual or last known place of abode or place of business of such person; and such person shall be allowed Seven days, or such extended time, not exceeding Fourteen days in the whole, as the Court shall think fit, from the service of such duplicate, to shew cause to the Court against the validity of such adjudication; and if such person shall within such time shew to the satisfaction of the Court that the petitioning creditor's debt, and the act of insolvency upon which such adjudication has been grounded, or either of such matters, are insufficient to support such adjudication, and upon such shewing, no other creditor's debt, and act of insolvency sufficient to support such adjudication, or such of the said last mentioned matters, as shall be requisite to support such adjudication, in lieu of the petitioning creditor's debt and act of insolvency, or either of such matters, which shall be deemed insufficient in that behalf, as the case may be, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall thereupon order (in the form K, in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, or to the like effect), such adjudication to be annulled, and the same shall by such order be annulled accordingly; but if at the expiration of the said time, no cause shall have been shewn to the satisfaction of the Court for the annulling of such adjudication, the Court shall forthwith, after the expiration of such time, cause notice of such adjudication to be given in the said Gazette, and if the Court considers it expedient, in the London Gazette and in the Gazettes published at each of the Presidencies of India, and shall thereby appoint two public sittings of the Court for the insolvent to surrender and conform, the last of which sittings shall be on a day not less than Thirty days, and not exceeding Sixty days from such advertisement in the Gazette of this Colony, and shall be the day limited for such surrender; and copies and translations of such advertisement shall also be affixed on the wall of the District Court, and of the nearest Cutcherry: Provided,

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that the Court shall have power from time to time to enlarge the time for the insolvent surrendering himself for such time as the Court shall think fit, so as every such order be made Six days at least before the day on which such insolvent was to surrender himself; and also from time to time to adjourn either of the said sittings if the Court shall deem it necessary to do so: Provided also, that if any person so adjudged insolvent, shall, before the expiration of the time allowed for shewing cause, surrender himself, and give his consent, testified in writing under his hand, to such adjudication being advertised, the Court after such consent so given, shall forthwith cause the notice of adjudication to be advertised, and appoint the sittings for the insolvent to surrender and conform.

Adjudication may with insolvent's consent, be advertised before the time for shewing cause.

Insolvent to deliver up his books of accounts to the Court upon oath;

31. Forthwith after the insertion of the notice of adjudication in the Gazette of this Colony, or, if the insolvent before the expiration of the time allowed for shewing cause against the adjudication, surrender himself and give consent to such insertion, forthwith after such surrender, the insolvent shall (if thereto required by the Court)

deliver up to the Court upon oath, all books of account, papers, and writings relating to his estate, in his custody or power, and discover such as are in the custody or power of any other person: and every insolvent not in prison or custody, shall at all times after such surrender attend the assignees, upon every reasonable notice in writing for that purpose given by them to him, at his usual place of abode, and shall assist such assignees in making out the accounts of his estate; and such insolvent, after he shall have surrendered, at all seasonable times before the expiration of such time as shall be allowed to him to finish his examination, inspect his books, papers, and writings in the presence of his assignees, or any person appointed by them, and bring with him each time any two persons to assist him; and every such insolvent after he shall have obtained his certificate, shall, upon demand in writing given to him or left at his usual or last known place of abode, attend the assignees to settle any accounts between his estate and any debtor to or creditor thereof, or attend any creditor to give evidence touching the same, or do any act necessary for getting in or protecting the said estate, for which attendance he shall be paid by the assignees out of his estate, such sum not exceeding 10 shillings per day, as they shall deem reasonable.

Search warrants, in what cases.

32. In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the District Court, that there is reason to suspect and believe that any property of any insolvent is concealed in any house or other place not belonging to such insolvent, the Court may grant a search warrant to the Fiscal or other person appointed by the Court, and it shall be lawful for such Fiscal or other person, to execute such warrant according to the tenor thereof; and such Fiscal or other person, shall be entitled to the same protection as is allowed by law in execution of a search warrant for property reputed to be stolen; and every such search warrant shall be in the form L in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, or to the like effect.

No action against persons for acting under warrant of the Court, without demand of copy of warrant.

33. No action shall be brought against any Fiscal or other person appointed by the Court, for any thing done in obedience to any warrant of the Court, unless demand of the perusal and copy of such warrant hath been made or left at the usual place of abode of such Fiscal or other person, by the party intending to bring such action; or by his Proctor or agent, in writing, signed by the party demanding the same, and unless the same hath been refused or neglected for six days after such demand; and if after such demand, and compliance therewith, any action be brought against such Fiscal or person so appointed, without making the petitioning creditor defendant, if living, the Court at the trial of such action, on the production and proof of such warrant, shall give judgment for the defendant, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in the Court by which such warrant shall have been granted; and if such action be brought against the petitioning creditor, and the Fiscal or person so appointed, the Court shall, on proof of such warrant, give judgment for such Fiscal or person so appointed, notwithstanding any such defect of jurisdiction; and if the judgment shall be given against the petitioning creditor, the plaintiff shall recover his costs against him, to be taxed so as to include such costs as the plaintiff is liable to pay to the Fiscal or person so appointed as aforesaid.

Proof in such actions, that defendant is petitioning creditor, sufficient to render him liable.

34. In any such action brought against the petitioning creditor, either alone or jointly with any Fiscal or other person so appointed by the Court, for any thing done in obedience to the warrant of the Court, proof by the Plaintiff in such action that the Defendant or Defendants, or any of them, is or are petitioning creditor or creditors, shall be sufficient for the purpose of making such Defendant or Defendants liable, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the act complained of in such action had been done or committed by such Defendant or Defendants.

Fiscal may break open the insolvent's doors, &c., and seize upon his body or property.

35. It shall be lawful for any Fiscal, acting under warrant of the Court, to break open any house, chamber, shop, warehouse, door, trunk, or chest of any insolvent, where such insolvent or any of his property shall be reputed to be, and seize upon the body or property of such insolvent; and if the insolvent be in prison or in custody, it shall be lawful for the Fiscal to seize any property of the insolvent.

(his necessary wearing apparel only excepted,) in the custody or possession of such insolvent or of any other person, in any prison or place where such insolvent is in custody.

Insolvent not in custody, to be free from arrest in coming to surrender, &c. If in custody, he may be brought up to be examined, or to surrender, &c.; and if for debt, the Court may, except in certain cases, order his release.

36. If the insolvent be not in prison or custody at the date of the adjudication, he shall be free from arrest or imprisonment by any creditor in coming to surrender, and after such surrender during the time by this Ordinance limited for such surrender, and for such further time as shall be allowed him for finishing his examination, and for such time after finishing his examination until his certificate be allowed, as the Court shall from time to time by endorsement upon the summons of such insolvent, or by writing under the hand of the Judge of such Court, think fit to appoint;—and whenever any insolvent is in prison or in custody under any process, attachment, execution, commitment or sentence, the Court may, by warrant directed to the person in whose custody he is confined, cause him to be brought before it at any sitting, either public or private, and if he be desirous to surrender, he shall be so brought up, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of his estate, and such person shall be indemnified by the warrant of the Court for bringing up such insolvent; and where any person who has been adjudged insolvent and has surrendered and obtained his protection from arrest, is in prison or in custody for debt at the time of his obtaining such protection, the Court may, except in the cases next hereinafter mentioned, order his immediate release, either absolutely or upon such conditions as it shall think fit:—Provided that the Court shall not order such release, where it shall appear by any judgment, order, commitment or sentence under which the insolvent

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is in prison or in custody, or by the record or entry of any such judgment, order, commitment, or sentence, and the pleadings or proceedings previously thereto, that he is in prison or in custody for any debt contracted by fraud or breach of trust, or by reason of any prosecution against him whereby he had been convicted of any offence,—or for any debt contracted by reason of any judgment in any proceeding for breach of the revenue laws,—or in any action for breach of promise of marriage, seduction, criminal conversation, libel, slander, assault, battery, malicious arrest, malicious trespass, or maliciously filing or prosecuting a petition for sequestration of the estate of any person as insolvent:—Provided also, that such release shall in no wise affect any rights of the creditor, at whose suit the insolvent may be in prison or in custody, against the insolvent, except the right of detaining him in prison or in custody whilst protected from imprisonment by order of the Court.

If arrested, to be discharged on producing protection.

37. If any insolvent shall be arrested for debt, in coming to surrender,—or shall after his surrender and while protected by order of the Court be so arrested,—he shall, on producing such protection to the officer who shall arrest him, and giving such officer a copy thereof, be immediately discharged:—and if any officer shall detain any such insolvent after he shall have shewn such protection to him, except for so long as shall be necessary for obtaining a copy of the same, such officer shall forfeit to such insolvent, for his own use, the sum of five pounds for every day he shall detain such insolvent, to be recovered by action in any competent Court, in the name of such insolvent with costs of suit.

Petitioning creditor to proceed at his own costs, until choice of assignees.

38. The petitioning creditor shall at his own cost file and prosecute his petition, until the choice of assignees by the creditors; and the Court shall at or after the sitting for such choice, make order for the payment thereof out of the estate of the insolvent.

No objection to petition for sequestration, that the act of insolvency was concerted.

39. No petition for sequestration of the estate of any person as insolvent shall be dismissed, nor any adjudication thereon reversed, by reason only that the petition, or adjudication, or act of insolvency, has been concerted or agreed upon between the insolvent, his Proctor or agent, or any of them, and any creditor or other person.

Court may proceed notwithstanding death of insolvent.

40. If any person shall die after he has been adjudged insolvent, the Court may proceed in the matter of such insolvency as if such insolvent were living.

Court may summon and examine insolvent.

41. The Court may summon and examine any insolvent before it, whether such insolvent shall have obtained his certificate or not: and in case he shall not come at the time appointed by the Court,

(having no lawful impediment made known to, and allowed by the Court at such time) it shall be lawful for the Court, by warrant, to authorize and direct the Fiscal or any person the Court shall think fit, to apprehend and arrest such insolvent, and bring him before the Court; and upon the appearance of such insolvent, or if such insolvent be present at any sitting of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to examine or to permit examination by the creditors of such insolvent after he shall have made and signed a declaration in the form M, in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, either by word of mouth or on interrogatories in writing, touching all matters relating to his trade, dealings, or estate,—or which may tend to disclose any secret grant, conveyance, or concealment of his lands, goods, money, or debts,—and to reduce his answers into writing; which examination, so reduced into writing, the said insolvent shall sign.

Court may summon and examine the insolvent's wife.

42. It shall be lawful for the Court to summon before it the wife of any insolvent, and to examine her, or to permit her examination by the creditors of such insolvent, after she shall have made and signed a declaration in the form M, in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, either by word of mouth or interrogatories in writing, touching the finding out and discovery of the property of such insolvent, concealed, kept or disposed of by such wife, in her own person or by her own act, or by any other person, and she shall incur such danger or penalty for not coming before the Court, or for refusing to make and sign such declaration and to be examined, or to sign her examination, or for not fully answering to the satisfaction of the Court, as is hereinafter provided.

If insolvent keep out of the way, or be about to quit this Colony, &c., warrant.

43. If in any case it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that any insolvent is keeping out of the way, and cannot be personally served with a summons, and that due pains have been taken to effect such personal service, or that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to quit this Colony, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or effects, unless he be forthwith apprehended, it shall be lawful for such Court, by warrant, to authorize and direct the Fiscal or any person it shall think fit, to apprehend and arrest such insolvent, and bring him before the Court, to be examined in like manner as if he appeared upon a summons.

Court may summon persons suspected of having insolvent's property, &c.

44. After any person has been adjudged insolvent, it shall be lawful for the District Court, to summon before it any person known or suspected to have any of the estate of the insolvent in his possession, or who is supposed to be indebted to the insolvent, or any person the Court may believe capable of giving information concerning the person, trade, dealings, or estate of the insolvent, or concerning any act of insolvency committed by him, or any information material to the full disclosure of his dealings; and the Court may require such person to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power, which may appear to the Court necessary to the verification of the deposition of such person, or to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court is authorized to inquire into: And if such person so summoned as aforesaid shall not come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting, and allowed by it,) it shall be lawful for the Court by warrant, to authorize and direct the Fiscal or other persons therein named for that purpose, to apprehend and arrest such person and bring him before the Court for examination.

Service of summons, where person keeps out of the way.

45. Where it shall be shewn by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that any person to whom any such summons is directed as aforesaid, is keeping out of the way, and cannot be personally served therewith, and that due pains have been taken to effect such personal service, it shall be lawful for the Court to order by indorsement upon the summons, that the delivery of a copy of such summons to the wife or servant or son or adult inmate of the house or family of the person at his usual or last known place of abode or business, and explaining the purport thereof to such wife, servant, or inmate, shall be equivalent to personal service; and in every such case, the service of such summons in pursuance of such order shall be and be deemed and taken to be of the same force and effect to all intents and purposes, as if the party to whom such summons was directed had been personally served therewith.

Power to examine persons summoned.

46. Upon the appearance of any person summoned or brought before the Court upon any warrant as aforesaid, or if any person be present at any sitting of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court

or present at any sitting. to examine or to permit the examination by the creditors of every such person upon oath, either by word of mouth or by interrogatories in writing, concerning the person, trade, dealings, or estate of any insolvent, or concerning any act of insolvency by any insolvent committed, and to reduce into writing the answers of every such person; and such answers so reduced into writing, such person examined is hereby required to sign.

Court may order payment of debts admitted to be due to the estate;

to the like effect,) that such person shall forthwith or at such time and in such manner as to the Court may seem expedient, pay the amounts so admitted, in full discharge thereof, to the assignees, together with the costs of and incident to the summons, such order to have effect of judgment.

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Provided also, that if part only of the sum actually due be so admitted, or if the Court make an order for part only of the sum admitted, the residue may be recoverable in the same manner in all respects as if no such admission or order had been made.

Court may order letters addressed to insolvent, to be re-directed or delivered to assignees, &c.

such order to the Post Master General, or the officers acting under him, by the assignees or other person named in such order, of the making of such order, it shall be lawful for the Post Master General, or such officers as aforesaid, to re-address, re-direct, send or deliver all such post letters to the assignees named in such order accordingly; and the Court may, upon any application to be made for that purpose, renew any such order for a like or for any other less period as often as may be necessary.

And with respect to the power of the District Court over certain descriptions of property, it is enacted,

Goods in the possession, order, or disposition of the insolvent, to be deemed his property.

Proviso for assignments of vessels under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 89.

Vessels," or any of the Acts therein mentioned.

Consigned goods, &c. to be given up to the owner.

48. The District Court may order that for a period of Three months from the date of any such order, all post letters directed or addressed to any insolvent at the place of which he shall be described in the petition for sequestration of his estate as insolvent, shall be re-directed re-addressed, sent or delivered, by the Post Master General of this Colony, or the officers acting under him, to the assignees named in such order; and upon notice by transmission of a duplicate of any such order to the Post Master General, or the officers acting under him, by the assignees or other person named in such order, of the making of such order, it shall be lawful for the Post Master General, or such officers as aforesaid, to re-address, re-direct, send or deliver all such post letters to the assignees named in such order accordingly; and the Court may, upon any application to be made for that purpose, renew any such order for a like or for any other less period as often as may be necessary.

49. That if any insolvent, at the time he commits the act of insolvency, shall, by the consent and permission of the true owner thereof, have in his possession, order, or disposition, any goods or effects whereof he was reputed owner, or whereof he had taken upon him the sale, or disposition as owner, the Court shall have power to order the same to be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall invalidate or affect any transfer or assignment of any ship or vessel, or any share thereof, made as a security for any debt, either by way of mortgage or assignment, duly registered according to the provisions of an Act made in the Parliament holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled, "*An Act for the registering of British Vessels*," or any of the Acts therein mentioned.

50. But if there shall be found among the insolvent's property, at the time of its seizure, any wares, goods or merchandize consigned to him for the special purpose of being sold by him on Commission, or entrusted in his hands for any specific purpose, and which evidently are the property of the consignor or person so entrusting, notice thereof shall be transmitted to the owners as soon as possible, in order that they may take the necessary measures to secure their property. And the same shall be carefully preserved, and shall be delivered over to the lawful owners.

Conveyances, &c. by insolvent without valuable consideration, void.

51. If any person adjudged insolvent under this Ordinance, (except upon the marriage of any of his children, or for some valuable consideration) have conveyed, assigned, or transferred to any his children, or to any other person, any real or personal property whatsoever,—or have delivered or made over to any such person bills, bonds, notes or other securities,—or have transferred his share to any other person or into any other person's name,—such first mentioned person being at the time of making any such conveyance, assignment, transfer, or delivery, insolvent, the Court shall have power to order any such property to be sold and disposed of for the benefit of the creditors under the insolvency; and every such sale shall be valid against the insolvent, and such children and persons, and against all persons claiming under

Seizure of goods for rent not to be available for more than one year's rent due; the landlord to prove for the residue.

52. No seizure or detention of the goods of any insolvent for rent made after an act of insolvency, and whether before or after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, shall be available for more than one year's rent accrued prior to the day of the filing of such petition, but the landlord or person to whom the rent shall be due shall be allowed to come in as creditor for the surplus of the rent due, and for which the goods seized shall not be available.

If there insolvent is a trustee, the Court may order conveyance or assignment to another trustee.

53. If any insolvent shall as trustee be seized, possessed of, or have an interest in, either alone or jointly, any real or personal estate, or any interest secured upon or arising out of the same, or shall have standing in his name as trustee, either alone or jointly, any funds or annuities, or any of the stock of any public company in this Colony, the Court shall be lawful for the Court, on the petition of the person entitled in possession to the receipt of the rents, issues, and profits, to order the assignees thereof, on due notice given to all other persons (if any) interested therein, to order the assignees and all persons whose act or consent thereto is necessary, to convey, assign or transfer the said estate, interest, funds, or annuities, to such person as the said Court shall think fit, upon the same trusts as the said estate, interest, funds, or annuities, were subject to before the insolvency, or such of them as shall be then subsisting and capable of taking effect, and also to receive and pay over the rents, issues, and profits, dividends, interest, or produce thereof, as the said Court shall direct.

Title to property sold, not to be impeached, unless insolvency disputed within a certain time.

54. No title to any real or personal estate, sold under any act of insolvency, shall be impeached by the insolvent or any person claiming under him, in respect of any defect in the petition for sequestration or in any of the proceedings under the same,—unless the insolvent shall, within the time allowed by this Ordinance, have commenced proceedings to dispute, dismiss, or annul the petition, or adjudication thereunder, and duly prosecuted the same.

The Court after adjudication, may order any agent of the insolvent to deliver over all monies, &c.

55. After the adjudication of insolvency in any case shall have been advertised in the Gazette of this Colony, it shall be lawful for the Court to order any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney, proctor or other agent of the insolvent, to pay and deliver over to the assignees to the credit of the estate of such insolvent, all monies or securities for money in his custody, possession or power, as such officer or agent, and which, he is not by law entitled to retain against the insolvent or his assignees.

And with respect to transactions with the insolvent, and executions against his property up to the time of the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate as insolvent, within a limited time previously thereto, it is enacted,

Payment by insolvent.

conveyances by him, contracts and dealings with him, and executions,

56. That all payments really and *bona fide* made by any insolvent or by any person on his behalf, before the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate as insolvent, to any creditor of such insolvent,—and all payments really and *bona fide* made to any insolvent before the filing of such petition,—and all conveyances by any insolvent *bona fide* made and executed, before the filing of such petition,—and all contracts, dealings and transactions by and with an insolvent really and *bona fide* made and entered into before the filing of such petition,—and all executions and attachments against the lands of any insolvent *bona fide* executed by seizure, and all execu-

tions and attachments against the goods and effects of any insolvent *bonâ fide* executed and levied by seizure and sale before the date of the filing of such petition,—shall be deemed to be valid, notwithstanding any prior act of insolvency by such insolvent committed, provided the person so dealing with or paying to or being paid by such insolvent, or at whose suit or on whose account such execution or attachment shall have

issued, had not at the time of such payment, conveyance, contract, dealing, or transaction, or at the time of such executing or levying such execution or attachment, or at the time of making any sale thereunder, notice of any prior act of insolvency by him committed: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to give validity to any payment, or to any delivery or transfer of any goods or effects made by any insolvent, being a fraudulent preference of any creditor of such insolvent, or to any conveyance or mortgage made or given by any insolvent, by way of fraudulent preference of any creditor of such insolvent, or to any execution founded on a judgment on a power of attorney to confess judgment, or consent to a judgment given by any insolvent, by way of fraudulent preference.

but not to extend to fraudulent preferences, &c.

Bonâ fide purchases not to be impeached by notice of act of insolvency, unless petition be filed within twelve months after the act of insolvency.

57. No purchase from any insolvent *bonâ fide* and for valuable consideration, where the purchaser had notice at the time of such purchase of an act of insolvency by such insolvent committed, shall be impeached by reason thereof, unless a petition for sequestration of the estate of such insolvent shall have been filed within twelve months after such act of insolvency.

Fraudulent preferences according to the law of England to be deemed such in like cases within this Colony.

58. Every transaction, dealing, transfer, delivery, alienation, mortgage, pledge or payment by any insolvent to or with any creditor of such insolvent, or to or with any other person, which by the law of England at the corresponding period would be and be deemed to be a fraudulent preference of one creditor before other creditors in any proceeding in bankruptcy, or in any suit or action, shall in the like case arising within this Colony, be and be deemed to be a fraudulent preference according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance.

Certain powers of attorney, to confess judgment, and consents to judgments, given within two months of filing petition, to be null and void.

59. Every power of attorney to confess judgment in any personal action, given by any insolvent after the commencement of this Ordinance, and within two months of the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate by or against such insolvent, and being for or in respect of (wholly or in part) an antecedent debt or money demand,—and every consent to a judgment, given by any insolvent at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance, and within two months of the filing of any such petition, in any action commenced by collusion with the insolvent, and not adversely, or purporting to have

been given in an action, but having been in fact given before the commencement of any action against the insolvent—such insolvent being unable to meet his engagements at the time of giving such power of attorney, or consent (as the case may be),—shall be deemed and taken to be null and void, whether the same shall have been given by such insolvent in contemplation of the sequestration of his estate as insolvent or not.

And with respect to Stamps, it is enacted,

Deeds and other instruments relating to insolvency, not liable to stamp duty.

60. That no deed, conveyance, assignment, admission, or other assurance of or to or relating solely to any lands, or to any mortgage, charge, or other incumbrance upon, or any estate, right, or interest of and in any lands, or personal estate, being the estate of or belonging to any insolvent or part or parcel thereof, and which after the execution of such deed, conveyance, assignment, or assurance, respectively, shall either be or remain the estate and property of such insolvent, or of the assignees appointed or chosen under any insolvency,—and no power of attorney, order, certificate of conformity, affidavit, or other instruments or writing whatsoever, relating solely to the estate or effects of any insolvent, or to any part thereof, or to any proceeding under any insolvency,—and no affidavit, bond, or other proceeding under this Ordinance, relating solely to insolvency matters,—shall be liable to any stamp duty, save and except such stamp duty as is mentioned in schedule P to this Ordinance annexed.

Certain documents to be stamped.

more than one sheet,

Provisions of Stamp Ordinance to extend to stamps under this Ordinance.

the sums of money denoted thereby, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing frauds, forgeries and other offences relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such provisions had been herein repeated and specially enacted in reference to the said last mentioned stamps and sums of money respectively.

Documents not to be received unless stamped.

Proviso.

or used without having such stamp, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it think fit, to order that such stamp shall be impressed thereon, and thereupon when a stamp shall have been impressed on such document, in compliance with such order, such document and every proceeding in reference thereto shall be as valid and effectual as if such stamp had been impressed thereon in the first instance.

And with respect to the appointment by the Court of Provisional Assignees, it is enacted

As to appointment by Court of Provisional Assignee.

which provisional assignees may be removed at the meeting of creditors for the choice of assignees, if the said creditors shall think fit; or may then be chosen as assignees; but shall and may, until so removed, act in the collection, administration, and distribution of the said estate, in all respects the same as assignees elected by the creditors are, by this Ordinance, authorised or required to do. Provided, that no provisional assignees shall proceed to make sale of any part of the said estate without the authority for that purpose of the said Court first had and obtained.

Effect of appointment of provisional assignee.

the said estate is by virtue of the 70th and 71st sections of this Ordinance, vested in the assignees chosen by the creditors.

And with respect to the choice of assignees, and their rights and duties; it is enacted

Assignees, when and how chosen.

and upwards shall be entitled to vote in such choice;—and also any person authorised by letter of attorney from any such creditor, upon proof of the execution thereof, either by affidavit, or by oath before the Court *vivâ voce*; and the choice and appointment shall be made by the major part in value of the creditors so entitled to vote; Provided that the Court shall have power to reject any person

61. Every document enumerated in the schedule P to this Ordinance annexed, shall be printed or written upon paper having stamp duty set opposite to such document respectively in the schedule: Provided, that where any such document shall consist of more than one sheet, only the first sheet thereof shall be impressed with such stamp.

62. The provisions contained in the Ordinance for the time in force relating to stamps shall (so far as the same are applicable and consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance) in all not hereby expressly provided for, be of full force and effect in respect to the stamps to be provided under and by virtue of this Ordinance, and to the paper on which the same shall be impressed and shall be applied and put in execution for collecting and securing the sums of money denoted thereby, and for preventing, detecting, and punishing frauds, forgeries and other offences relating thereto, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such provisions had been herein repeated and specially enacted in reference to the said last mentioned stamps and sums of money respectively.

63. No document which by this Ordinance is required to have stamp impressed thereon, shall be received or filed or be used in relation to any proceedings in the Court, or be of any validity for any purpose whatever, unless or until the same shall have a stamp impressed thereon: Provided, that if at any time it shall appear that any such document, which ought to have had a stamp impressed thereon, has through mistake or inadvertence been received or filed or used without having such stamp, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it think fit, to order that such stamp shall be impressed thereon, and thereupon when a stamp shall have been impressed on such document, in compliance with such order, such document and every proceeding in reference thereto shall be as valid and effectual as if such stamp had been impressed thereon in the first instance.

64. That it shall be lawful for the District Court, on application shewn by any person interested in the due administration of the insolvent estate at any time after the adjudication of insolvency, to order of Court to appoint one or more fit person or persons to be provisional assignees or assignees of any insolvent estate provisionally, and until the creditors of the said estate shall have made choice of assignees, which provisional assignees may be removed at the meeting of creditors for the choice of assignees, if the said creditors shall think fit; or may then be chosen as assignees; but shall and may, until so removed, act in the collection, administration, and distribution of the said estate, in all respects the same as assignees elected by the creditors are, by this Ordinance, authorised or required to do. Provided, that no provisional assignees shall proceed to make sale of any part of the said estate without the authority for that purpose of the said Court first had and obtained.

65. Every order of Court appointing provisional assignees shall, so soon as made, have the effect in law to vest in such provisional assignees for the uses and purposes of the sequestration, and until their removal, all the present and future estate of the insolvent, real and personal, as fully and completely to all intents and purposes, as the said estate is by virtue of the 70th and 71st sections of this Ordinance, vested in the assignees chosen by the creditors.

66. That at the first public sitting, appointed by the Court under any insolvency or at any adjournment thereof, assignees of the insolvent's estate and effects shall and may be chosen and appointed, and all creditors who have proved debts to the amount of Ten pounds shall be entitled to vote in such choice;—and also any person authorised by letter of attorney from any such creditor, upon proof of the execution thereof, either by affidavit, or by oath before the Court *vivâ voce*; and the choice and appointment shall be made by the major part in value of the creditors so entitled to vote; Provided that the Court shall have power to reject any person

or remove any person chosen as unfit.

so chosen who shall appear to such Court unfit to be an assignee, or to remove any assignee; and upon such rejection or removal a new choice and appointment of another assignee shall be made in like manner.

Joint creditor entitled to prove under separate estate for the purpose of voting in the choice of assignees.

67. If one or more of the partners of a firm be adjudged insolvent any creditor to whom the insolvent is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm or any of them, shall be entitled to prove his debt for the purpose only of voting in the choice of assignees, and of being heard against the allowance of the insolvent's certificate, or of either of such purposes; but such creditor shall not receive any dividend out of the separate estate of the insolvent, until all the separate creditors shall have received the full amount of their respective debts.

Who incompetent to be appointed assignee.

68. In no case shall it be competent for the creditors to elect as assignee the insolvent himself, or any person related to the insolvent by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, nor any minor, nor any proctor, nor any person not resident within this Colony, nor any person having an interest opposed to the general interest of the creditors in the insolvent estate, nor any person declared to be incapable of being elected by virtue of the provisions in the next succeeding section contained.

Acts of assignee entitling the Court to set election aside, and declare offender disqualified.

69. If any person elected as assignee shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the District Court, to have, either directly or indirectly, given or promised to give to any creditor of the insolvent, any species of valuable consideration whatsoever, in order to obtain the vote of such creditor at the choice of assignees, or to have agreed to secure and make good to any creditor some certain sum or dividend in discharge or diminution of his debt, upon condition or in order that such creditor should give his vote to such assignee, or to have offered or agreed, in case any creditor of the insolvent should consent to vote for such assignee, to abstain from opening up or investigating some previous transactions between such creditor and the insolvent, which were, or were supposed to be, of questionable validity, or to have contrived, or been privy to, any plan or arrangement by which debts or securities really belonging to some one or more persons have been divided amongst a greater number of persons, for the purpose merely of increasing the number of votes at the election for assignees, and thereby influencing the same; or to have undertaken to share with any creditor of the insolvent, in return for his vote, the commission or remuneration to be awarded to him as such assignee;—the Court shall declare such assignee to have forfeited the office of such assignee in regard to the insolvent estate for which he shall have been elected, and to be incapable of being again elected thereto; and it shall be lawful for such Court, if it should so think fit, to further declare that the person so offending shall be incapable of being elected an assignee under the provisions of this Ordinance, for and during his natural life, or for such period as such Court shall determine and adjudge; and any person interested in the due administration of the insolvent estate, may apply by motion to such Court to declare any such assignee to have forfeited his office by reason of any such misconduct as aforesaid; and as often as a vacancy in the office of assignee shall be created by any such forfeiture, the Court declaring the same shall order a new assignee to be chosen by the creditors, and the same proceeding shall be had thereon as on the original election of assignees.

Personal estate to vest in assignees.

70. When any person shall have been adjudged an insolvent, all his personal estate and effects, present and future, wheresoever the same may be found or known, and all property which he may purchase, or which may revert, descend be devised or bequeathed, or come to him, before he shall have obtained his certificate, and all debts due or to be due to him, wheresoever the same may be found or known, and the property, right, and interest in such debts, shall become absolutely vested in the assignees for the time being, for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent, by virtue of their appointment; and after such appointment, neither the insolvent nor any person claiming through or under him, shall have power to recover the same, nor to make any release or discharge thereof; but such assignees shall have like remedy to recover the same in their own names as the insolvent himself might have had if he had not been adjudged insolvent.

Real estate to vest in assignees.

and all such lands in this Colony as he shall purchase, or as shall descend, be devised, or otherwise come to such insolvent, before he shall have obtained his certificate, and all deeds, papers, and writings respecting the same, shall become absolutely vested in the assignees for the time being, for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent, by virtue of their appointment, without any deed of conveyance for that purpose, and as often as any such assignee shall die, or be lawfully removed or displaced, and a new assignee shall be duly appointed, such of the aforesaid real estate as shall remain unsold or unconveyed shall by virtue of such appointment, vest in the new assignee, either alone or jointly with the existing assignees, as the case may require, without any conveyance for that purpose.

Insolvent not liable to rents or covenants in conveyances, leases, &c. if assignees accept the same.

72. If the assignees of the estate and effects of any insolvent having or being entitled to any land under a conveyance to him, or under an agreement for any such conveyance, subject to any perpetual yearly rent reserved by such conveyance or agreement, or lease or being entitled to any lease or agreement for a lease, shall elect to take such land or the benefit of such conveyance or agreement or such lease or agreement for a lease, as the case may be, the insolvent shall not be liable to pay any rent accruing after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate against him, or to be sued in respect of any subsequent non-observance or non-performance of the conditions, covenants, or agreements in any such conveyance or agreement, or lease or agreement for a lease, and if the assignees shall decline to take such land, or the benefit of such conveyance or agreement, or lease or agreement for a lease, the insolvent shall not be liable, if, within fourteen days after he shall have had notice that the assignees have declined, he shall deliver up such conveyance or agreement for lease, to the person then entitled to the rent, or having so agreed to lease, as the case may be; and if the assignees shall not (upon being thereto required) elect whether they will accept or decline such land or conveyance or agreement for conveyance, or such lease or agreement for a lease—any person entitled to such rent, or having so conveyed or agreed to convey, or leased or agreed to lease, or any person claiming under him, shall be entitled to apply to the District Court, and the District Court may order them to elect and deliver up such conveyance or agreement for conveyance, or lease or agreement for lease, in case they shall decline the same, and the possession of the premises, or may make such other order therein as it shall think fit.

How, if assignees decline.

How assignees compelled to elect.

73. If any insolvent shall have entered into any agreement for the purchase of any estate or interest in land, the vendor thereof, or any person claiming under him, if the assignees shall not (upon being thereto required) elect whether they will abide by and execute such agreement, or abandon the same, may apply to the District Court, and the Court may thereupon order them to deliver up the agreement, and the possession of the premises, to the vendor or person claiming under him, or may make such other order therein as it shall think fit.

Assignees how compelled to elect whether they will abide by or decline agreement for the purchase of land.

Court shall think fit.

Assignees may execute power vested in the insolvent.

74. All powers vested in any insolvent, which he might legally execute for his own benefit, may be executed by the assignees for the benefit of the creditors, in such manner as the insolvent might have executed the same.

Court may order insolvent to join in conveyances.

75. It shall be lawful for the District Court, upon the application of the assignees, or of any purchaser from them of any part of the insolvent's estate, if such insolvent shall not try the validity of the same in adjudication, or if there shall have been a judgment establishing the validity, to order the insolvent to join in any conveyance of such estate or any part thereof; and if he shall not execute any such conveyance within the time directed by the order, such insolvent and all persons claiming under him, shall be stopped from objecting to the validity of such conveyance; and all estate, right or title which such insolvent had therein shall be as effectually barred by such order, as if such conveyance had been executed by him.

Property mortgaged or pledged, may be redeemed by the assignees.

76. If any insolvent shall have granted, conveyed, assured or pledged any real or personal estate, or deposited any deeds,—such grant, conveyance, assurance, pledge, or deposit being upon condition or power of redemption at a future day by payment of money or otherwise,—the assignees may, before the time of the performance of such condition, make tender or payment of money or other performance, according to such condition, as fully as the insolvent might have done, and after such tender, payment, or performance, such real or personal estate may be sold and disposed of for the benefit of the creditors.

Assignees may appoint the insolvent to manage the estate.

77. In every case the assignees may, with the approbation of the District Court, appoint the insolvent himself to superintend the management of the estate, or to carry on the trade of such insolvent for behoof of the creditors, and in all or any other respects they may think fit to aid them in administering the insolvent's estate and effects, in such manner and on such terms as they may think best for the benefit of the persons interested in the estate.

Assignees to be subject to orders of the Court.

78. The assignees shall be subject to the orders of the District Court in their conduct as assignees; and it shall be lawful for the Court at all times to summon the assignees, and require them to produce all books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents relating to the insolvency, in their possession, and to direct them to pay and deliver over to the Court, all monies, books, papers, deeds, writings and other documents which may have come to their possession or custody as such assignees.

If there one of a firm is insolvent, the Court may authorize action in name of the assignees, and of the other partner.

Partner to have notice, and may shew cause.

79. If any person adjudged insolvent, shall at the time of the adjudication of insolvency be a member of a firm, it shall be lawful for the District Court to authorize the assignees, upon their application, to commence or prosecute any action in the name of such assignees and of the remaining partner, against any debtor of the partnership, and such judgment, decree, or order may be obtained therein, as if such action had been instituted with the consent of such partner, and if such partner shall execute any release of the debt or demand for which such action is instituted, such release shall be void;—Provided, that every such partner shall have notice given him of such application, and be at liberty to shew cause against it, and if no benefit be claimed by him by virtue of the said proceedings, shall be indemnified against the payment of any costs in respect of such action in such manner as the Court may direct; and it shall be lawful for such Court, upon the application of such partner, to direct that he may receive so much of the proceeds of such action as such Court shall direct.

As to sale of estates by assigners, conditions of sale, &c.

80. The assignees shall, subject to the directions of the creditors given at any meeting of such creditors, forthwith proceed to make sale of all the property belonging to the insolvent, real and personal, giving due notice thereof in the *Government Gazette*, and also such other notice as they shall think fit:—Provided, that from the sale of the said personal property shall be excepted, until the creditors shall determine thereon, the wearing apparel, bedding, household furniture, and tools of trade of the insolvent and his family; and provided, that the sale of all real property shall take place in such manner, and under such conditions, as shall be determined on by the greater part in number and value of the creditors present at any meeting duly summoned; provided however, that such conditions shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the District Court, on the application of any person interested therein.

As to wearing apparel, tools, &c. of insolvent.

81. It shall be lawful for the assignees, with the consent of the greater part in number and value of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, present at any meeting of creditors whereof and of the purpose of which ten days' notice shall have been given in the *Government Gazette*, to permit the insolvent to retain, for his own use, the whole or such part of his wearing apparel, bedding, household furniture, and tools of trade, excepted from the sale of his personal property, as the said creditors shall agree to allow to the said insolvent. Provided that every such permission shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the District Court, on the application of any person interested in the due administration of the estate.

Assignees, with leave of Court, may bring or defend actions.

May compound debts

creditors, or any proportion of them, as the Court shall think fit to direct, the assignees may take such reasonable

and refer disputes to arbitrators.

estate and effects of

82. The assignees, with the leave of the District Court obtained, upon application to such Court, but not otherwise, commence, prosecute, or defend any action which the insolvent may have commenced and prosecuted or defended, and in such case costs to which they may be put in respect of such action shall be allowed out of the proceeds of the estate and effects of the insolvent and with like leave of the Court, after notice to the creditors, subject to such condition (if any) as to obtaining the consent of creditors, or any proportion of them, as the Court shall think fit to direct, the assignees may take such reasonable part of any debt due to the insolvent's estate as may by composition be obtained, or may give time or take security for the payment of such debts, and may, with like leave of the Court, submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the assignees and any creditor person for or an account or by reason of any thing relating to the insolvent.

Reference to arbitration, may be made a rule of Court.

83. If the assignees shall agree in manner aforesaid to refer any matter in dispute to arbitration, such agreement of reference shall be made a rule of Court, whether such agreement contain a clause to that effect or not.

If petition, or adjudication be annulled, &c. persons from whom the assignees have recovered, or who have bona fide paid the assignees, &c. discharged from claims by the insolvent.

84. All persons from whom the assignees shall have recovered any real or personal estate, either by judgment or decree, are hereby discharged, in case the petition for sequestration or the adjudication of insolvency thereunder be afterwards annulled or dismissed from all demands which may thereafter be made in respect of the same by the person against whom such adjudication was made, and all persons claiming under him; and all persons who shall, without action, bona fide deliver up possession of any real or personal estate to the assignees, or pay any debt claimed by them, are hereby discharged from all claim of any such person as aforesaid in respect of the same, or any person claiming under him; Provided the person so delivering up any real or personal estate, or paying any debt, shall not have had notice of an action, or other proceeding to dispute or annul the petition for sequestration or adjudication thereunder; and such action, or other proceeding shall not have been commenced and prosecuted within the time and in manner allowed by this Ordinance.

Assignee indebted to the estate becoming insolvent, his future property liable.

85. If any assignee, indebted to the estate of which he is assignee, in respect of money being part of the estate of the insolvent retained or employed by him, become insolvent, and obtain a certificate, it shall have the effect only of freeing his person from arrest and imprisonment, but his future effects, (his tools of trade, necessary household goods, and the necessary wearing apparel himself, his wife and children, excepted,) shall remain liable for so much of his debt to the estate of which he was assignee as shall not be paid by dividends under his insolvent estate and for interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum on the whole debt.

Suits not to abate by death, or removal of assignees.

86. Whenever any assignee shall die or be removed, or a new assignee shall be chosen, no action shall be thereby abated, but the Court in which any action is depending may, upon the suggestion of such death or removal and new choice, allow the name of the surviving or new assignee to be substituted in the place of the former; and such action shall be prosecuted in the name or names of the said surviving new assignee or assignees, in the same manner as if he had originally commenced the same.

In action against a debtor to the estate, in what case he may pay money into Court.

87. If the assignees commence any action for any money due to the insolvent's estate before the time allowed for the insolvent to dispute the insolvency shall have elapsed, any defendant in any such action shall be entitled, after notice given to the assignees, to pay the same or any part thereof into the Court in which such action is brought, and all proceedings with respect to the money so paid into Court shall thereupon be stayed until such time shall have elapsed as if within that time the insolvent shall not have commenced such action, or other proceeding as allowed by this Ordinance, and prosecuted the same with due diligence.

money shall be paid out of Court to the assignees, but otherwise shall abide the event of such action, or other proceeding, and upon such event shall be paid out of Court, either to the assignees or the person adjudged insolvent, as the Court shall direct; and after such payment of money so made into Court, it shall not be lawful for the person so adjudged insolvent to proceed against the defendant for recovery of the same money.

Limitation of actions. 88. Every action brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be commenced within Twelve months next after the fact committed; and if there be a judgment for the defendant, or if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after appearance thereto, the defendant shall receive such indemnity as to all costs, charges, and expenses incurred in and about any such action as shall be taxed by the proper officer in that behalf, subject to be reviewed in like manner and by the same authority as any other taxation of costs by such officer.

And with respect to the last examination, it is enacted,

The insolvent to prepare balance sheet and accounts, &c. 89. That the last examination of the insolvent shall be at the second public sitting of the Court for the insolvent to surrender and conform, as advertised in the Gazette; and the insolvent shall prepare such balance sheet and accounts, and in such form as the Court shall direct, and shall subscribe such balance sheets and accounts, and file the same in Court, and deliver a copy thereof to the assignees Ten days at least before the day appointed for the last examination, or the adjournment day thereof for that purpose; and such balance sheet and accounts, before such last examination, may be amended from time to time as occasion shall require and such Court shall direct; and the insolvent shall make oath of the truth of such balance sheet and accounts whenever he shall be duly required by the Court so to do; and the last examination of the insolvent shall in no case be passed, unless his balance sheet shall have been duly filed as aforesaid; and the Court may on application of the assignees, or of the insolvent, make such allowance out of the estate of the insolvent for the preparation of such balance sheet and accounts, and to such person as the Court shall think fit, in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, from the nature of the accounts or other good cause, that the insolvent required assistance in that behalf.

Insolvents apprehended by warrant. 90. If any insolvent apprehended by any warrant of the Court shall, within the time allowed for him to surrender, submit to be examined, and in all things conform, he shall have the same benefit as if he had voluntarily surrendered.

Court may adjourn last examination sine die. 91. It shall be lawful for the Court, at the time appointed for the last examination of the insolvent, or at any enlargement or adjournment thereof, to adjourn such examination *sine die*; and in such case the insolvent shall be free from arrest or imprisonment, for such time (if any) as such Court shall from time to time, by endorsement on the summons of the insolvent, think fit to appoint.

If insolvent in custody, Court may appoint a person to attend him with books, papers, &c., to enable him to prepare balance sheet. 92. Whenever any insolvent is in prison or in custody under any process, attachment, execution, commitment, or sentence, the Court may appoint a person to attend him from time to time, to produce to him his books, papers, and writings, in order that he may prepare his balance sheet, and shew the particulars, of his estate and effects, previous to his last examination and discovery thereof.

And with respect to the proof of debts and payments in full, it is enacted,

When and how debts may be proved. 93. That at the sittings appointed by the Court under the 30th section of this Ordinance, and at every adjournment thereof, and at every other sitting held for proof of debts, and whereof and of the purport whereof Ten days' notice shall have been given in the Gazette of this Colony, every creditor of the insolvent may prove his debt by his own oath or affidavit; and all bodies politic, and public companies incorporated, or authorized to sue or bring actions, either by Charter, Act of Parliament, or Ordinance, may prove by an agent, provided such agent shall in his deposition swear that he is such agent, and that he is authorized to make such proof. Provided always, that if it shall appear to the Court that any clerk, agent, or other person is more fully cognizant of the nature of the debt sought

to be proved than the creditor is, the said Court shall allow such clerk, agent, or other person to prove such debt by his oath or affidavit; and provided that any creditor who is out of the Colony may, in case he have no known agent in the Colony capable of proving the alleged debt, make the necessary affidavit before some person duly qualified to administer oaths in the place where he resides, such person being certified to be so qualified by some sufficient authority in that behalf. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Court to examine upon oath, either by word of mouth or by interrogatories in writing, every person claiming to prove a debt, or to require such further proof, and to examine such persons in relation thereto, as such Court shall think fit.

Creditor may be examined upon oath

Bona fide creditors for debts contracted after an act of insolvency may prove.

94. Every person with whom any insolvent shall have really and bona fide contracted any debt or demand before the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, shall notwithstanding any act of insolvency committed by such insolvent, be admitted to prove the same, as if no such act of insolvency had been committed; Provided such person had not, at the time the same was contracted, notice of any act of insolvency by such insolvent committed.

Amount of taxes.

95. The Court out of the estate and effects of the insolvent shall order payment of all taxes due by the insolvent at the time of his insolvency up to the end of the current quarter.

If insolvent an officer of Friendly Society, Court to order payment of debt to them, before any other debts.

96. If any person already appointed or employed, or who may be hereafter appointed to, or employed in any office in the Cayman Savings' Bank, or in the Loan Board, or in any Friendly Society duly incorporated, and being intrusted with the keeping of the accounts, or having in his hands or possession, by virtue of his office or employment, any monies or effects belonging to such Savings' Bank, Loan Board or Society, or any deeds or securities relating to the same, shall become insolvent, the Court shall, upon application made by the order of any such Society, or any Committee thereof, or the major part of them assembled at any meeting thereof, order payment and delivery over to be made to such Society, or to such person as such Society or Committee may appoint, of all monies and other things belonging to such Society; and shall also order payment out of the estate and effects of the insolvent of all sums of money remaining due, which the insolvent received by virtue of his said office or employment, before any other of his debts are paid or satisfied.

Three months' wages or salary to clerks or servants.

97. When any insolvent shall have been indebted at the time of filing the petition for the sequestration of his estate to any servant, clerk, or superintendent, labourer, cooly or workman of such insolvent in respect of the wages or salary of such servant, clerk, or superintendent, labourer, cooly or workman, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon proof thereof, to order so much as shall be so due, not exceeding Three months' wages or salary, and not exceeding Thirty pounds, to be paid to such servant, clerk, superintendent, labourer, cooly or workman, out of the estate of such insolvent; and such servant, clerk, or superintendent, labourer, cooly, or workman, shall be at liberty to prove for any sum exceeding such amount.

Apprentices discharged from their indentures.

Sum to be paid in respect of apprentice fees.

98. When any person shall have been an apprentice to an insolvent at the time of the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate, the filing of such petition shall be and inure as a complete discharge of the indenture whereby such apprentice was bound; and if any sum shall have been really and bona fide paid, by or on the behalf of such apprentice, to the insolvent as an apprentice fee, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon proof thereof, to order any sum to be paid out of the estate of the said insolvent, to or for the use of such apprentice, which such Court shall think reasonable, regarding being had, in estimating such sum, to the amount of the sum so paid by or on behalf of such apprentice, and to the time during which such apprentice shall have resided with the insolvent previous to the filing of such petition.

Mutual debts and credits may be set off.

99. Where there has been mutual credit given by the insolvent and any other person, or where there are mutual debts between the insolvent and any other person, the Court shall state the account

between them, and one debt or demand may be set against another, notwithstanding any prior act of insolvency committed by such insolvent before the credit given to or the debt contracted by him; and what shall appear due on either side on the balance of such account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; and every debt or demand hereby made provable against the estate of the insolvent, may also be set off in manner aforesaid against such estate: Provided that the person claiming the benefit of such set-off had not, when such credit was given, notice of an act of insolvency by such insolvent committed.

Debts not payable at the time of the insolvency, may be proved. 100. Any person who shall have given credit to the insolvent, upon valuable consideration, for any money or other matter or thing whatsoever which shall not have become payable when such insolvent committed an act of insolvency; and whether such credit shall have been given upon any bill, bond, note, or other negotiable security, or not, shall be entitled to prove such debt, bill, bond, note, or other security, as if the same was payable presently, and receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest for what he shall so receive, at the rate of Nine pounds per centum per annum, to be computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time such debt would have become payable according to the terms upon which it was contracted.

Proof by sureties. 101. Any person who, at the time of filing a petition for sequestration of any estate as insolvent, shall be surety or liable for any debt of the insolvent, or bail for the insolvent,—if he shall have paid the debt, or any part thereof in discharge of the whole debt, (although he may have paid the same after the filing of the petition for sequestration of the estate),—if the creditor shall have proved his debt under the insolvency, shall be entitled to stand in the place of such creditor as to the dividends and all other rights under the insolvency which such creditor possessed or would be entitled to in respect of such proof;—or if the creditor shall not have proved, such surety or person liable, or bail, shall be entitled to prove his demand in respect of such payment as a debt under the insolvency, not disturbing the former dividends, and may receive dividends with the other creditors, although he may have become surety, liable, or bail, as aforesaid, after an act of insolvency committed by the insolvent, provided that such person had not, when he became such surety or bail, or so liable as aforesaid, notice of any act of insolvency by such insolvent committed.

Claim and proof on bottomry or respondentia bonds, and policy of insurance. 102. The obligee in any bottomry or respondentia bond, and the assured in any policy of insurance, made upon good and valuable consideration, shall be admitted to claim, and, after the loss or contingency shall have happened, to prove his debt or demand in respect thereof, and receive dividends with the other creditors, as if the loss or contingency had happened before the filing of the petition for sequestration of the estate of such obligee or insurer; and the person effecting any policy of insurance upon ships or goods with any person (as a subscriber or underwriter) having become or becoming insolvent, shall be entitled to prove any loss to which such insolvent shall be liable in respect of such subscription, although the person so effecting such policy was not beneficially interested in such ships or goods, in case the person so interested is not within this Colony.

Proof by annuity creditor. 103. Any annuity creditor of any insolvent, by whatever assurance the same may be secured, and whether there were or not any arrears of such annuity due at the time of the filing the petition for sequestration, shall be entitled to prove for the value of such annuity, which value the Court shall ascertain, regard being had to the original price given for such annuity, deducting therefrom such diminution in the value thereof as shall have been caused by the lapse of time since the grant thereof, to the date of the filing of such petition.

Proof by sureties for payment of annuities. 104. It shall not be lawful for any person entitled to any annuity granted by any insolvent, to sue any person who may be collateral surety for the payment of such annuity, until such annuitant shall have proved against such insolvent's estate for the value of such annuity, and for the arrears thereof; and if such surety, after such proof, pay the amount proved, he shall be thereby discharged from all claims in respect of such annuity; and if such surety shall not (before any payment of the annuity subsequent to the filing the petition for sequestration shall have become due) pay the sum so proved, he may be sued for the accruing payments of such annuity, until such surety shall have

paid or satisfied the amount so proved, with interest thereon, from the time of notice of such proof, and of the amount thereof, being given to such surety; and after such payment or satisfaction, such surety shall stand in the place of such annuitant, in respect of proof to the amount so paid or satisfied by such surety; and the certificate of the insolvent shall be a discharge to him from all claims of such annuitant or such surety, in respect of such annuity; Provided that such surety shall be entitled to credit in account with such annuitant, for the dividends received by such annuitant under the insolvency, before such surety shall have fully paid or satisfied the amount so proved.

Proviso.

105. If any insolvent shall, before the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate, have contracted any debt payable upon a contingency which shall not have happened before the filing of the petition, the person with whom such debt has been contracted, if he think fit, apply to the Court to set a value upon such debt, and the Court is hereby required to ascertain the value thereof, and to admit such person to prove the amount ascertained, and to receive dividends thereon; or if such value shall not be ascertained before the contingency shall have happened, then such person may, after such contingency shall have happened, prove in respect of such debt, and receive dividends with the other creditors, not disturbing any former dividends; Provided such person had not, when such debt was contracted, notice of any act of insolvency by such insolvent committed.

Claim and proof for contingent liability.

106. If any person, who shall be adjudged insolvent after the commencement of this Ordinance, shall have contracted, before the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate, a liability to pay money upon a contingency which shall not have happened, and the demand in respect thereof shall not have been ascertained before the filing of such petition,—in every such case, if such liability be not provable under any other provision of this Ordinance, the person with whom such liability has been contracted shall be admitted to claim for such sum as the Court shall think fit; and after the contingency shall have happened, and the demand in respect of such liability shall have been ascertained, he shall be admitted to prove such demand, and receive dividends with the other creditors, and, so far as is practicable, as if the contingency had happened and the demands had been ascertained before the filing of such petition, not disturbing former dividends:—Provided such person had not, at the time such liability was contracted, notice of any act of insolvency by such insolvent committed; Provided also, that where any such claim shall not have been either in whole or in part, been converted into a proof within Six months after the filing of such petition, it may, upon the application of the assignees at any time after the expiration of such time, and if the Court shall think fit, be expunged either in whole or in part from the proceedings.

Proviso.

107. Upon all debts or sums certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereupon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which shall be overdue at the filing of the petition for sequestration and proveable thereunder, the creditor shall be entitled to prove for interest, to be calculated at a rate not exceeding Nine pounds per centum per annum, up to the date of the filing of such petition, from the time when such debts or sums certain were payable, if such debts or sums be payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the time of payment.

Plaintiff or defendant obtaining judgment, &c. entitled to prove for costs, &c.

108. If any plaintiff in any action or petitioner for the sequestration of the estate of any person as insolvent shall have obtained any judgment, decree, or order against any person who shall thereafter become insolvent, for any debt or demand in respect of which such plaintiff or petitioner shall prove under the insolvency, such plaintiff or petitioner shall also be entitled to prove for the costs which he shall have incurred in obtaining the same, although such costs shall not have been taxed at the time of the insolvency; and if any defendant shall have obtained any judgment, decree or order in any such action or in the matter of any such petition against any person who shall thereafter become insolvent, such defendant shall be entitled to prove for the costs which he shall have incurred in obtaining the same, although such costs shall not have been taxed at the time of the insolvency.

Proving debt to be an election not to proceed against the insolvent by action.

109. No creditor who has brought any action against any insolvent in respect of a demand prior to the filing of a petition for sequestration, or which might have been proved as a debt under the insolvency, shall prove a debt under such insolvency, or have any claim entered upon the proceedings, without relinquishing such action; and the proving or claiming a debt under a petition for sequestration by any creditor shall be deemed an election by such creditor to take the benefit of such petition with respect to the debt so proved or claimed; Provided that such creditor shall not be liable to the payment to such insolvent or his assignees of the cost of such action so relinquished by him, and that where any such creditor shall have brought any action against such insolvent jointly with any other person, his relinquishing such action against the insolvent shall not affect such action against such other person: Provided also, that any creditor who shall have so proved or claimed, if the petition for sequestration be afterwards dismissed, may proceed in the action as if he had not so proved or claimed.

Proviso.

Complaint of debts being proved which are not due;

Investigation, at whose instance, and how.

Undertaking for costs.

Creditors having security, not to receive more than other creditors.

Proviso.

110. Whenever it shall appear to the assignees, or to two or more creditors who have each proved debts to the amount of Twenty pounds or upwards, that any debt proved is not justly due, either in whole or in part, such assignees or creditors may make representation thereof to the Court; and it shall be lawful for the Court to summon and examine upon oath any person who shall have so proved, together with any person whose evidence may appear to the Court to be material, either in support of or in opposition to any such debt; and if the Court, upon the evidence given on both sides, or (if the person who shall have proved shall not attend to be examined, having been first duly summoned, or notice having been left at his last place of abode) upon the evidence adduced by such assignees or creditors, shall be of opinion that such debt is not due, either wholly or in part, the Court shall be at liberty to expunge the same, either wholly or in part, from the proceedings; Provided that such assignees or creditors, requiring such investigation, shall, before it is instituted, sign an undertaking, to be filed with the proceedings, to pay such costs as the Court shall adjudge to the creditor who has proved such debt, such costs to be recovered by application to the Court, upon which an order for payment thereof may be made by the Court.

111. No creditor having security for his debt, or having made any attachment of the goods and effects of the insolvent, shall receive upon any such security or attachment more than a rateable part of such debt,—except in respect of any execution served and levied by seizure and sale upon, or any mortgage of or lien upon any part of the property of such insolvent before the date of the filing of a petition for sequestration of his estate: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give validity to any power of attorney to confess judgment, or consent to a judgment declared to be null and void by any provision of this Ordinance, nor to give validity to any judgment entered up under or by virtue of any such power of attorney or consent, or to any execution executed or levied under or by virtue of any such power of attorney, or consent.

112. The assignees shall keep an account, wherein they shall enter all property of the insolvent received by them, and all payments made by them on account of the insolvent's estate: which account every creditor who shall have proved, may inspect at all reasonable times. And it shall and may be lawful for the Court, whenever it shall think fit, to summon the assignees to produce the said book, and the said Court may examine and inspect the same, or appoint some qualified person so to do.

Accounts of assignees.

113. That the District Court shall, whenever it shall think fit, appoint a public sitting to be holden after the sitting appointed for the last examination of the insolvent, (of which public sitting and of the purport whereof ten days' notice shall be given in the Gazette of this Colony) to audit the accounts of the assignees;—and at such sittings the assignees shall deliver upon oath a true statement in writing of all money received by them respectively, and when, and on

what account, and how the same has been employed; and the Court shall examine statement, and compare the receipts with the payments, and ascertain what balances been from time to time in the hands of such assignees respectively, and it shall be law for the Court to examine the assignees upon oath touching the truth of such accounts, to make therein all just allowances.

Remuneration to Assignees.

114. The District Court may order and allow to be paid out of the assets of any insolvent estate to the assignees appointed by the Court or chosen by the creditors, as a remuneration for their service such sum as shall, upon consideration of the amount of the said estate and the nature of the duties performed by such assignees, appear to be just and reasonable.

Creditors to choose a bank, with which assignees shall open an account, and lodge the money of the estate.

115. It shall be lawful for, and shall be the duty of the creditors of any insolvent estate, at the meeting held for the choice of assignees immediately after such election, in case such election shall take place at such meeting, and in case such election shall not then take place then immediately after the votes of the said creditors in regard to such election shall have been given, to nominate and appoint some bank within this Colony, with which bank it shall be the duty of the assignees to open an account, and in case of a difference of opinion amongst the said creditors assembled at such meeting, the greater part in value of the creditors shall determine upon the bank to be so nominated and appointed as aforesaid, and from and after any such nomination and appointment of any such bank, the assignees of such insolvent estate, whether chosen by the creditors or provisionally appointed, shall, as soon as they shall receive any sum of money exceeding Ten pounds belonging to such estate, open an account with such bank in the name of the insolvent estate, and such and every other sum exceeding Ten pounds so received by them shall, with all convenient speed, be paid into such bank, to be placed to the credit of such account, and all checks or orders for the payment of any such money out of the said bank, shall truly express the cause of such payment and the name of the person in whose favour it is drawn, and shall be signed by the assignees, or by one of them for himself and co-assignees. Provided that in case the creditors of any insolvent estate shall neglect to nominate any such bank, it shall be lawful for the assignees to open an account with, and pay all such monies into any such bank in this Colony as they shall select. And provided that every provisional assignee appointed under this Ordinance before the meeting of creditors for the choice of assignees, shall, pending such meeting, open an account with, and pay all such monies into any such bank in this Colony as he shall select. And provided that all assignees, whether provisional or elected shall in regard to the bank with which such account shall be kept, and such monies lodged, pursue such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from any general meeting of the creditors of the insolvent estate. Provided, that if there shall be no bank at the place where the assignees reside, any sum of money received by them, exceeding Ten pounds, belonging to such estate, shall forthwith be paid into the District Court.

Penalty upon assignee retaining or employing money belonging to the estate.

116. Any assignee who shall retain in his hands, or knowingly permit any co-assignees so to retain, any sum of money exceeding ten pounds sterling, part of any insolvent estate, longer than until the first day after his receiving the same upon which it shall be possible for him to pay the said sum, or cause it to be paid, into some such bank or into the District Court as aforesaid, and who shall not have any just and lawful cause for so retaining the same, or shall employ for his own benefit, or knowingly permit any co-assignee so to employ any sum of money, part of any insolvent estate, shall forfeit and pay for the benefit of the said estate double the amount of the sum so retained or employed; and the said sum so forfeited shall be deducted out of any claim the said assignee may have against the said estate, and the surplus, if any, shall be recovered by action at the suit of any two or more creditors in any competent Court.

And with respect to the dividend, it is enacted,

Method of making dividends.

117. That the District Court shall, whenever it shall think fit, appoint a public sitting to be holden after the sitting appointed for the last examination of the insolvent, when there are assets whereupon a dividend may be made. (of which public sitting and of the make a dividend of the insolvent's estate, and shall at such sitting direct such part of the net produce of the insolvent's estate as it may think fit, to be forthwith divided amongst

such creditors as have proved debts under the insolvency, in proportion to their respective debts, and shall make an order in writing under the hand of the District Judge for dividend accordingly, to be filed with the proceedings, which order shall contain an account of the amount of the debts proved, of the money to be divided, of how much in the pound is then ordered to be paid to the creditors, and of the money allowed by the Court to be retained, and of the reason for retaining the same; and the assignees, in pursuance of such order, shall forthwith make such dividend in manner directed by the rules at any time in force under this Ordinance relating to the mode of payment of dividends by the assignees; but no dividend shall be declared, unless the accounts of the assignees shall have been first audited.

Final dividend within eighteen months, except where suit depending on estate standing out, &c.

118. If the insolvent's estate shall not have been wholly divided upon the first dividend, the Court shall, within eighteen months after the filing of the petition for sequestration of the estate, appoint a public sitting (whereof and of the purport whereof twenty-one days' notice shall be given in the Gazette of this Colony), to make a second dividend, when all the creditors who have not proved their debts may prove the same, and at such sitting, but after such an audit as is directed by this Ordinance, shall order the balance in hand to be forthwith divided among such of the creditors as shall have proved their debts; and such second dividend shall be final, unless any action be depending, or any part of the estate be standing out not sold or disposed of, or unless some other estate or effects of the insolvent shall afterwards come to the assignees, in which case they shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate and effects into money; and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall also be divided in manner aforesaid; and if at the expiration of two years from the filing of any petition for sequestration, there shall remain any outstanding debts or other property due or belonging to the estate of the insolvent, which cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be collected and received without unreasonable or inconvenient delay, it shall be lawful for the assignees, under the direction of the Court, to sell and assign such debts and other property, and also the books of the insolvent relating to his trade, dealings, or estate, in such manner and subject to such conditions as shall be ordered by the Court; and any person to whom any of such debts shall be so sold or assigned, may sue for the same in his own name as fully as the assignees of such insolvent might have done.

Outstanding debts, &c. may be sold, and the purchaser may sue for them.

119. No action for any dividend shall be brought against any assignee by any creditor who shall have proved under the insolvency; but if the assignees shall refuse to pay any such dividend, the Court may order payment thereof, with interest for the time that it shall have been withheld, and may also order the costs of the application, and such order shall have the effect of a judgment by the said Court.

And with respect to the unclaimed dividends, it is enacted,

Unclaimed dividends, &c., to be paid into the Treasury.

120. That all unclaimed dividends, and also any undivided surplus of an insolvent's estate over and above the amount finally directed to be divided amongst the creditors of any insolvent, shall be paid into the Treasury, to be carried in the books of the Treasury to the account intituled "The unclaimed Dividend account," subject to the order of the District Court, acting in prosecution of any insolvency, for the payment thereof of any dividend due to any creditor.

How unclaimed dividends, &c., in the hands of assignees, to be disposed of.

121. Subject to any rule at any time in force under this Ordinance relating to unclaimed dividends, if any assignee under any insolvency shall have, either in his own hands, or at any bank, or otherwise subject to his order or disposition, or shall know that there is in the hands or subject to the order and disposition of himself and any co-assignee, or of either of them, any unclaimed dividend or any such undivided surplus as aforesaid, such assignee shall, within three months next after the expiration of one year from the time of the declaration and order of payment of such dividend, either pay the same to the creditor or other the person entitled to the same, or cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the District Court, containing a full and true account of the name of the creditor to whom such unclaimed dividend is due, and of the amount of such dividend, and shall in like manner as to any undivided surplus as aforesaid, within

three months next after the expiration of one year after the final declaration of dividend cause a certificate stating the full and true amount of such surplus, to be filed in the District Court; and every certificate to be filed as aforesaid shall be signed by the assignees in the same; and every assignee shall, within one year next after the filing of any such certificate as aforesaid, pay or cause to be paid into the Treasury, to be carried to the account intitled "The unclaimed Dividend account," the full amount of the unclaimed dividends mentioned in such certificate, or so much thereof as shall not have been then paid to the creditors or other persons entitled thereto, and also the full amount of such undivided surplus as aforesaid. Provided always, that certificate of any unclaimed dividends shall be filed until the expiration of one year after the declaration and order for payment of such dividends.

Proviso.

And with respect to allowances to the insolvent, it is enacted,

Allowance to insolvent for maintenance.

122. That it shall be lawful for the District Court, if it think fit from time to time to make such allowance to the insolvent out of his estate, until he shall have passed his last examination, as shall be necessary for the support of himself and his family: Provided always, that no such allowance shall be made by the Court for any period after the adjournment of the last examination *sine die*.

If estate pay 20s. in the pound and interest, surplus to be paid to insolvent.

123. If the produce of the estate of any insolvent shall be sufficient to pay twenty shillings in the pound and interest as hereinbefore mentioned, and to leave a surplus, the Court may order such surplus to be paid to such insolvent, his executors, administrators, or assignees; and every such insolvent shall be entitled to recover the remainder of any, of the debts due to him; but such surplus shall not be paid until all the creditors who have proved shall have received the interest due upon their debts.

And with respect to the certificate of conformity, it is enacted,

Manner of obtaining certificate.

124. That forthwith after the insolvent shall have passed his last examination, the District Court shall appoint a public sitting for the allowance of his certificate, (whereof and of the purport whereof twenty-one days' notice shall be given in the Gazette of this Colony, and to the assignees,) and at such sitting the assignees or any of the creditors of such insolvent who shall have given to the Secretary of the Court three clear days' notice in writing of his intention to oppose, may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the Court having regard to the conformity of the insolvent to this Ordinance, and to his conduct as a trader, or in relation to his estate, before as well as after his insolvency, and whether the allowance of such certificate be opposed by any creditor or not, shall judge of any objection against allowing such certificate,—and either find the insolvent entitled thereto, and allow the same,—or refuse or suspend the allowance thereof,—or annex such conditions thereto as the justice of the case may require.

Form of it.

125. The certificate of conformity under this Ordinance shall be in writing under the hand of the District Judge, and shall certify that the insolvent has made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed, and that, so far as the Court can judge, there does not appear any reason to question the truth or fullness of such discovery, (and shall be in the form Q in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed, or to the like effect;) and notice of the allowance of such certificate and of the class thereof shall be advertised in the Gazette of this Colony in such manner as may be directed by the Court.

If discharges insolvent from all debts provable.

126. The certificate of conformity allowed under this Ordinance, subject to the provisions herein contained, shall discharge the insolvent from all debts due by him when he became insolvent, and from all claims and demands made provable under the insolvency. Provided always, that no such certificate shall release or discharge any person who was a partner with such insolvent at the time of his insolvency, or was then joint bound or had made any joint contract with such insolvent, or who was a surety for him.

Certificate not granted or void, if

127. No insolvent shall be entitled to a certificate of conformity under this Ordinance, and any such certificate, if allowed, shall be void,—if such insolvent shall, after an act of insolvency, or in con-

insolvent has concealed or falsified books, &c.

or concealed any property, or permitted any fictitious debts to be proved.

the same to his assignees within one month after such knowledge.

Contract or security to induce creditor to forbear opposition, void.

thereby secured or agreed to be paid, shall not be recoverable.

Certificate may be recalled.

on good cause shewn, order such certificate to be recalled and cancelled.

Insolvent not liable upon any promise to pay debt discharged by certificate.

Insolvent having obtained his certificate, free from arrest; may plead his certificate; evidence under it.

Insolvent, if in execution discharged.

on such insolvent's producing his certificate, to order any officer who shall have such insolvent in custody by virtue of such execution, to discharge such insolvent, and such officer shall be hereby indemnified for so doing.

Appeal against allowance, or refusal of certificate.

such manner as may by any general rule or order to be made in pursuance of this Ordinance be directed, the certificate shall be further kept by the Court, and abide the judgment of the Supreme Court thereupon; and upon any appeal duly entered and prosecuted relating to the certificate or to the judgment of the Court as to any offence under this Ordinance charged against the insolvent, the Supreme Court shall have power to rescind or vary the order of the District Court, or to make such other order thereon as it may think fit; and upon an order for the allowance of any certificate by the Supreme Court, and whether with conditions or not, or after a suspension thereof by order of the Supreme Court or not, such certificate may be allowed and signed by the District Judge, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Allowance, refu-

128. Any contract or security made or given by any insolvent or other person unto or in trust for any creditor, for securing the payment of any money due by such insolvent at his insolvency, as a consideration or with intent to persuade such creditor to forbear opposing or to consent to the allowance of the insolvent's certificate, or to forbear to petition for the recall of the same, shall be void, and the money

129. At any time within six months after any certificate of conformity shall have been allowed, and subject to such order as to deposit of costs as may be made by the Supreme Court, any creditor of the insolvent, or any assignee, may apply to the Supreme Court that such certificate may be recalled and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Supreme Court may, on good cause shewn, order such certificate to be recalled and cancelled.

130. No insolvent, after his certificate shall have been allowed, shall be liable to pay or satisfy any debt, claim or demand, from which he shall have been discharged by virtue of such certificate, or any part of such debt, claim or demand, upon any contract, promise, or agreement made after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate.

131. Any insolvent who shall, after his certificate shall have been allowed, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim, or demand provable under his insolvency, shall be discharged upon entering an appearance, and may plead in general that the cause of action accrued before he became insolvent, and may give this Ordinance and the special matter in evidence; and such insolvent's certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the insolvency, petition for sequestration, and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate; and if any such insolvent shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for such debt, claim or demand, where judgment has been obtained, before the allowance of his certificate, it shall be lawful for any Judge of the Court wherein judgment has been so obtained,

132. No such certificate shall be delivered to the insolvent until after the expiration of the time allowed for entering an appeal; and if an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court for the allowance of the certificate, or for the refusal, the withholding, or the class of the certificate, and notice thereof be given to the Court in

133. The allowance of the certificate by the District Court, and any order for the refusal or suspension of the allowance thereof, (except

sal or suspension of certificate (except in case of appeal,) to be final, in what cases.

in case of appeal) shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be revised by the District Court unless the said Court shall thereafter see good and sufficient cause to believe that the allowance of such certificate, the refusal or suspension thereof, has been obtained on false evidence or by reason of an improper suppression of evidence, or has otherwise been fraudulently obtained, in any of which cases it shall and may be lawful for the District Court, upon the application of the insolvent, or of any creditor of the insolvent, and subject to such order as to deposit of a sum for costs, and to such notice as the insolvent and to creditors, by advertisement or otherwise, as the Court shall think fit, grant a re-hearing of the matter, and to re-hear the same accordingly,—and upon such re-hearing the District Court shall make such order as to the allowance of the certificate, the refusal or suspension thereof, as the justice of the case may require, in like manner, and upon such like conditions, and having regard to the like circumstances, so far as the case will admit of, as upon any original hearing; and in case the certificate shall have been previously allowed and upon such re-hearing, the allowance thereof shall not be confirmed, such certificate shall have no force or effect whatever, and the same shall be delivered up to the Court and cancelled.

And with respect to arrangements by deed, it is enacted,

Deeds of arrangement entered into between any debtor and certain of his creditors, in what cases binding on all.

134. That every deed or memorandum of arrangement now or hereafter entered into between any person and his creditors, and signed by or on behalf of six-sevenths in number and value of those creditors whose debts amount to Ten pounds and upwards, touching such person's liabilities and his release therefrom, and the distribution, inspection, conduct, management, and mode of winding up of his estate, or all or any of such matters, or any matters having reference thereto, shall, (subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned,) be as effectual in all respects upon all the creditors who shall not have signed such deed or memorandum of arrangement as if they had duly signed the same; and such deed or memorandum, when so signed, shall not be, or be liable to be disturbed or impeached by reason of any prior or subsequent act of insolvency: Provided always, that every creditor shall be accounted a creditor in value, in respect of such amount only, as upon an account fairly stated, after allowing the value of mortgaged property and other such available securities or liens from such person, shall appear to be the balance due to him.

When deed not to be effectual against creditor who has not signed.

135. No such deed or memorandum of arrangement shall be effectual or obligatory upon any creditor who shall not have signed the same, until after the expiration of three months from the time at which such creditor shall have had notice from such person of his suspension of payment, and of such deed or memorandum of arrangement, unless such debtor shall within such time obtain from the District Court an order or certificate of the said Court, declaring or certifying that such deed or memorandum of arrangement has been duly signed by or on behalf of such majority of the creditors as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the District Court of the district in which the person shall have resided or carried on business for six months next immediately preceding his suspension of payment, to make such order or certificate on the petition of any such person, and to exercise jurisdiction in and over the matters of any such application; and no creditor who shall not have had fourteen days' notice of any intended application for such order or certificate as aforesaid, shall be bound thereby.

Trustee or inspector, &c., to certify as to the deed being signed.

136. When the trustee or inspector under any such deed or memorandum of arrangement, or if there shall be no such trustee or inspector, when any two of the creditors shall be satisfied that six-sevenths in number and value of the creditors whose debts amount to Ten pounds and upwards, have signed such deed or memorandum, it shall be lawful for such trustee or inspector or for such two creditors as the case may be, to certify the same to the District Court in writing, and such certificate shall be filed in Court, and shall thereupon be *prima facie* evidence in all Courts that such deed or memorandum of arrangement has been so signed.

Account of debt, &c., to be annexed to such certificate.

137. Every such certificate as last aforesaid shall have appended thereto a full account of the debts of such debtor, together with the names, residences, and occupations of his creditors, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit by such debtor verifying the same; and

any omission in such account or the insertion therein of any debt not really existing, or of any larger amount of debt than that really existing, and which shall appear to the Court to have been made through the culpable negligence or fraud of such debtor, with intent to defraud any of his creditors, shall deprive him of the benefit of the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to arrangements by deed, and of the discharge proposed in any such deed or memorandum of arrangement; Provided always, that any omission, insertion, or incorrectness in such account, which shall not have been made through such culpable negligence or fraud as aforesaid, shall not defeat or otherwise affect such deed or memorandum of arrangement.

Proviso.

138. The creditors of every such debtor shall have the same rights respectively as to set off, mutual credit, lien and priority, and joint and separate assets shall be distributed in like manner as in insolvency, and no creditor shall be prejudiced or affected by being a party to any such deed or memorandum of arrangement as aforesaid, or by the same being obligatory upon him as to his right or remedy against any person other than such debtor; and every person who would be entitled to prove in insolvency shall be deemed a creditor within the meaning of the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to arrangements by deed.

Court may interfere in case of improper administration of the estate.

139. If any creditor of any person shall be desirous to shew that the administration of the estate of such person has not been duly conducted, in conformity with such deed or memorandum of arrangement, it shall be lawful for him to apply to the District Court by petition, supported by affidavit, stating any facts or circumstances to shew that such administration has not been duly conducted, and thereupon the Court shall have full power, and it is hereby fully authorized to consider the subject matter of such application, and if it shall think fit, may direct any inquiry, and in such manner as it shall think proper, into the subject of such application, and generally may make such order and exercise such jurisdiction in or over the subject matter of such application and the cost thereof, as to the said Court shall appear just.

And with respect to composition after adjudication of insolvency, it is enacted,

If, after adjudication, certain of the creditors accept composition, it shall bind the rest.

140. That any insolvent, at any time after he shall have passed his last examination, may call a meeting of his creditors (whereof, and of the purport whereof, twenty-one days' notice shall be given in the Government Gazette,) and if the insolvent or his friends shall make an offer of composition, and nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors assembled at such meeting shall agree to accept the same, another meeting for the purpose of deciding upon such offer shall be appointed to be holden, whereof such notice shall be given as aforesaid;—and if at such second meeting nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors then present shall also agree to accept such offer, the District Court shall and may, upon such acceptance being testified by them in writing, and upon payment of such sum as the Court shall direct, annul the adjudication of insolvency, and supersede or dismiss the petition for sequestration; and every creditor of such insolvent shall be bound to accept of such composition so agreed to.

Mode of voting in deciding upon such composition.

141. In deciding upon the offer of composition, no creditor whose debt is below Twenty pounds, shall be reckoned in number, but the debt due to such creditor shall be computed in value; and every creditor to the amount of Fifty pounds and upwards, residing out of Ceylon, shall be personally served with a copy of the notice of the meeting to decide upon such offer as aforesaid, and of the purpose for which the same is called, so long before such meeting as that he may have time to vote thereat, and such creditor shall be entitled to vote by letter of attorney, executed and attested in manner required for a creditor's voting in the choice of assignees; and if any creditor shall agree to accept any gratuity or higher composition for assenting to such offer, he shall forfeit the debt due to him, together with such gratuity or composition; and the insolvent shall (if thereto required) make oath before the Court that there has been no such transaction between him or any person with his privity and any of the creditors, and that he has not used any undue means or influence with any of them to attain such assent.

And with respect to evidence, it is enacted,

Officer of Court to produce proceedings and give copies thereof.

every petition for sequestration and adjudication of insolvency against or by such insolvent and all orders and proceedings under any such petition or adjudication;—and the Court shall order the assignees or officer of the Court, as the case may be, to permit such insolvent creditor, or proctor, to have inspection at all reasonable times of all books, papers and writings relating to the matters of such petition or adjudication, and the estate of the insolvent in the possession of the assignees, or filed in Court in such matter, and permit him to inspect and examine the same; and such assignees or such officer shall provide for any such insolvent, creditor, or proctor requiring the same, a copy of such petition, or other proceedings, books, papers, and writings as aforesaid, or of such part thereof as shall be required, receiving such fee or sum or rate of charge as may be authorized by the Court in that behalf.

If insolvent do not dispute the insolvency, Gazette to be evidence of the adjudication and petition, as against insolvent, and in suits or debts, &c., by assignees.

tisement shall be conclusive evidence in all cases as against such insolvent, and in all actions brought by the assignees for any debt or demand for which such insolvent might have sustained any action had he not been adjudged insolvent,—that such person so adjudged insolvent became an insolvent before the date and filing of the petition for sequestration, and that such petition was filed on the day on which the same is stated in the Gazette to bear date.

In other cases, no proof of petitioning creditor's debt, or act of insolvency unless notice to dispute them.

issue joined, give notice in writing to such assignees or other person, that he intends to dispute one or both and which of such matters;—and in case such notice shall have been given, if such assignees or other person shall prove the matter so disputed, or the other party admit the same, the Judge before whom the cause shall be tried may (if he think fit) grant a certificate of such proof or admission; and such assignees or other person shall be entitled to the costs occasioned by such notice, and such costs shall, if such assignees or other person shall obtain a judgment, be added to the costs, and if the other party shall obtain a judgment, shall be deducted from the costs which such other party would otherwise be entitled to receive from such assignees or other person.

Court may award costs; and how recovered.

145. The Court may, in all matters before it, award such costs to such Court shall seem fit and just; and in all cases in which costs shall be so awarded against any person, it shall and may be lawful for such Court to cause such costs to be recovered from such person in the same manner as costs awarded by such Court in civil suit may be recovered.

Witnesses and persons known or suspected to have insolvent's property, &c., when entitled to costs.

146. Every person summoned to attend before the Court as a person known or suspected to have any of the estate of the insolvent shall have such costs and charges as the Court in its discretion shall think fit; and every witness summoned to attend before the Court shall have his necessary expenses tendered to him in like manner as in civil action.

And with respect to offences against the law relating to insolvency, and other matters in this Ordinance, it is enacted,

Insolvent not surrendering. 147. That if any person adjudged insolvent shall not upon the day limited for his surrender, and before three of the clock of such day, or at the hour and upon the day allowed him for finishing his examination, after notice thereof in writing to be served upon him personally or left at the usual or last known place of abode or business of such person, or personal notice in case such person be then in prison, and notice given in the Government Gazette of the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate as insolvent, as the case may be, and of the sittings of the Court, (having no lawful impediment proved to the satisfaction of the Court at such time, and allowed by the Court by a memorandum thereof then made on the proceedings,) surrender himself to such Court and sign or subscribe such surrender, and submit to be examined before such Court from time to time;—or if any such insolvent upon such examination, shall not discover all his real and personal estate, and how, and to whom, upon what consideration, and when he disposed of, assigned, or transferred any of such estate (and all books, papers, and writings relating thereunto,) except such part as shall have been really and *bonâ fide* before sold or disposed of in the way of his trade, or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family;—or if any such insolvent, upon such examination, shall not deliver up to such Court all such part of such estate, and all books, papers, and writings relating thereunto as shall be in his possession, custody, or power (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself, his wife and children);—or if any such insolvent shall remove, conceal, or embezzle any part of such estate to the value of Ten pounds or upwards, or any books of accounts, papers, or writings relating thereto, with intent to defraud his creditors:—every such insolvent shall be liable to transportation for life, or for such term not less than seven years, as the Supreme Court shall adjudge, or shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding seven years.

not discovering his property,

not delivering his books, &c.

Removing, concealing, or embezzling property, books, &c.

Punishment.

Insolvent destroying, or falsifying books, &c. 148. If any insolvent shall, after an act of insolvency committed, or in contemplation of insolvency, or with intent to defeat the object of the law relating to insolvents, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify any of his books, papers, writings, or securities, or make or be privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors:—every such insolvent shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three years.

Punishment.

Insolvent obtaining goods on credit under false pretences. 149. If any insolvent shall within three months next preceding the date of the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, under the false colour and pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any other person any goods or property with intent to defraud the owner thereof, or if any insolvent shall within such time and with such intent, remove, conceal, or dispose of any goods or property so obtained, every such insolvent shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.

or removing or concealing goods so obtained.

Punishment.

False evidence. 150. Any insolvent or insolvent's wife who shall upon any examination directed or authorized by this Ordinance, and any person who shall upon any examination, or in any affidavit or deposition so authorized or directed, or in any affidavit or deposition wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, or wilfully and corruptly swear any thing which shall be false, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Perjury.

If at last examination, it appears that insolvent has been guilty of any of the following offences, 151. If at the sitting appointed for the last examination of any insolvent or at any adjournment thereof, it shall appear to the District Court that the insolvent has committed any of the offences herein-after enumerated, the Court shall refuse to grant the insolvent any further protection from arrest, and if at any sitting or adjourned sitting for the allowance of the certificate of any insolvent, it shall

further protection refused; certificate refused or suspended.

appear that he has committed any of such offences, the Court shall refuse to grant such certificate, or shall suspend the same for such time as it shall think fit, and shall in like manner refuse to grant the insolvent any further protection.

Offences referred to:—First.—If the insolvent shall at any time after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, or within two months next preceding the filing of such petition, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the law of insolvency, have destroyed any book, paper, deed, writing, or other document relating to his trade, dealings or estate.

Second.—If the insolvent shall, with the like intent, have kept or caused to be kept false books, or have made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any book, paper, deed, writing or other document relating to his trade, dealings or estate.

Third.—If the insolvent shall have contracted any of his debts by any manner of fraud, or by means of false pretences, or shall by any manner of fraud, or by means of false pretences, have obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors.

Fourth.—If the insolvent shall at any time within two months next preceding the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, fraudulently, in contemplation of insolvency, and not under pressure from any of his creditors, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors, have paid or satisfied any such creditor, wholly or in part, or have made away with, mortgaged, or charged any part of his property, of what kind soever.

Fifth.—If the insolvent shall at any time after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, and with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors, have concealed from the District Court or his assignees any debt due to or from him, or have concealed or made away with any part of his property of what kind soever.

Sixth.—If the insolvent shall, under his insolvency, or at any meeting of his creditors, within three months next preceding the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, have attempted to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses.

Seventh.—If the insolvent shall, within six months next preceding the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, have put any of his creditors to any unnecessary expense by any vexatious and frivolous defence or delay to any action for the recovery of any debt or demand provable under his insolvency, or shall be indebted in costs incurred in any action so vexatiously brought or defended.

Eighth.—If the insolvent shall, at any time after the filing of the petition for sequestration of his estate, have wilfully prevented or withheld the production of any book, paper, deed, writing or other document relating to his trade dealings, or estate.

Ninth.—If the insolvent (being a trader) shall, during his trading, have wilfully and with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, have omitted to keep proper accounts; or shall wilfully and with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, have kept his accounts imperfectly, carelessly and negligently.

On refusal of certificate or protection the Court may grant assignees or creditor a certificate on which they may sue out execution against the insolvent.

152. The assignees for the time being of the estate and effects of any insolvent, when the accounts relating to his estate shall have become records of the Court, shall be deemed judgment creditors of such insolvent for the total amount of the debt which shall by such account appear to be due from him to his creditors; and every creditor of any insolvent, immediately after the proof of his debt shall have been admitted, shall be deemed a judgment creditor of such insolvent to the extent of such proof; and the Court, when it shall have refused to grant the insolvent any further protection, or shall have refused or suspended his certificate, shall on the application of such assignees or of any such creditor, grant a certificate in the form R in the schedule to this Ordinance annexed, and every such certificate shall have the effect of a judgment entered up in the said Court, until the allowance of the certificate of conformity of such insolvent; and the assignees or the creditor to whom, according to such certificate, the insolvent shall be indebted as therein mentioned, shall be thereupon entitled to issue and enforce a writ of execution against the body of such insolvent; and the production of any such certificate to the Secretary of such Court, shall be sufficient authority to him to issue such writ: Provided always, that every such last-mentioned certificate shall be deemed to have been cancelled and discharged by the allowance of the certificate of conformity of such insolvent, from the time of such allowance; Provided also, that no execution by virtue of any certificate which shall be granted to any creditor or assignees as aforesaid, shall be issued, nor shall any such certificate or execution in any manner affect any estate or effects which shall come to or be acquired by the insolvent, after the allowance of his certificate of conformity.

Assignees for the time being, may issue execution on such certificate.

153. The assignees for the time being may issue and enforce execution upon any such certificate as last aforesaid, as fully to all intents and purposes as the assignees to whom such certificate shall have been originally granted.

Insolvent taken, not discharged for one year.

154. If any insolvent shall be taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, he shall not be discharged from such execution, until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the District Court.

List of uncertificated insolvents to be published in the Gazette every 6 months.

155. Every District Judge shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary on or before the 15th day of January and the 15th day of July in each year, the name and residence of every insolvent whose certificate shall have been refused or suspended by such Judge, and who shall then be uncertificated; and the said Colonial Secretary shall thereupon cause a list, alphabetically arranged, shewing the names and residences of all such uncertificated insolvents to be prepared and published in the Government Gazette for general information.

Any person refusing to be sworn or refusing to answer, or not fully answering, or refusing to sign examination, or to produce books, &c. may be committed.

156. If any insolvent, or the wife of any insolvent, shall refuse to make and sign the declaration contained in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed, or if any other person shall refuse to be sworn, or shall refuse to answer any lawful question put by the Court, or shall not fully answer any such question to the satisfaction of the Court,—or shall refuse to sign his examination when reduced into writing (not having any lawful objection allowed by the Court),—or shall not produce any books, papers, deeds and writings, or other documents in his custody or power, relating to any of the matters under inquiry, which such insolvent, wife of the insolvent, or person,

is required by the Court to produce, and to the production of which he shall not state any objection allowed by the Court: it shall be lawful for the Court, by warrant, to commit such insolvent, wife of such insolvent, or other person, to prison, there to remain without bail until he shall submit himself to such Court to be sworn, and full answers make to the satisfaction of such Court to all such lawful questions as shall be put by the Court, and sign such examination, and produce such books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents in his custody or power, to the production of which no such objection as aforesaid has been allowed.

Questions to be specified in warrant.

157. If any person be committed by the District Court for refusing to answer or for not fully answering any question put to him by the Court, such Court shall in its warrant of commitment specify every such question; Provided, that if any person so committed shall bring any *habeas corpus* in order to be discharged from such commitment, and there shall appear on the return of such *habeas corpus* any such insufficiency in the form of the warrant whereby such person was committed, by reason whereof he might be discharged, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, and such Court is hereby required to commit such person to the same prison, there to remain until he shall conform, unless it shall be shewn to such Court by the person committed, that he has fully answered all lawful questions put to him by the District Court,—or if such person was committed for refusing to be sworn, or for not signing his examination, unless it shall appear to the Supreme Court that he had a sufficient reason for the same:—

Proviso.

Provided also, that the Supreme Court shall, if required thereto by the person committed, in case the whole of the examination of the person so committed shall not have been stated in the warrant of commitment, inspect and consider the whole of the examination of such person whereof any such question was a part; and if it shall appear from the whole examination that the answer or answers of the person committed is or are satisfactory, such Court shall and may order the person so committed to be discharged.

Persons disobeying any order of Court to be committed.

158. If any person shall disobey any rule or order of the District Court, duly made by such Court, for enforcing any of the purposes and provisions of this Ordinance, or made or entered into by consent of such person for carrying into effect any of such purposes or provisions, the Court may, by warrant in the form S in the schedule to

this Ordinance annexed, commit the person so offending to prison, there to remain without bail until such Court, or the Supreme Court, shall make order to the contrary.

If petitioning creditor's debt be not due, or if act of insolvency not proved, and petition be filed fraudulently or maliciously, Court may order satisfaction.

159. If the debt stated by the petitioning creditor in his affidavit, or in his petition for sequestration, and verified by affidavit to be due to him from any person, shall not be really due, or if after a petition for sequestration filed, it shall not have been proved that the person against whom such petition has been filed had committed an act of insolvency, and it shall also appear that such petition was filed fraudulently or maliciously: the Court shall and may, upon petition of the person against whom any such petition was so filed, examine into the same, and order satisfaction to be made to him for the damages by him sustained.

Petitioning creditor compounding with person after insolvency, to forfeit his debt and pay the money, &c.

the creditors of the insolvent.

Concealing insolvent's effects.

Penalty.

Allowance to persons making discovery.

160. If any petitioning creditor shall, after the filing of his petition, receive any money, satisfaction or security for his debt or any part thereof, whereby such petitioning creditor may receive more in the pound in respect of his debt than the other creditors, such petitioning creditor shall forfeit his whole debt, and shall also repay or deliver up such money, satisfaction or security, or the full value thereof, to the assignees of such insolvent, for the benefit of the creditors of the insolvent.

Obtaining money &c. to forbear opposition to, or to consent to allowance of, certificate.

Penalty.

Inserting advertisements without authority.

161. Any person who shall wilfully conceal any real or personal estate of the insolvent, and who shall not within forty-two days after the filing of the petition for sequestration, discover such estate to the Court or to the assignees, shall forfeit the sum of One hundred pounds, and double the value of the estate so concealed; And any person, other than the person who shall have concealed the same, who shall after such time voluntarily discover to the Court or to the assignees any part of such insolvent's estate not before come to the knowledge of the assignees, shall be allowed five per centum thereupon, and such further reward as the assignees, with the consent of the Court, shall think fit to be paid out of the estate recovered on such discovery.

162. If any creditor of any insolvent shall obtain any sum of money, or any property whatever, or security for money, from any person, as an inducement for forbearing to oppose or for consenting to the allowance of the certificate of such insolvent, or to forbear to petition for the recall of the same:—every such creditor so offending shall forfeit and lose for every such offence the treble value of amount of such money, property, or security so obtained (as the case may be.)

163. Any person who shall insert or cause to be inserted in the Government Gazette, or in any newspaper, any advertisement under this Ordinance, without authority, or knowing the same to be false in any material particular, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable, on conviction, to punishment by fine or imprisonment as the District Court shall award.

And with regard to the power of arrest in Mesne process or in execution upon final process, it is enacted,

Arrest in action for debt not exceeding £10 and costs, abolished.

164. That from and after the commencement of this Ordinance, no person shall be arrested in Mesne process, or taken or charged in execution upon any judgment obtained in any Court of this Colony, in any action for the recovery of any debt contracted subsequently to the time when this Ordinance comes into operation, wherein the sum claimed or recovered shall not exceed the sum of Ten pounds, exclusive of interest and of the costs recovered by such judgment.

Power of imprisonment for fraud.

165. Provided, that if at any time it shall appear to the Court before which such action for the recovery of a debt not exceeding Ten pounds shall be tried, that the defendant, in incurring the debt

or liability which may be the subject of demand, has obtained credit from the plaintiff under false pretences, or with a fraudulent intent, or has wilfully contracted such debt or liability, without having at the same time a reasonable assurance of being able to pay or discharge the same, or shall have made or caused to be made any gift, delivery or transfer of any property or shall have removed or concealed any property with an intent to defraud his creditors or any of them, it shall be lawful for such Court, if the Judge thereof shall think fit, in giving judgment, to order that such defendant may be taken and detained in execution upon such judgment, in like manner as he might have been if this Ordinance had not been enacted, for any time not exceeding Six months, whether or not execution against the property of such defendant shall be issued in virtue of such judgment.

SCHEDULE.

A.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Declaration of Insolvency.

I the undersigned A. B. of
do hereby declare that I am unable to meet my engagements with my Creditors.

Dated at the hour of _____ o'clock (in the
forenoon or at noon or in the afternoon *as the case may be*) this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed) A. B.

Witness

C. D.

B.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Petition by a Creditor for Sequestration of his Debtor's Estate.

To the District Court of

The humble petition of
Sheweth,

That _____ having resided (or carried on business,
as the case may be) for six months next immediately preceding the date of this petition,
within the District of this Court, that is to say, at _____
is indebted unto your petitioner in the sum of fifty (*if two petitioners*,
seventy, and *if three or more*, one hundred) pounds, (*as the case may be*) and that your
petitioner has been informed and believes that the said _____ did
lately commit an act of insolvency within the true intent and meaning of the Insolvent
Ordinance.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that on proof of the requisites in that behalf
the estate of the said _____ may be adjudged insolvent
and placed under sequestration.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Signed by the petitioner on the _____ day of _____ 18
in the presence of _____

If the petition be by partners, alter the form accordingly, and let it be signed by one on behalf of himself and partners.

If the petition be by several, not being partners, then it must be signed by each, and in such case the names of the several petitioners should be stated in the attestation or attestations relating thereto respectively.

If the petitioner cannot speak to the place of residence or business of the debtor, strike out the averment as to that, and annex to the petition a separate affidavit of some person who can depose to the fact.

If the petition be against partners, alter the form accordingly.

C.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Affidavit of truth of allegations in petition.

_____ day of _____ A. D.
of _____ in the district of _____
the petitioner named in the petition hereunto annexed, maketh oath and saith, that the

several allegations in the said petition (and in the List annexed thereto, where the petition is by the insolvent himself) are true.

Sworn at _____ this _____ day of
one thousand eight hundred and _____ before me

D.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Petition by a person for Sequestration of his own Estate as Insolvent.

The humble petition of
Sheweth,

That your petitioner having resided (or carried on business, as the case may be) for six months next immediately preceding the date of this petition, within the district of this Court, that is to say, at _____ and being unable to meet his engagements with his Creditors, whose names are inserted in the List to this his petition annexed, has filed a declaration of insolvency in manner and form in that case made and provided, and that your petitioner verily believes that he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that his available estate is sufficient to pay his creditors at least five shillings in the pound, (or, that your petitioner is in actual custody within the walls of the prison at _____ since the _____ day of _____ last.) for debt, and has been so

That your petitioner has examined the said list, and that it contains a full and true account of your petitioner's debts, and the claims against him, with the names of his creditors and claimants, and the dates of contracting the debts and claims severally, as near as such dates can be stated, the nature of the debts and claims, and securities (if any) given for the same, and that there is reasonable ground for disputing so much of the debts as are thereby mentioned as disputed; and also a true account of the nature and amount of his property, and an inventory of the same, and of the debts owing to him, with their dates, as nearly as such dates can be stated, and the names of his debtors, and the nature of the securities (if any) which he has for such debts.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that on proof of the requisites in that behalf his estate may be adjudged insolvent and placed under sequestration.

And your petitioner shall ever pray &c.

Signed by the petitioner on the _____ day of _____ 18
in the presence of _____

If the petition be by partners, alter the form accordingly, and state the names of the several petitioners in the attestation or attestations relating thereto respectively.

E.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order to prosecute a petition for Sequestration in a particular district.

In the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon the _____ day of _____ A. D.
In the matter of a petition for sequestration as insolvent of the estate of C. D. of _____

Upon application made to _____ this day
by _____ (of counsel or proctor) for _____ and upon
reading the affidavit of _____ it is hereby ordered, that
the petition for sequestration as insolvent of the estate of the above named C. D. be
prosecuted in the District Court of _____

F.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order to consolidate proceedings.

In the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon the _____ day of _____ A. D.
Ex parte _____

In the matter of _____

Upon application made to _____ this day
by _____ (of counsel or proctor) for _____ and upon
reading the affidavit of _____ it is ordered that (stating the order.) _____

G.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order to transfer a petition for Sequestration &c. from one District Court to another District Court.

In the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon the day of A. D.

Ex parte

In the matter of

Upon application made to

by (of counsel or proctor) for this day
reading the affidavit of it is ordered that (*stating the order.*) and upon

H.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order for an attachment upon the Estate of the Insolvent.

In the District Court of the day of

In the matter of an insolvent.

To the Fiscal of the Province,

Whereas the above named has been adjudged

an insolvent under the Insolvent Ordinance 1853, the estate of the said
is hereby placed under sequestration in your hands, and you are
hereby ordered forthwith to lay an attachment on the property of the said
under inventory thereof, and to proceed therein as directed by the said Ordinance—and to
return this order with what you have done thereon to this Court on or before the day of
next.

And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

A. B.
District Judge.

I.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order for petition for sequestration to be proceeded in, on a substituted debt.

In the District Court of the day of

In the matter of an Insolvent.

Upon application made to the Court this day, by (of counsel or

proctor) for a creditor of the above named Insolvent, and who has
proved a debt of sufficient amount to support an adjudication, and the debt of the petition-
ing creditor having been found by the Court to be insufficient to support the adjudication
of Insolvency against the above named

it is hereby ordered that the petition for sequestration filed against
the said on the day of be proceeded in, and
that the costs of, &c. (*stating such order as to costs of any of the parties concerned as the
Court think fit.*)

A. B.
District Judge.

K.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order annulling adjudication.

In the District Court of the day of

In the matter of

Upon reading the proceedings in the above matter and upon hearing (the evidence
now adduced, if the case be so, and) what was alleged by and being
satisfied that the petitioning creditor's debt, and act of insolvency (or specify the parti-
cular matter deemed insufficient, as the case may require) upon which the adjudication of
insolvency made against the said on the day of
was grounded, were and are (or, was and is) insufficient to support such adjudication,

and no other debt or act of insolvency (or specify the particular matter requisite in lieu of that deemed insufficient, as the case may require) sufficient to support such adjudication being proved, it is ordered that the adjudication of insolvency made against the said on the day of be annulled, and the same is hereby annulled accordingly.

A. B.
District Judge.

L.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Search Warrant.

In the District Court of the day of
Whereas by evidence upon oath it hath been made to appear to this Court, acting in the prosecution of a petition for sequestration filed and now in prosecution against of bearing date the day of and under which the said has been adjudged Insolvent, that there is reason to suspect and believe that property of the said is concealed in the house (or other place, describing it, as the case may be) of one of such house not belonging to the said insolvent; these are therefore, by virtue of the Insolvent Ordinance 1853, to authorize and require you with necessary and proper assistants to enter, in the day time, into the house (or other place, describing it as the case may be) of the said situate at abovesaid, and there diligently to search for the said property, and if any property of the said insolvent shall be there found by you on such search, that you seize the same, to be disposed of and dealt with according to the provisions of the said Ordinance.

Given under my hand in the District Court of this day of

A. B.
District Judge.

To the Fiscal of the Province
(or To if any person is specially appointed by the Court.)

M.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Form of declaration to be made by the Insolvent or the Insolvent's wife.

I, A. B. the person adjudged an insolvent under a petition for sequestration of my estate filed on the day of (or, I, C. B., the wife of A. B. adjudged an insolvent under &c.) do solemnly promise and declare that I will make true answer to all such questions as may be proposed to me respecting all the property of the said A. B. and all dealings and transactions relating thereto, and will make a full and true disclosure of all that has been done with the said property, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.
(or C. B. wife of the said A. B.)

N.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Administration of debt due to the Insolvent.

I the undersigned J. K. of do hereby, in open Court, confess that I am indebted to E. F. of an insolvent, in the sum of upon the balance of accounts between myself and the said E. F.

Witness (Signed) J. K.

A. B.
District Judge.

O.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Order for payment of debt admitted in Court to be due to the Estate of an Insolvent.

In the District Court of the day of
In the matter of E. F. an insolvent.

Whereas J. K. of _____ in his examination taken the _____ day of _____ and signed by the said J. K., has admitted that he is indebted to the above named insolvent the sum of _____ upon the balance of accounts between the said J. K. and the said insolvent: It is hereby ordered that the said J. K. do pay to the assignees of the estate and effects of the said insolvent in full discharge of the sum so admitted, the sum of _____ forthwith (or if otherwise, state the time and manner of payment) and that the said J. K. do also pay to the said assignees the sum of _____ for the costs of and incident to the summons of the said J. K. in this behalf.

A. B.

District Judge.

If the Court shall not adjudge the costs of and incident to the summons to be paid by the person summoned, or if the Court shall adjudge the assignees to pay to the person summoned his costs, out of the estate of the Insolvent, alter the form accordingly.

P.

DOCUMENTS.

STAMP DUTY.

Every Petition for Sequestration of any Estate as Insolvent, except it shall be averred in the petition that, to the best of the petitioner's belief, the available estate does not amount to £75	...	...	...	£3	0	0
Every declaration of Insolvency	...	...	...	0	2	0
Every summons of debtor	...	...	...	0	2	0
Every bond with sureties	...	...	...	0	4	0

Q.

THE INSOLVENT ORDINANCE 1853.

Certificate of Conformity.

I _____ District Judge of _____ acting in the prosecution of a Petition for Sequestration of the Estate of _____ as Insolvent, and bearing date the _____ day of _____ do certify that the said _____ became Insolvent before the date and filing of the said Petition, within the true intent and meaning of the Insolvent Ordinance of 1853, and was thereupon adjudged insolvent accordingly, and I further certify that due notice was given in the Government Gazette of this Colony of such petition having been filed and of the adjudication thereon, and that two public sittings for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform were duly appointed, the last of which said sittings was appointed to be on the _____ day of _____ last; and I further certify that such two several sittings were had pursuant to such notice, and that upon the said _____ day of _____ the said Insolvent did surrender himself, and did sign such surrender and submit to be examined from time to time upon oath: and I further certify that the said Insolvent did on the _____ day of _____ last finish his examination, and upon such examination made a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed, and so far as the Court can judge, there doth not appear any reason to question the truth or fullness of such discovery; and I further certify that on the _____ day of _____ in the District Court of _____ I held a public sitting for the allowance of this certificate to the said Insolvent, (whereof and of the purport whereof the notice required in that behalf was duly given,) and having regard to the conformity of the said Insolvent to the said Ordinance, and to his conduct as a trader (or in relation to his estate) before as well as after his Insolvency, I did then and there find the said Insolvent entitled to such certificate, and did allow the same. And I further certify that his insolvency has arisen from unavoidable losses and misfortunes, and that he is entitled to, and I do award him this certificate as of the first class; (or, that his insolvency has not wholly arisen from unavoidable losses and misfortunes, and that he is entitled to, and I do award him this certificate as of the second class; or that his insolvency has not arisen from unavoidable losses or misfortunes, and that he is only entitled to, and I do only award him, this certificate as of the third class.)

(If the certificate be allowed with Conditions the same to be inserted here.)

Given under my hand in the District Court of _____ this _____ day of _____

A. B.

District Judge.

Signed in the presence of _____

Exemptions.

Coffee.

Coir yarn, rope, twine, and strands.

Fruit, not in any way preserved.

Pepper, black.

} *Free.***No. 10.** *To provide for the registration and licensing of Passenger Boats at Point de Galle.**Preamble.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the registration and licensing of boats employed in the conveyance of passengers for hire in the Harbour of Point de Galle. It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Passenger boats at Galle to be licensed.

1. No boat of any kind shall be used for the conveyance for hire of passengers within the Harbour of Point de Galle, unless the same shall be licensed for that purpose, by licence under the hand of the Master Attendant of the Port, to be issued and recalled or taken away in case of any misconduct by the owner of such boat, or any of the boatmen thereof, at the discretion of the Master Attendant: and such licence shall be in force for such period as may be expressed therein, unless previous to the expiration thereof the same shall be recalled or taken away as aforesaid, and shall specify the description of such boat, the number of passengers that may be conveyed therein at one time, the name of the owner, and the number of boatmen to be employed in the same, and shall be registered in the Office of such Master Attendant. Provided however, that where the Master Attendant refuses to grant a licence to any person applying for the same, or recalls the licence after it is issued, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report such refusal or recalling to the Governor, by whom the same shall and may be confirmed or reversed.

*Proviso.**Charges for boat hire.*

2. The charges for boat hire which may be demanded for such licensed boats shall be such as shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor, and publicly notified by Advertisement; and the owner or person in charge of any such boat who shall demand any higher rate shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two pounds.

Number of boat to be painted thereon.

3. The owner of every boat shall paint or cause to be painted and shall keep painted in white or yellow, in English figures not less than six inches in length on a black ground, on a conspicuous part on both sides of the bow of such boat, in a legible and distinct manner, the number of such boat as mentioned in the licence; and the licence of such boat may be withheld until it is so marked.

Penalty for letting unlicensed boat.

4. If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance use or permit, or suffer to be used, any boat belonging to him or of which he has the charge, for the conveyance for hire of passengers within the Harbour of Point de Galle, for which a licence has not been obtained as aforesaid,—or after the expiration of the period mentioned in such licence, or after the same has been recalled,—or contrary to the terms thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two pounds.

Governor may frame further rules.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to frame such further rules as he may deem necessary to be observed by the owners or persons in charge of such licensed boats, and such rules at any time with the like advice to alter, amend, or repeal. Provided that no such rules shall be repugnant to this Ordinance; and that all such rules, or amended rules, shall be promulgated by Proclamation of the Governor in the Government Gazette, at least one month before the same shall take effect.

The word boat to include canoe.

6. The word "boat" in this Ordinance shall be construed to include canoe.

Ordinance when to come into operation.

7. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the First day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four.

- No. 11.** To apply a sum not exceeding One hundred and Sixty-one thousand Four hundred and six pounds Thirteen shillings and one penny farthing, to the Contingent service of the year 1854.
-
- No. 12.** To apply a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand Four hundred and ninety six pounds and three pence farthing, to defray the Supplementary Contingent charges of the year 1853.
-
- No. 13.** To provide for the summary recovery in certain cases of sums due on account of Stamps advanced to Pauper suitors.

Preamble.

Process of parate execution may issue to recover amount due for Stamps advanced to paupers who have recovered judgment, but have not sued out execution.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the recovery by summary process, in certain cases, of sums of money due on account of Stamps advanced by the authority of Government to parties allowed to bring or defend suits, or to intervene in suits, *in forma pauperis*: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that whenever it shall be made to appear to any District Court, on the report of the Secretary of such Court that any party to whom Stamps have at any time heretofore been advanced for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute, or to defend or to intervene in, any suit *in forma pauperis*, and who has recovered judgment in such suit for his costs, has nevertheless failed either to repay the amount due for the Stamps so advanced to him, or to take the necessary steps under his judgment for the recovery thereof from the losing party, it shall be lawful for such Court to issue an order to the party to whom such Stamps were advanced, calling upon him within one month after service of such order, to pay into Court the amount due by him on account of such Stamps; and in default of payment it shall be lawful for the said Court to cause the amount so due to be levied by process of parate execution against the property and person of the party to whom such Stamps were advanced, such process to be free of Stamp duty.

And also in case the suit has not been duly prosecuted.

2. The like proceedings shall be had in any case in which a party who has obtained leave to sue *in forma pauperis*, and to whom Stamps have been advanced for the purpose of such suit, has not either repaid the amount due for the same, or duly prosecuted such suit to judgment within a reasonable time.

Ordinance when to come into operation.

3. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the passing thereof.

Passed in Council the Twenty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three.

E. RAWDON POWER,
Clerk to the Council.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor,
C. J. MACCARTHY,
Colonial Secretary.

Army Agents.

- Atkinson, J. Ely-place, Dublin.
 Barron & Smith, 4, Upper Charles-street, Westminster.
 Borough, Sir Ed. R., Bart., Armit, & Edington, Dublin.
 Cane, Richard, & Co. Dawson-st. Dublin.
 Codd & Co. 15, Fludyer-st. Westminster.
 Collyer, G. S., 9, Park-place, St. James's.
 Cox & Co., Craig's-court, Charing-cross.
 Cox & Son, (*for Royal Marines*,) 44, Hatton Garden.
 Downes & Son, 14, Warwick-st. Charing-cross.
 Hopkinson, Barton, & Co. 3, Regent-st.
 Kirkland, Sir John & Co. 80, Pall Mall.
 Landers, Fitz, & Co. 12, Pall Mall East.
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-street, St. James's.
 M'Grigor, Charles, 17, Charles-street, St. James's.
 Price & Boustead, 34, Craven-st. Strand.
 Sandell, John Charles, 2, Warwick-street, Clearing-cross.
 Walker, W., 2, St. James's-Square.
General Agent for the Recruiting Service.—Sir J. Kirkland, 80, Pall Mall.

East India Army Agents.

- Barber, James, & Co. 136, Leadenhall-street.
 Grindlay & Co. 63, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's-place.
 Ludlow & Co., 53, Charing-cross.
 Thompson, Chas. Rt. & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street.
-

Navy Agents.

- Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.
 Burnett & Wynne, 22, Surrey-st. Strand.
 Case & Loudonsack, 1, James-st. Adelphi.
 Chard, W. & E. 3, Clifford's-inn.
 Chippendale, J., 10, Jolm-st. Adelphi.
 Collier & Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand.
 Davis, G. N., 5, Lyon's inn.
 Dufaur, F., 13, Clement's-inn, Strand.
 Goode, Lawrence & Beale, 15, Surrey-st. Strand.
 Halford & Co. 41, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Hallett, Robinson, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-st. Westminster.
 Holmes & Folkard, 3, Lyon's-inn, Strand.
 Muspratt, J. P., 33, Abchurch-lane.
 Ommanney, Son & Co. 39, Charing-cross.
 Stilwell, J. G. & T., 22, Arundel-street, Strand.
 Woodhead, J., 1, James-st. Adelphi.

Postal Arrangements, Regulations, &c.

INLAND POSTAGE.

All Letters transmitted by Post are charged by weight according to the following Scale and Rates.

On every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of Postage :

On every Letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of Postage :

On every Letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of Postage :

On every Letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of Postage :

On every Letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of Postage :

• And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of Postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

And all Letters transmitted from one part of these settlements to another not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight shall be charged as one half a rate.

SINGLE RATES.

Under 25 miles		2d.	per single rate.
50 "		3d.	do.
100 "		6d.	do.
150 "		9d.	do.
Exceeding 150 "		12d.	do.

Half these rates on letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight.

HOURS FOR POSTING LETTERS.

IN pursuance of the 41st Clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846 empowering the Governor from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make such Rules as shall appear expedient for regulating the hours for posting letters, and to fix a charge on letters posted out of such regular hours, it is hereby notified that the regular hours for posting letters shall be from 10 a. m. to half-past 5 p. m., when the Offices shall be closed to make up the Mails for despatch; and with respect to the Post Offices of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, His Excellency will appoint a Night-Clerk at each of those places, who shall receive letters and register and stamp them, on payment of the following extra charges, viz.

From 6 to 8 p. m. of 3d. each
From 8 to 10 p. m. „ 6d. „
From 4 to 5 a. m. „ 6d. „

which sums will be carried to the public account.

By order of the Council,

W. C. GUNSON, Clerk to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. EMERSON TENNENT,

Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 28th January 1846.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IN pursuance of the 41st Clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846, His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to direct that the following Rules for the regulating of the mode of transmitting Official Correspondence through the Post be strictly attended to by all Public Officers, Civil or Military:

1. All letters sent from any Civil Public Office shall bear on the cover the signature of the Head of that Office, or, in his absence, of his Chief Assistant present, and from Military Offices, the signature of the Commandants, Heads of Departments, or Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments; and every Officer, Civil or Military, so affixing his signature, shall be answerable that such letters are strictly on Her Majesty's Service; and all letters to a Civil Public Office shall be opened only by the Head of that Office, and in his absence by his Chief Assistant present; and all Military communications must be sent unsealed under cover to the Commandants, Heads of Departments, or Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments, and all Officers Civil

and Military are hereby strictly enjoined to return to the Post Office any private communications found therein, with the name of the party by whom the letter or packet was sent, that the 42^d Clause of the Ordinance may be carried into effect. This Rule is to be held binding on Officers at outstations, with regard to the correspondence passing between them, as well as on Officers at the Head Quarters.

2. The Postmaster General is hereby strictly enjoined to send to the Colonial Secretary all letters whether received for transmission from, or delivery at, the General Post Office, which he may suspect to contain private communications, that they may be opened by the Colonial Secretary, and dealt with according to the nature of their contents.
3. The only address henceforth required on letters to be sent by the Post, will be that of the Officer for whom they are intended, and the signature of the party by whom they are sent, and the words "On Her Majesty's Service." The stamp of the Colonial Secretary's Office will no longer be necessary, nor the signature of the Assistant Military Secretary.
4. No Official Packet, to be sent by the Post on any road where there are other means of transmission, shall exceed the weight of 16 ounces.*
5. It is hereby explained that Official correspondence will only be held to be communications strictly on Her Majesty's Service. Letters addressed to a Public Officer on the concerns of the sender will have to be paid on being sent, and letters from a Public Officer on the concerns of the party addressed, will have to be paid on delivery; and all privileges of sending Parcels or Letters free of postage hitherto granted to private offices or persons are hereby cancelled.

By order of the Council,

W. C. GIBSON, Clerk to the Council.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. EMERSON TENNENT,

Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 28th January, 1846.

* This has been since cancelled.

TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS.

IN pursuance of the 11th Clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846, the Governor is pleased to direct that the following Rules for transmission of Parcels by the Post, be published for general information:

1. Parcels are only to be forwarded by the Post on lines of Road on which there are no private Establishments by which they can be conveyed.
2. Parcels are not to be forwarded on days when the weight of the mail would be thereby increased beyond the limit of 11lbs.; and the Postmaster General in Colombo, or any person authorised to act for him at any Outstation, is permitted to detain any Parcel till a day on which the smaller weight of the mail will allow it to be sent.
3. No private Parcel is to exceed 5lbs. in weight, and every Parcel is to be made up in a form which can be conveniently carried by a Post Office runner.
4. No Glass or Glass bottle or other Vessel containing liquid, or any article or thing which might by pressure or otherwise be rendered injurious to the contents of the mail, nor any vegetables, fruit or other perishable substance, is to be carried by the Post.
5. The Post Office is not to be held answerable for Parcels containing money or jewels, or any other article of value. Persons sending the same by Post will do so at their own risk.
6. In order that the conveyance of Parcels may not interfere with the revenue of the regular Post, all Parcels must be certified on the direction by the parties sending the same by Post to contain no letters, and every single letter found in any Parcel so certified will be liable to a charge of five shillings to be paid by the person sending the Parcel, if it be refused by the person to whom it is addressed; and the Postmaster General or any person acting in his behalf may call on any person receiving a Parcel which is suspected to contain a letter to open it in his presence.
7. No Parcel is to be franked. All Parcels below one pound in weight shall be charged as a double letter and an additional half rate of letter-postage, according to the distance, is to be charged for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.
8. And to avoid all misunderstanding as to the nature of a Parcel, it is hereby explained that no parcel is to contain any written Papers whatsoever, or printed Papers partly filled up in writing, excepting legal documents unaccompanied by any letter, and superscribed as such.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 28th January 1846.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. EMERSON TENNENT,

Col. Secretary.

KANDY EVENING MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters posted before Half past 4 daily, will be forwarded to Kandy by a Messenger who will leave this Office at 5 P.M. precisely, and arrive in Kandy the following forenoon.

Letters posted after Half-past 4 will be sent, as at present, by the morning Coach. Packets, parcels, & Newspapers, will not be sent by the foot messenger.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 11th November, 1851.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

EXPRESSES.

UNDER clause 43d of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846 the Governor and the Executive Council are pleased to direct that no charge for expresses shall be made on letters sent in mails by the Post, when the amount of the postage to be levied on such letters shall fully cover the expenses incurred in transmitting the same.

1. When the amount of the postage levied on such letters shall not equal the expense incurred in transmitting them, an extra charge shall be levied sufficient to render the postage equal to such expense.
2. Expresses may be sent at the instance of any private party, when considered practicable by the Postmaster General or his Deputies, at a charge of 6d. per mile.

By order of the Council,

W. C. GIBSON, Clerk to the Council,

By His Excellency's Command,

J. EMERSON TENNENT, Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 23th January 1846.

PACKET POSTAGE.

UNDER the Ordinance No. 1 of 1851, Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets are transmitted from England to Ceylon, and *vice versa*, at the following rates:

For each packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight	0s. 6d.
For each packet exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	1 0
For each packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2 0
For each packet exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	3 0
and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound.	

The following rules are to be observed in the transmission of such packets:

- 1st.—The rates of postage are to be the same, whether the packet be posted at Galle, or at any other place in this Island.
- 2nd.—The pre-payment of the rates of postage must be made in all cases.
- 3rd.—Each packet must contain a single volume only, (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet) the several parts thereof being sewed or bound together.
- 4th.—A packet may not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth.
- 5th.—Packets will be subject to the same restrictions as newspapers are subject to, namely, they must be sent completely open at both ends; there must be no writing on them, or on the covers of them, except the address; and they will be liable to inspection by the proper authorities, whenever it may be considered necessary.
- 6th.—If any of the conditions mentioned in the foregoing rules be violated, the packet will be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.
- 7th.—The packets can be sent *via* the Cape of Good Hope only, per Screw Steamers.

OVERLAND LETTERS

NOT SUPERSCRIBED "VIA SOUTHAMPTON."

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions received from the Postmaster General in London all Overland Letters not superscribed to be sent "*via* Southampton" will be forwarded by way of Marseilles. In this manner they will reach England some days earlier, but will subject the party receiving them to a much higher rate of Postage.

General Post Office,
Colombo, January 12, 1846.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

OPTIONAL PRE-PAYMENT OF THE BRITISH PACKET POSTAGE

ON OVERLAND LETTERS, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

1. Instructions having been received from the Postmaster General in London that the optional payment of the British Packet Postage on Letters between Ceylon and the United Kingdom *via* Southampton should be forthwith commenced, it is hereby notified for general information, that from the 1st of December next, the several Post Offices throughout Ceylon will be prepared to receive, at the option of the sender, the British Packet Postage on Letters directed to the United Kingdom, *via* Southampton, and Notice is hereby given that the system was to be carried into operation in England from the 1st of the present month.

2. The following are the British rates of Packet Postage fixed by the Lords of the Treasury, according to which all Letters received "Unpaid" from, or despatched

"Paid" to the United Kingdom via Southampton, will be taxed, in addition to the usual Ceylon postage, viz.

When not exceeding half an ounce	1 shilling
Above half ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce	2 do.
2 do. and not exceeding 2 do.	4 do.
2 do. and not exceeding 3 do.	6 do.

and so on, increasing two shillings for every additional ounce weight, or any fraction thereof.

8. The public will bear in mind that this Optional Prepayment of the British rate of Postage applies only to letters despatched via Southampton, and that letters sent by Marseilles cannot be prepaid in this Island. It applies also only to Letters to be delivered within the United Kingdom.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 20th November, 1845.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

RED-SEA POSTAGE ON LETTERS

WHICH DO NOT PASS THROUGH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following scale of Red-Sea Postage, as approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in England was established to be in force from the 1st April 1844, in supercession of the rates laid down in the Advertisement of 8th December 1839, under instructions received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General in London.

On every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one shilling.

On every Letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two shillings.

On every Letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four shillings.

On every Letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight six shillings.

And on every Letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight eight shillings.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of Postage or two shillings, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

It must be clearly understood that the above scale applies to Letters of every description, except such as may be received from, or addressed to, the United Kingdom by way of Marseilles or Southampton, and will be levied in addition to the Island Postage laid down in the Ordinance No. 1 of 1846.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 12th January, 1846.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS AND PAPERS

SENT BY THE CONTRACT STEAMERS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Instructions issued by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, London, in virtue of a Treasury Warrant dated the 11th day of September last, the following rates of British Packet Postage will be levied on all Letters, Newspapers and Prices-Current conveyed between any Port of Ceylon and any Port in the East Indies, China, &c by the Contract Steamers from Point de Galle, such rates being in addition to the usual Colonial postage, that is to say:

On every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one shilling.

On every Letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, two shillings.

On every Letter not exceeding two ounces in weight, four shillings.

And on every additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce in weight, two shillings additional.

On every Newspaper addressed to a foreign port, such as Manila, Canton, &c. one penny.

On every Price Current or printed Commercial list conveyed to a British port, one penny.

On the same addressed to a foreign port, two pence.

It will be optional with the senders to prepay, or not, the above rates so far as regards Letters addressed to the Island of Hong-Kong.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 19th January, 1846.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

OPTIONAL PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS

SENT BY THE CONTRACT-STEAMERS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

WITH reference to the 14th Clause of the Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1846, Notice is hereby given, that under instructions received from Her Majesty's General Post Office in London, it will in future be optional with parties writing by the Contract Steamers from Point de Galle to the Presidencies of India or to Hong-Kong, to prepay, or not, the British Packet Postage directed to be levied under the Treasury Warrant dated the 11th day of September last; but that postage must always be paid in advance on letters sent to any foreign country or possession.

The British Packet rate will be levied here on letters on which it shall not have been prepaid in the Presidencies of India or in Hong-Kong.

The Colonial Ship-postage, chargeable under the 15th Clause of the abovementioned Ordinance, will not in future be levied on letters sent by the Contract-Packets from Galle but only inland postage in addition to the British rate.

General Post Office,
Colombo, May 6th 1846.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

REGISTRY OF OVERLAND LETTERS TO ENGLAND.

WITH reference to the 14th clause of the Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1846, Notice is hereby given, that under instructions received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, *Letters pre-paid throughout, and sent via Southampton, may be registered in the Letter-Bill, on payment of a fee of six-pence, and the Letter-Bill containing such registry, after being signed and dated in London, will be returned to Ceylon as an acknowledgment of the due receipt of the registered Letters.*

General Post Office,
Colombo, 29th April, 1850.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

LETTERS FOR THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, VIA TRIESTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Letters destined for the Northern Countries of Europe by the route "*via Trieste*," will be made up in separate packets addressed to the Austrian Post Office at Alexandria.

The Colonial Postage and the Steam Postage to Alexandria must be prepaid on all letters intended for despatch by way of Trieste.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Colombo, 10th January, 1851.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Colombo, 7th December, 1846.

THE subjoined copy of a letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office London, is published for general information.

GEORGE LEE,
P. M. General.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,
London, 30th September 1846.

Circular.

"Sir.—Much inconvenience and delay being frequently experienced, in consequence of parties residing in the British Colonies and other parts abroad (who may have occasion to complain of undue detention of their letters, or of such letters being charged with a higher amount of postage than that to which they are liable), omitting to forward to this office, with their complaints, the covers of the letters so delayed or overcharged; the Postmaster General is pleased to request that whenever application is previously made to you on the subject, (and in all cases when you have an opportunity of recommending the proper course to be pursued,) you will point out how important it is that the covers should invariably be transmitted: as much time will then be saved in investigating the complaint, and material assistance will be afforded to this department in ascertaining where the error has occurred.

"I am, Sir, &c. &c.

W. L. MABERLEY."

To George Lee, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Ceylon.

Customs' Duties.

IMPORT DUTIES.

				Duty.		
				£.	s.	d.
Arms and Ammunition:						
Guns and Rifles	.....	.....	.....	each	0	5 0
Pistols	.....	.....	.....	the pair	0	5 0
Gunpowder	.....	.....	.....	the lb.	0	0 8
Shot	.....	.....	.....	the cwt.	0	1 6
Bacon, Butter, Cheese, and Hams				"	0	6 6
Beef and Pork				"	0	2 6
Beer, Ale, and Porter, and all other Malt Liquors in Wood				the gallon	0	0 3
Ditto	Ditto	in Bottles	.....	"	0	0 4
Fish dried or salted, and Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea				per cwt.	0	1 0
Flour (Wheat)				"	0	2 0
Hops				"	0	6 0
Jaggery or Palm Sugar, not equal in quality to Brown or Muscovado Sugar				"	0	1 0
Malt				per bushel	0	0 4
Metals:						
Brass Sheets	.....	.....	.....	the cwt.	0	6 0
Copper Sheathing and Nails	.....	.....	.....	"	0	6 0
Iron—Bar	.....	.....	.....	the ton	0	7 0
Corrugated	.....	.....	.....	"	0	14 0
Galvanized	.....	.....	.....	"	1	10 0
Hoop	.....	.....	.....	"	0	10 0
Pig	.....	.....	.....	"	0	5 0
Rod	.....	.....	.....	"	0	8 0
Sheet	.....	.....	.....	"	0	10 0
Lead, Sheet	.....	.....	.....	"	1	0 0
Spelter and Zinc	.....	.....	.....	"	0	18 0
Steel	.....	.....	.....	"	0	18 0
Opium				the lb.	0	1 0
Paddy				the bushel	0	0 3
Pitch, Rosin, or Tar				the barrel	0	1 0
Rice, Wheat, Gram, Pease, Beans, and other grain (except paddy)				the bushel	0	0 7
Saltpetre				the cwt.	0	1 0
Spirits and Cordials				the gallon	0	5 0
Sugar Refined and Candy				the cwt.	0	5 0
Unrefined				"	0	2 6
Tea				the lb.	0	0 6
Tobacco:						
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	the cwt.	1	0 0
Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	"	0	10 0
Cigars and Snuff	.....	.....	.....	the lb.	0	0 8
Wine in Wood				the gallon	0	1 6
in Bottles				"	0	2 0
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited, and not comprised in the table of exemptions herein-after set forth, for every £100 of the value thereof in this market				.....	5	0 0

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Books and Maps, printed .....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion, Coin, Pearls, and Precious Stones .....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel .....	.....	.....	.....
Cocconut Oil .....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee .....	.....	.....	.....
Coir yarn, Rope, Twine, and Strands .....	.....	.....	.....
Copperah .....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Wool .....	.....	.....	.....
Couries and other Shells .....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit, not in any way preserved ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ground Nuts, Gingeley Seed, and Linseed .....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, Mules, Asses, and all other Live Stock ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ice ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Manures .....	.....	.....	.....
Pepper, Black .....	.....	.....	.....
Regimental Clothing, Necessaries, and Accoutrements, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea Forces ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Seeds intended for Agricultural and Horticultural purposes, including Plants...	.....	.....	.....
Specimens illustrative of Natural History .....	.....	.....	.....
Tanks (Iron) .....	.....	.....	.....
Whale Oil .....	.....	.....	.....

} *Frec.*

Warehouse Rates.

Table of Warehouse Rates for all Goods bonded in any Queen's Warehouse.

For every—				Per Week.
Butt, Pipe, or Puncheon	.	.	.	3
Half Pipe or Hogshead	.	.	.	2
Barrel or Quarter Cask	.	.	.	1
Cask or Keg of smaller size	.	.	.	0½
Six dozen Case of Wine, Spirits, or other Liqueurs	.	.	.	2
Three dozen do.	do.	do.	.	1
One dozen do.	do.	do.	.	0½
Crate, Cask or Case of Hardware, Earthenware or Ironmongery	.	.	.	3
Bale of Indian Cloth	.	.	.	3
Half Bale	.	.	.	1½
Bale, Case, or Box measuring 60 cubic feet or upwards	.	.	.	4
Do. do. 40 cubic feet and under 60	.	.	.	3
Do. do. 20 cubic feet and under 40	.	.	.	2
Do. do. 10 cubic feet and under 20	.	.	.	1
Other small boxes or packages.	.	.	.	0½
Bag of Rice, Sugar, or Coffee	.	.	.	1
Ton of heavy Goods, Metals, Timber, &c.	.	.	.	6

Other Goods not enumerated, of the like weight or bulk, to be charged in proportion to these rates.

Double these rates will be charged on all Goods landed under the provisions of the 21st clause of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1852, which may not be entered or removed within Seven days. Goods left on the Quay, half of the above rates.

Goods brought to the Custom House for Exportation, and lodged in any of the Custom House premises, if not shipped within Two days, will also be charged half of the above rates.

Twenty-five per cent. will be deducted from the Rent for all time exceeding Fifty-two weeks. A week's rent will be charged for all fractions of a week.

Goods may be lodged in the Queen's Warehouse for a period of Seven days free of charge, when, if not entered and removed for consumption, or bonded, they will be liable to the rates abovementioned.

Port Dues.

Two pence per Ton for Entry Inwards and at the rate of Two pence per Ton for Clearance Outwards on all Ships and Vessels arriving at or departing from any Port of this Island. Provided always, that such Dues shall not be payable on any Vessel entering Inwards or clearing Outwards in Ballast, nor in cases when the cargoes are reported for Exportation, and ultimately the Vessel leaves the Port without breaking bulk, or taking in merchandize for the purpose of exportation.

No Vessel either at the time of entering Inwards with cargo, or at the time of clearing Outwards with cargo, shall be subject to pay more than Five pounds as Port Dues, whatever may be the Tonnage of the Vessel. Provided always, that a Vessel shall pay Port Due, only at one Port in this Island during the same voyage.

Any Vessel employed for the conveyance of goods between one Port and another in this Island only, shall be allowed to compound for Port Dues for Twelve months at the rate of One shilling per Ton of the registered tonnage; and on payment thereof, the Collector or other Principal Officer shall grant a Certificate, which shall exempt such Vessel, while so employed, from any further demand for Port Dues during the period stated in such Certificate.

Pilotage.

Rates of Pilotage payable by all Square-rigged Vessels, Sloops or Schooners, at the Ports of Colombo, Trincomalie and Galle.

				£	s.	d.
COLOMBO	..	..	..	..	16	..
				Back Bay.	Inner Harbour.	
TRINCOMALIE.				£	s.	d.
Vessels of 600 Tons and upwards	..	..	2	..	4	..
400 and under 600	..	..	1	10	3	..
200 and under 400	..	..	1	1	2	2
100 and under 200	..	..	..	10	6	1
under 100	..	..	..	6	..	15
GALLE:						
Vessels of 600 Tons and upwards	..	..	..	..	3	..
400 and under 600	..	..	..	..	2	5
200 and under 400	..	..	..	..	1	10
100 and under 200	..	..	..	..	1	2
under 100	..	..	..	..	..	15

The above rates of Pilotage are charged on all Vessels going into the Inner Harbour of Trincomalie and the Harbour of Galle, whether they make a signal for a Pilot or not. In Colombo and the Back Bay of Trincomalie, the charge is only made if the Vessel make the signal, and a Pilot actually repair on board.

Boat Hire for Galle.

Charges for the Hire of Boats licensed for the conveyance of Passengers in the Harbour of Point de Galle between Shipping and the Landing place, and from one Vessel to another.

					s.	d.
For a Boat to carry 10 Passengers	..	..	..	..	5	0
Do. 8 do.	..	..	..	..	4	0
Do. 6 do.	..	..	..	..	3	0
Do. 4 do.	..	..	..	..	2	0
Do. 2 do.	..	..	..	..	1	0

Note—Canoes (manned with 3 men) come under the last denomination.

Two children under Ten years of age to be charged as one Passenger.

The Rate of Hire fixed for each Boat shall be paid in full, whether it be employed to convey Baggage or Passengers.

Each Boat (in addition to its Number) shall have the Rate of its Hire painted on its most conspicuous part with white paint upon a black ground; and the Tindal shall keep a Scale of Rates to be produced when asked for.

Boats engaged for service, or detained after 8, p. m., may charge one-half more than the usual Hire.

Boats employed by persons desirous of visiting Shipping, and wishing to return in the same conveyance, are also allowed to charge one-half more than their usual hire; and if the visit be prolonged one hour, are allowed to charge double hire, and are not bound to wait longer.

Customs Regulations.

Regulations on Landing of Goods.

In landing the Cargoes of Vessels, the Masters or Supercargoes of which are Europeans, each separate boat-load shall be accompanied by a Note addressed to the Collector of Customs, specifying the number and description of the Packages, and the marks and numbers affixed thereon; or if in bulk, the quantity, as far as can be ascertained, of the Goods so sent by them; and if any Goods be found in any boat without a boat-note, or if being accompanied by such boat-note, the boat be found out of the proper track between the ship and the appointed place of landing, such boat, together with the Goods, may be detained; and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the Collector, they shall be forfeited, as provided by the 22d clause of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1852.

Regulations respecting Goods in Transit by Mail Steamers.

All Goods in Transit by Mail Steamers, and declared to be so by the Master at the time of the ship's report, may be transhipped without Bond or Entry.

Goods arriving by Mail Steamers may be removed by land to any other Port, subject to the following regulations:—

Upon the Owner or his Agent making application to remove Goods, they will be delivered to be passed on to the intended Port under Bond, to the satisfaction of the Collector, for their due arrival at such Port: who, previous to the delivery thereof, will cause the proper Seals of Office to be affixed thereto; and if such Seals be broken, or if the Package at the Port of Discharge be found not to agree with the particulars given in the Letter of Advice from the Port of Removal, such Package, with its contents, shall be forfeited, and the Bond given for the safe delivery of the Goods will be enforced under the 41st clause of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1852.

Regulations for the Carriage of Goods Coastwise.

1.—When the Master of a Coasting Ship shall have entered his Vessel outwards, the Collector shall grant a General Suffrance for the lading of all Goods on board such Ship, and such Suffrance shall be a sufficient authority for the lading of any sort of Goods, except such (if any) as shall be expressly excepted therein: and on the back thereof the Master shall note all and every article taken on board, stating the descriptions of the Packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the Goods therein.

2.—Before any Coasting Ship shall depart from the Port of lading, the account of all Goods taken on board such Ship shall be signed by the Master, and delivered to the Collector, and if in such account there be any Foreign Goods, he shall at the same time produce a Certificate shewing that the duty has been paid; and thereupon the Collector shall make out a Clearance containing an account of the several sorts of Goods laden on such Ship, according to the account rendered by the Master, and if such account be false, the Master shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds.

3.—Masters of Coasting Ships may also call at out-bays at which no Officer of the Customs is stationed, and there land and take on board any Goods for which he shall have the written permission of the Collector of the Province in which such place is situated, so to do; which Permit, with an account of the Goods landed or taken on board, is to be produced to the Collector at the first Port at which they may subsequently arrive; and the Headman of the place is to be enjoined to visit such Vessels during their stay, as often as practicable, and in the event of finding any irregularity, to communicate the same to the nearest Government Agent or Collector.

4.—On the removal of Goods from one Warehousing Port to another Port, the parties at the Warehousing Port shall enter into Bond in double the amount of the Duties, that the Goods shall be delivered into the charge of the Officers at the Port of destination; and the Collector at the Warehousing Port where the Goods are Shipped shall advise the Collector (by Post) at the Port of destination, of the Shipment of the same, and unless the Goods be landed at the Port for which they are entered Outwards, or be otherwise accounted for, to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Bond will be put in force, and in the event of any deficiency occurring between the Port of lading and the Port of discharge, the duty will be charged thereon.

5.—All Goods laden, waterborne, or unladen, contrary to the foregoing regulations, shall be forfeited, under the provisions of the 48th clause of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1852.

General Rates of Agency,

COMMISSION, AND GODOWN RENT, AGREED UPON BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF CEYLON,

*On the 29th April, 15th May, and 12th June 1839; and revised on the
5th August 1848.*

	Per Cent.
1—On all sales, purchases and shipments	5
<i>With the following exceptions.</i>	
On Returns made with the proceeds of Goods, on which commission has been previously charged	2½
On Treasure, Bullion, and Bank Shares	1
On all property withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order	2½
2—On Guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts or other Engagements ..	2½
3—On Ships' Disbursements	5
4—On advertising for Freight and Passengers, on the amount of Freight or Passage money, whether the same pass through the Agents' hands or not	5
5—On effecting Insurance, or writing orders for Insurance	½
6—On settling losses, partial and general, and returns of Premium	5
7—On procuring Money on Respondentia	2½
8—On attending the delivery of Contract Goods, or receiving and delivering private commissions of Wines, Cattle and Merchandize	2½
9—On the total sum of the debit or credit side of an account at the option of the Agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent is chargeable	1
10—On effecting remittances, or on purchasing, selling, or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1
11—On collecting Freight inward or outward	5
12—On Letters of credit granted	2½
13—On the management of Estates, as Executors, Administrators or Attorneys	5
14—On Debts when a process at law or arbitration is necessary	2½
And if recovered by such means	5
15—On all other debts collected or secured	5
16—On executing transfer of immoveable property	1
17—On Landing, clearing and delivering Specie from Steamers or other vessels, when above £1,000	½
— if under £1000	¼
18—On Sales or purchases of Ships, Houses, or Lands	2½
<i>Rates of Godown Rent per Month.</i>	
Coffee, Rice, Sugar and Saltpetre, per bag	3
Cinnamon, per bale	1
Piece Goods, per bale or case	1
Cotton screwed per bale	6
do. Raw per dq.	1
Coir Rope or Junk, per cwt.	1
Wine, Spirits, Beer, Oil, &c. per Leagner or Pipe	2
Wine, in Six Dozen chests	6
Rough Goods, such as earthenware in crates, per 50 cubic feet	2
All other Articles in proportion to the above.	

J. SWAN,
Hon. Secy.

H. RITCHIE,
Chairman.

Shipping and Landing Charges

OF THE CARGO DOAT AND WHARF IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

	s.	d.
120 Bags of Coffee, of 1½ cwt. (and in proportion for larger)	12	6
18 Casks of Coffee, of 6 cwt. each	12	6
60 Bales of Cinnamon, of 100 lbs. each	12	6
30 Hogsheads of Oil	12	6
40 Pipes of Oil	12	6
120 Boxes of Plumbago	12	6
Rope, Yarn, Horns, &c. in proportion.		
Ballast, 13s. 6d. per load of about 7 Tons.		

Goods landed and warehoused at the rates fixed by the Chamber of Commerce.

	each	1	0
Butts and Pipes of Wine or Beer			
Bales, Hogsheads and Cases, above the size of 3 doz. Wine	"	0	9
Half Bales, Barrels and Cases above one doz., but not more than 3 doz.	"	0	6
Kegs, 1 doz. cases, or packages of like size or less	"	0	3
Packages of 1 Ton, and not exceeding 1½ Ton by weight or measurement	"	3	0
Do. under 1 Ton by weight or measurement	"	0	9
Metals per Ton	"	3	0
Hogshead Staves in Packs, per 100 Bundles	"	18	0
Punchion, do. in do.	"	22	6
Rice or Sugar, per 100 Bags or Robbins	"	15	0
Wheat, per 100 Bags	"	18	0

Machinery, by special Agreement.

Double the above rates, where the packages imported are less than 6 in number.

Specie will be landed by agreement with the Manager.

Special Agreements can be made with the Manager, for landing of Coal, Grain and Timber Cargoes.

Carriage Hire.

Rates and fares which the Proprietors of Carriages Licensed under the provisions of the Ordinances No. 7 of 1848, and No. 1 of 1853, shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such Carriages.

WITHIN THE TOWN, FORT OR GRAVETS OF COLOMBO.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse, calculated for time.

	s.	d.
From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	6	0
For one hour or under	1	6
For each additional half hour up to two hours	0	6
For every additional hour entered upon	0	4½

The above rates to be increased one fourth, if the Carriage be hired between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

For a Carriage drawn by a pair of Horses.

	s.	d.
From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	7	6
For one hour or under	2	0
For each additional half hour up to two hours	0	9
For every additional half hour entered upon	0	6

The above rates to be increased one third, if the Carriage be hired between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse, calculated for distance.

	s.	d.
For any distance within, and not exceeding one mile	1	6
For every additional mile, or fraction of a mile	0	6

Half the above rates per mile for returning

N. B.—If the Carriage be drawn by two horses, the above rates to be increased one third.—Where there is no special agreement, the rates to be charged either for time or distance, at the option of the proprietor.

WITHIN THE TOWN, FORT OR GRAVETS OF GALLE.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse, calculated for time.

From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	6	0
For one hour and under	1	6
For every additional hour entered upon	0	6

The above rates to be increased one fourth, if the Carriage be hired between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse, calculated for distance.

For any distance within and not exceeding one mile	2	0
For every additional mile or fraction of a mile, both going and returning	0	6

No Charge to be made, if the Carriage return empty.

N. B.—If the Carriage be drawn by two horses, the above rates to be increased one-third.—Where there is no special agreement, the rates to be charged either for time or distance, at the option of the proprietor.

WITHIN THE TOWN, FORT AND GRAVETS OF TRINCOMALIE.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse.

Between 6 A. M. & 6 P. M.

For one hour and under	2	0
For more than one hour and less than three hours	3	0
For more than three hours and less than twelve hours	4	0

Between 6 P. M. & midnight.

For one hour or under	2	6
For more than one hour	4	0
From 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.	5	0
From 6 A. M. to 12 at night	6	0

N. B.—If the Carriage be drawn by two horses, the above rates to be increased one-third.

WITHIN THE TOWN AND GRAVETS OF KANDY.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse calculated for time.

From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	8	0
For one hour or under	2	0
For each additional half hour up to two hours	0	9
For every additional hour entered upon	0	6

The above rates to be increased one-fourth if the Carriage be hired between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

For a Carriage drawn by a pair of Horses.

From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	10	0
For one hour or under	2	6
For each additional half hour up to two hours	1	0
For every additional half hour entered upon	0	9

The above rates to be increased one-third if the Carriage be hired between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

For a Carriage drawn by one Horse calculated for distance.

For any distance within and not exceeding one mile	2	0
For every additional mile or fraction of a mile	0	9

Half the above rates per mile for returning.

N.B.—If the Carriage be drawn by two horses the above rates to be increased one-third.—Where there is no special agreement, the rates to be charged either for time or distance at the option of the proprietor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has directed the following Extract from Her Majesty's Instructions to be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 23d April, 1851.

C. J. MACCARTHY.
Col. Secretary.

Fortieth.—And whereas We have by Our said Commission appointing you Our Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, given to you full power and authority in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject nevertheless to such provisions as are in that respect contained in your General Instructions, to make and execute in Our Name and under the Public Seal of Our said Island, Grants of Waste Land to Us belonging within the same to private persons, and for the Public uses of Our subjects there resident. Now We do hereby require and authorize you from time to time as occasion may require, to cause all necessary Surveys to be made of the vacant or Waste Lands to Us belonging in Our said Island, and to cause the persons making such Surveys to report to you what particular Lands it may be proper to reserve for Public Roads or other internal communications by Land or Water, or as the Sites of Towns, Villages, Churches, School Houses or Parsonage Houses, or as places for the burial of the dead, or as places for the future extension of any existing Towns, or Villages, or as places fit to be set apart for the recreation or amusement of the Inhabitants of any Town or Village, or for promoting the Health of such Inhabitants, or as the Sites of Quays or Landing Places or Towing Paths, which it may at any future time be expedient to erect, form, or establish on the Sea Coast or in the neighbourhood of Navigable Streams, or as places which it may be desirable to reserve for any other purpose of Public convenience, utility, health or enjoyment, and You are specially to require persons making such Surveys to specify in their Reports, and to distinguish in the Charts or Maps to be thereunto annexed, such Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land within Our said Island as may appear to them best adapted to answer and promote the several purposes before mentioned. And it is Our Will, and We do strictly enjoin and require you that you do not under any pretence whatsoever grant, convey, or demise to any person or persons any of the Lands which may be specified as fit to be reserved as aforesaid, nor permit or suffer any such Lands to be occupied by any private persons for any private purpose.

Forty-first.—And We do further charge and require you not to make any Grant of Land to, or in trust for, or for the use of any private person unless in consideration of payment in money for the same after such Land shall have been previously put up for sale by Public Auction at such an upset price per acre as shall from time to time by Our authority be fixed for the same, and for this purpose you shall cause such Lands as from time to time shall remain unoccupied and ungranted to be put up for sale by Public Auction from time to time as you shall judge proper, and the highest bidding which shall at such Public Auction be made for any such Lands shall be accepted, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to such upset price per acre as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, that no such bidding shall be finally accepted until the person or persons making the same shall have actually paid a Deposit of Ten per cent on the amount thereof, and shall have signed a Contract for the payment of the balance within one calendar month next thereafter. Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby declare, ordain, and appoint, that it shall be competent to you, on Our behalf and authority, in the execution of any direction which you may receive from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to grant Land or Lands either in exchange for other Lands or in satisfaction of any equitable claim to Land. And it is Our Pleasure that all Grants of Land to be made by you in Our name to any person or persons in consideration of the payment of money for the same shall be made to such person or persons, and to his, her or their Heirs and Assigns, to be by him, her or them held in fee and common socage, yielding and paying to us, Our Heirs and Successors, a Quit Rent of one Pepper Corn by the year for the same, and every such Grant shall pass in Our name under the Public Seal of Our said Island of Ceylon, and shall be executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, in such manner as has been customary, or as you shall judge fitting on the payment of the purchase money for the same, and not before; and then and not before the purchaser or purchasers shall be let in possession of the Land so bought by them; and for the delivery of every such Grant, and the preparing the same, the said purchaser or purchasers shall pay into the Colonial Treasury a fee amounting to forty shillings sterling money and no more, or of such smaller amount as you from time to time with the advice of the Executive Coun-

oil of Our said Island, shall appoint, and every such Grant shall previously to its being so delivered be enrolled in the Court of the District where such Land may be situate, and for making every such Enrolment the Registrar of such Court shall be entitled to receive from such Grantee or Grantees a fee of five shillings Sterling money and no more.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is pleased to direct that the Government advertisement of the 13th April 1839, the Notice of the 29th May 1841, the Minute of 31 August 1841, and the Minute of the 29th June 1844, be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following Rules be observed in respect to the Survey and Sale of Crown Lands.

1.—All Crown Land will be sold by Auction, and no Waste Land will be exposed for Sale at a price below Twenty Shillings per acre.

2.—The Government Agents, in conjunction with the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department, will make arrangements for bringing forward for Sale, from time to time, such portions of Waste Land as they may consider expedient.

3.—The preceding Rules shall not be held to preclude parties desirous of purchasing any particular tracts of Land, from applying to the Government Agent for the Sale of them accordingly. But the Government Agent will exercise his own discretion in respect to complying with any such application,—and the applicant will not be at liberty to enter upon the Land for any purpose without his permission. It will also be distinctly understood, that the making such application will give the applicant no claim whatever to the Land, if put up to Sale, in preference to any other person.

4.—The boundaries of all Crown Lands will be cleared by Officers employed by the Principal Officers in charge of the Survey Department—and the expenses attending the same will be recovered as hereafter mentioned.

5.—The following Fees will be recovered by Government for Surveys executed under the directions of the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department.

FEES FOR SURVEY.

Acres.	Fees for Surveying.		Fees for Preparation of Plans, &c.	
1	10	5	10	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	8	5	0 8 2
3	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	0	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
15	1	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 19 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	2	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
50	4	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 3
100	7	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
150	10	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	13	5	11	5 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
300	18	0	5	7 0 2
400	22	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
640	31	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 7

In cases where one or more contiguous lots are surveyed, the purchaser will be required to pay the Fees for Surveying in proportion only to the extent of boundary actually measured, but the Fees for Preparation of Plans, &c. will be payable in full.

6.—For Surveys of Roads, Rivers, Canals, &c. and appraisements, special terms will be made.

7.—Parties making application for the sale of any Land under the 3d Rule hercof, will be required to make a deposit, to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, of the probable cost of boundary clearing and the Fees for Survey.

8.—The Surveys, when completed, will be lodged in the Office of the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department, where they will be marked off in a general Map which with a Register will be kept for public inspection—and Registers will also be kept for the same purpose at the Offices of the Government Agents of the Lands for Sale in their respective Provinces.

9.—The Sales will be held, when practicable, at the Government Agent's Office, once a month, after public notice by Proclamation in the Government Gazette—and care will be taken to prevent the days of Sale in the several Provinces from interfering with each other.

10.—On the day of Sale the Government Agent will specify, in three separate items, the upset price of the Lands, the expense of clearing the boundaries, and the Fees for Survey recoverable under this Minute—and will stipulate that the two latter must be paid in full by the purchaser on the day of Sale, together with 10 per cent on the amount actually bid for the Land.

11.—The balance of the purchase money must be paid within one month from the day of Sale, and in default of such payment the sale will be considered void, the 10 per cent will be forfeited, and the Government will be at liberty to re-sell the Land.

12.—The Colonial Secretary will be entitled to the following Fees for the preparation of the Title Deeds.

On all grants of Land sold for a sum not exceeding £5.—one shilling.

On all grants of Land sold for more than £5.—four per cent.

But he is in no case to receive more than forty shillings for any one grant.

And the Secretary of the District Court of the District in which the Land granted shall be situate, will be entitled to a fee of five shillings for enrolling the grant.

13.—On the receipt of the purchase money in full and of the Fees allowed by the preceding Rule, the Government Agent will apply to the Colonial Secretary for a grant in Duplicate. One Copy shall be delivered to the purchaser, who shall forthwith be put in possession of the Land, and the other enrolled in the District Court.

14.—The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such Roads and Bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all Lands purchased as above and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the Land as may be required for making and keeping the said Roads and Bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

By His Excellency's Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 22d November 1845.

P. E. WODEHOUSE,
Act. Col. Secy.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is pleased to direct that the following rules for the payment and adjustment of Costs attending the Survey of Lands intended to be brought to sale, be substituted for those laid down in the 'Minute of the 7th October 1844.

The Treasurer will, on his application, furnish the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department, with the necessary funds to meet the expenses of Survey; and he will debit these sums as advances, for the settlement of which the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department will be responsible.

The recovery of these sums from the purchasers of Land will be made by the Government Agents and remitted to the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department, and by him forwarded to the Treasurer in liquidation of the advances outstanding.

If any Land is not sold within one year from the date of its being advertised for sale, the expense of Survey on account of such Land is to be brought to account as a charge by the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department—in order to which it will be necessary in all cases, that proper Vouchers should be obtained for every payment as incurred.

Should any such Land be afterwards sold, the costs of Survey recovered are to be paid by the Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department to the Treasurer, to be accounted for as an Incidental Receipt.

The Principal Officer in charge of the Survey Department will transmit to this Office quarterly a Return of all unsold Lands, the expenses of surveying which shall have been charged as an expenditure—making a note of such as may have been subsequently sold.

* See Minute of 2d July 1847.

He will also furnish the Auditor General with a quarterly Account of all payments made by him out of the Advances received from the Treasurer, and of the recoveries on account—accompanied by a separate Account of the payments finally brought to account, and of the recoveries since made.

These rules are not, however, to apply to the advances already made to Government Agents by the Treasurer, which they will settle in terms of the Minute of the 7th October 1844—returning to him any balance that may be now in their hands.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 24th November 1845.

P. E. WODENHOUSE,
Actg. Col. Secy.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR is pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct, that the following Rules relating to the payment of Fees for the preparation of Title Deeds shall be substituted for those laid down in the Minute of the 22d November 1845.

The following Fees for the preparation of Title Deeds must be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

On all grants of Land sold for a sum not exceeding £5.—one shilling.

On all grants of Land sold for more than £5.—four per cent.

But in no case is such Fee to exceed forty shillings for any one grant.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 2d July 1847.

J. EMERSON TENNENT,
Col. Secretary.

MINUTE

BY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having recently had under his consideration various questions arising out of the 7th Clause of the Minute of the 22d November 1845, relative to the Deposits required to be made for boundary clearing by parties making special application for a sale of Land, is pleased to direct that that Clause be cancelled, and that in future all such applicants shall be required to make a Deposit, in proportion to the extent of Land applied for according to the following Table, which deposit will include the probable cost of Boundary clearing, Fees for Survey and Preparation of Plans. Should the expenses incurred be less than the deposit, the balance will be returned to the applicant.

TABLE

Acres.	£.	s.	d.	Acres.	£.	s.	d.
10	7	3	8	175	37	14	0½
15	8	19	10½	200	40	17	10
20	10	11	5	225	44	19	3½
30	13	6	3½	250	46	17	2½
40	15	14	4	275	49	13	6½
50	17	17	0½	300	52	8	3½
60	19	18	0½	350	57	12	10
70	21	15	11½	400	62	12	4
80	23	11	7½	450	67	7	6
90	25	5	10½	500	71	19	0
100	26	18	7½	550	76	7	4½
125	30	15	6½	600	80	12	11½
150	34	6	11½	640	83	19	9½

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 16th March 1848.

G. C. TALBOT,
Act. Asst. Col. Secy.

MINUTE
BY THE GOVERNOR.

MUCH inconvenience having been experienced from there not being a fixed charge for the preparation for sale of Crown Land, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to give notice, with reference to the Minutes of the 22d November 1845 and 16th March 1848, that in future a charge of One Shilling per acre will be made for the cutting of the boundary of every allotment exceeding 50 acres, in addition to the fees for Survey and for preparation of Plans, &c.

As the expense of the operation for allotments below 50 acres in extent, varies considerably, the present system of requiring the payment of the actual cost incurred will be adhered to in such cases.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. J. MACCARTHY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 18th April 1850.

Act. Col. Secy.

MINUTE
BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE charge of One Shilling per acre fixed by the Minute of the 18th April, 1850, for the cutting of the boundary of every allotment of Land exceeding 50 acres, in addition to the Fees for Survey and for preparation of Plans, &c., having been found to be insufficient as regards the Central Province: His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize the charge being raised to Two Shillings per acre in future for boundary cutting in that Province.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. J. MACCARTHY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 2d December, 1853.

Col. Secy.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR having received from His Grace the SECRETARY OF STATE the following amended Regulations relative to the privileges in the acquisition of Lands allowed to Military and Naval Officers purposing to settle in certain of the British Colonies, has directed the same to be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
G. J. MACCARTHY,
Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 25th August, 1853.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers proposing to settle in certain of the British Colonies.

1. Privileges in the acquisition of Land are at present allowed to Military and Naval Officers in the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope. As, however, the controul of the Waste Lands of the Crown in New Zealand is vested in the Legislature of that Colony, it must be distinctly understood that Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the continuance of the following Regulations, but that they will be liable to be altered or discontinued by the local Legislature; and the same caution will be applicable to any other of the Colonies named, in which the same controul may hereafter be transferred to the local Legislature.

The same privileges are extended to Officers of the East India Company's Service in Van Diemen's Land.

2. In the abovenamed Colonies, land is disposed of by sale only; but Officers purchasing land, are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale.

Field Officers, of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole	£600
Field Officers, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	500
Field Officers, of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains, of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns, of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Subalterns, of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200

Subalterns, under 7 years' standing, are not entitled to any remission in the purchase of Land.

Regimental Staff Officers, and Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, are allowed the benefit of this Rule.—But Military Chaplains, Commissariat Officers, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments of the Army; Pursers, Chaplains, Midshipmen, Warrant Officers of every description, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments of the Navy, are not allowed any privileges in respect of land. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different circumstances, they are now excluded. Mates in the Royal Navy rank with Ensigns in the Army

and Mates of three years' standing, with Lieutenants in the Army, and are entitled respectively to corresponding privileges in the acquisition of lands.

3. In order to take advantage of this privilege, Officers of the Army and Navy on full or half pay, should provide themselves with a Certificate from the Office of the General Commanding-in-Chief, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the Master General of the Ordnance, showing that their settlement in a British Colony has been sanctioned, and stating their rank and length of service. No document from this Office or the Secretary of State is necessary.

4. This Certificate will not on any account be issued more than once to the same Officer, or to any Officer on half pay who shall for two years immediately preceding the date of this Notice have resided in the Colony in which he seeks to make it available.

5. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's Service will not be allowed advantages in the acquisition of Land. This rule, however, is not to affect Officers who, having obtained permission to settle in a British Colony, have quitted the service for the purpose of doing so. But, in such cases, it will be necessary that their Certificate of service and permission should bear the date of their retirement from the service, and that, within one year from that date, but not otherwise, it should be presented to the Governor of one of the abovenamed Colonies, which will be sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the advantages to which his rank and length of service may entitle him according to the above scale.

6. The object of the Regulations being to encourage the permanent settlement in the abovenamed Colonies of Military and Naval Officers, and it being necessary to prevent those who have no intention of settling there from taking advantage of the privilege, Officers will not, for the space of two years from the making out of their Certificate, receive a Crown Grant for any Land purchased by such Certificates, but will, in the mean time, receive a "Location Ticket." At the expiration of two years, the Officer, on shewing to the satisfaction of the Governor that he is *bona fide* a resident Settler in the Colony, and has so resided continuously since receiving his "Location Ticket," will be entitled to a Crown Grant in exchange for it. It, however, application should not be made for the exchange of the "Location Ticket" within 12 months from the expiration of the two years for which it is granted, it will be considered to have lapsed, and the Land will be opened to sale or grant. In case of the Officers dying while holding a "Location Ticket," the Land to which it refers will be transferred to his legal representative.

In case of such death occurring before the "Location Ticket" is obtained, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the Certificate available in favour of the Child or other nearest representative of the deceased Officer, as he may find advisable.

7. For the convenience of Officers, the following heads are subjoined of the Rules for the sale of Land in the Australian Settlements:—

All Lands are disposed of by sale alone, and must have been once at least exposed to public auction.

The lowest upset price is not less than £1 per acre; but the Government has power to raise the same by Proclamation, though not again to reduce it.

The Lands are distinguished into three different classes; viz., Town Lots, Suburban Lots, and Country Lots.

Upon Town and Suburban Lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the Country Lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor has the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price: these last to be designated "Special Country Lots."

Town and Suburban Lots are in no case disposed of except by public auction; but Country Lots, which have already been put up to public auction, and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price.

No Lands are sold by private contract, except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one tenth at least of the whole purchase-money must be put down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit is forfeited.

Lands are put up for sale in Lots not exceeding one square mile in extent.

8. In Ceylon, Land is sold by auction at an upset price, which is to be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than £1 per acre. Before the Lands are exposed for sale, they will be surveyed by the Government, and duly advertised.

9. At the Cape of Good Hope the upset price is 2s. per acre in the old Colony, and 4s. per acre in the District of Natal.

10. The several prices above-mentioned are of course subject to a revision at any time by the proper authorities, and the pecuniary amount of the Remission made to Officers cannot be increased on account of an increased value set upon the Lands.

July, 1853.

Fees.

Table of Fees to be taken by Advocates in the District Courts.

Advising action or defence according to the length or difficulty of the case	£1	1	0	to £3	3
Retaining Fee (where given)	1	1	0	...	
For perusing settling and signing any Pleading according to length or difficulty	0	10	6	...	2 2
For perusing settling and signing Interrogatories	0	10	6	...	3 3
Consultation Fee when necessary	1	1	0	...	3 3
For any special motion which is opposed, made in the progress of a cause	1	1	0	...	3 3
Brief Fee on trial or argument, unless when the proceedings are voluminously or unusually important or difficult	1	1	0	...	5 5
If the proceedings are very voluminous or unusually important or difficult	5	5	0	...	10 10

In the Supreme Court.

The same Fees as in the District Courts, when applicable.

Fees to be taken by the Proctors of the Supreme and District Courts.

1st CLASS.—Under £20 where the title to land is not in question.

2d CLASS.—Above £20 and under £75 and all cases under £75 where the title to land is in question.

3d CLASS.—Above £75.

IN DISTRICT COURTS.

I. *Costs to be allowed in Taxation to Plaintiff's Proctors in all Cases which come to Trial.*

WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS EMPLOYED.

	1.	2.	3.
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Letter of Demand	1 6	2 6	3 6
Conference with Client receiving instructions to sue	3 6	7 0	10 0
Proxy to sue	1 0	1 6	2 0
Attending Advocate with instructions to draw Libel	2 6	5 0	10 0
Fair copy of Libel per folio of 120 words or for fractional part	0 3	0 6	0 9
Filing same with documents and list of Witnesses	2 6	5 0	7 6
Drawing Summons, each	1 0	1 6	2 0
Attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal	1 6	2 6	3 6
Searching for returns to Summons	1 6	2 6	3 6
Searching for appearance	1 6	2 6	3 6
Setting down cause for trial	1 0	2 6	3 0
Notice thereof, drawing and serving	1 6	2 6	3 6
Brief for Advocate per folio	0 6	1 0	1 6
Attending Trial	5 0	10 0	15 0

2. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS NOT EMPLOYED.

	1.	2.	3.
	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
Letter of Demand.....	1 6	2 6	3 6
Conference with Client receiving instructions to sue.....	3 6	7 0	10 0
Proxy to sue	1 0	1 6	2 0
Drawing Libel and fair copy	2 6	5 0	10 0
Filing same with Documents and list of Witnesses.....	2 6	5 0	7 6
Drawing Summonses each	1 0	1 6	2 0
Attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal	1 6	2 6	3 6
Searching for return to Summons	1 6	2 6	3 6
Searching for appearance.....	1 6	2 6	3 6
Setting down cause for trial (when not done by Defendant)	1 0	2 0	3 0
Drawing and serving notice thereof (when not done by Defendant)	1 6	2 6	3 6
Pleading the cause.....	5 0	12 0	20 0

II. Costs to be Allowed in Taxation to Defendant's Proctor in all Cases which come to trial.

1. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS EMPLOYED.

Conference with Client receiving instructions to defend.....	3 6	7 0	10 0
Proxy to defend and entering appearance.....	1 6	2 0	3 0
Taking copy of Libel per folio.....	0 3	0 6	0 9
Attending Advocate with instructions for answer.....	2 6	5 0	10 0
Fair copy of answer per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9
Filing same with Documents and list of Witnesses.....	2 6	5 0	7 6
Making and serving copy of same per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9
Brief for Advocate per folio.....	0 6	1 0	1 6
Attending Trial	5 0	10 0	15 0

2. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS NOT EMPLOYED.

Conference with Client receiving instructions to defend.....	3 6	7 0	10 0
Proxy to defend and enter appearance	1 6	2 0	3 0
Taking copy of Libel per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9
Drawing answer and fair copy	2 6	5 0	10 0
Filing same with Documents and list of Witnesses	2 6	5 0	7 6
Making and serving copy of same.....	1 3	2 0	3 0
Pleading the cause	5 0	12 0	20 0

III. Costs to be allowed to Proctors in Taxation where necessary only.

1. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS EMPLOYED.

Attending Advocate with retainer when instructed so to do.....	1 0	1 6	2 0
Attending Advocate with instructions for Republications. Rejoinder, or other pleadings.....	2 6	5 0	10 0
Fair copy of same per folio.....	0 3	0 6	0 9
Filing same with documents, &c.	2 6	5 0	7 6
Making and serving copy of same per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9
Instructions to make or oppose any special motion	1 6	3 0	5 0
Drawing any affidavit	1 0	2 0	3 0
Serving copy of same when requisite.....	0 6	1 0	1 6
Drawing Subpoenas for Witnesses and attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal—each	0 3	0 6	0 9
Instructions to draw Interrogatories or cross Interrogatories	2 6	5 0	10 0
Fair copy of same per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9
Notice of any motion and Service	1 0	2 0	3 0
Attending Consultation	3 6	5 0	7 6
Bill of Costs and copy.....	1 0	2 0	3 0
Serving Notice of appointment and copy Bill on Defendant	0 6	1 0	1 6
Attending Taxing	1 6	3 0	5 0
Drawing Writ of Execution	1 0	2 0	3 0

	1.	2.	3.
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Map or Survey of Premises when necessary (a fair allowance for the Surveyor's trouble and expenses.)			
For every necessary Letter written as vouched by the Letter Book.....	0 6	1 0	1 6
For all necessary Postage (the actual amount as vouched by production of the Letters.)			
For any other necessary business, fees and charges to be allowed in proportion to the above items, if upon special application the same be approved by the Court.			

2. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS NOT EMPLOYED.

Drawing Replication, Rejoinder or other Pleading and fair copy	2 6	5 0	10 0
Filing same with Documents, &c.	2 6	5 0	7 6
Making and serving copy of same	1 6	2 0	3 0
Making any Motion of course	1 0	2 0	3 0
Making or opposing any special motion.....	2 6	5 0	7 6
Drawing any Affidavit	1 0	2 0	3 0
Serving copy of same when requisite	0 6	1 0	1 6
Drawing Subpoenas for Witnesses and attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal—each	0 3	0 6	0 9
Drawing Interrogatories or cross Interrogatories and fair copy	3 0	7 0	10 0
Notice of any motion and service	1 0	2 0	3 0
Bill of costs and copy	1 0	2 0	3 0
Serving Notice of appointment and copy Bill on Defendant	0 6	1 0	1 6
Attending Taxing	1 6	3 0	5 0
Drawing Writs of Execution.....	1 0	2 0	3 0
Map or Survey of premises when necessary (a fair allowance for the Surveyor's trouble and expenses.)			
For every necessary Letter as vouched by the Letter Book	0 6	1 0	1 6

For all necessary Postage (the actual amount as vouched by production of the Letters.)

For any other necessary business, fees and charges to be allowed in proportion to the above items, if upon special application the same be approved by the Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

1. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS EMPLOYED.

Proxy	1 0	1 6	2 0
Brief for Advocate per folio	0 6	1 0	1 6
Attending Court at hearing	7 6	15 0	20 0
Instructions for making or opposing motion.....	1 6	3 0	5 0

2. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS NOT EMPLOYED.

Proxy	1 0	1 6	2 0
Pleading or arguing the cause	10 0	20 0	30 0
Making or opposing any motion	2 6	5 0	7 6
<i>Fees to two Advocates shall be allowed in third Class cases only in both Courts, unless where separate interests are represented.</i>			
In both Courts there shall be allowed for all necessary translations, per folio	0 3	0 6	0 9

Bombay Steam Navigation Company--ESTABLISHED 1845.**AGENTS.**

At Kurrachee—Messrs. McIver & Co. Cananore—Messrs. Bhimjee Dhunjee
 Surat—Messrs. Manackjee & Co. Sons & Co.
 Vingolar—A. P. Segueira Esq. Calicut—A. Fernandez Esq.
 Goa—A. Gomes Esq. Cochín—James Oughterson Esq.

COLOMBO—DAWSON DIXON & CO.

Steamer "Bombay".	384 Tons	200 horse power screw (Iron)
"Dwarka".	322 "	60 " paddle "
"Victoria".	305 "	80 " "
"George Russel Clark".	60 "	22 " "

The Company's Steamers ply between Bombay and Kurrachee, leaving Bombay on the 8th, 18th, and 27th of every month at 2 o'clock p. m., and Kurrachee on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month at 5 o'clock p. m., conveying the Mails between those parts under contract with the East India Company's Government.

Between Bombay and Surat, leaving Bombay every Tuesday with the ebb tide, and Surat every Friday with the first of the flood tide.

Between Bombay and Panwell, leaving Bombay every morning at 6 a. m., and Panwell every morning at 5 p. m., and, in addition, leave each of these places at 12 o'clock every day during the S. W. monsoon, Sundays excepted; thus making one trip in the N. E. and two trips in the S. W. monsoon, each way every day.

Trieste Route.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company despatch a first class Steamer direct for Trieste, after the arrival of the Passengers at Alexandria by each Steamer from India, and arrangements have been made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, that extra baggage belonging to Passengers, going by the Trieste Route, shall be taken by their Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt.

A Steamer of the same Company leaves Alexandria, every alternate Thursday, for Smyrna, where it meets the Steamers of the Levant line, by means of which communication is kept up, as previously, through Syra with Constantinople, Greece, &c.

Fares, 1st class (inclusive of all charges)	£16
2d class	11
3d class (Deck)	7
Children under 10 years,	Half fares
Children under 2 years.	Free

Parties who engage passage in India thereby secure priority in the choice of accommodation.

There are now so many Railroads open through Germany that London may be reached from Trieste in 6 days with comfort, and at a cost of about £12 to £15, inclusive of Hotel charges, &c. &c.

To Travellers who proceed through the Continent without unnecessary stoppages, the following is the expense of the journey from Ceylon to London.

From Ceylon to Suez	£50 to £60
Expenses of Transit through Egypt	10
Alexandria to Trieste	16
Trieste to London	12
	£93

Of these expenses all except the portion from Trieste to London may be paid in Ceylon.

Except when there is a Plague or Cholera in Egypt, Passengers land at Trieste, without detention for Quarantine.

AGENTS IN CEYLON.

MESSRS. WILSON RITCHIE and Co., *Colombo and Galle.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Rates of Passage Money, including Stewards' Fees, Table, Wines, &c., for First-class Passengers, Bedding, Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants.

The expense of Transit through Egypt is also included in the Rates of Passage Money to India and China, with the exception of Hotel expenses, and also of Extra Baggage, Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Soda Water, all of which the Egyptian Transit Administration charge for separately.

Agent at Galle, CAPTAIN TWYNAM.

FROM CEYLON TO		MADRAS	CALCUTTA	PANANG	SINGAPORE	HONG KONG	BATAVIA	HONOLULU
<i>Gentlemen or Ladies travelling singly.</i>								
For a General Berth	.....	£12	£26	£24	£32	£54	£40	£19
<i>Children with their Parents.—Under 3 years</i>	<i>Free.</i>							
3 years and under 10	.....	£6	13	12	16	27	20	9 10
<i>Servants, European</i>	.....	6	13	12	16	27	18	9 10
Native	.....	3	7	6	8	14	9	4 14
Second Class Passengers	.....	8	17	16	21	36	23	12 12
Native First do. victualling themselves	.....	9	20	18	24	41	26	14 4
Natives on Deck	.....	4	9	8	11	18	13	6 6
FROM CEYLON TO		K. G. SOUND	ADEN	PORT PHILIP	SYDNEY	ADEN	SUEZ	SOUTH AMPTON
<i>Gentlemen or Ladies travelling singly.</i>								
For a General Berth	.....	£70	£70	£70	£70	£35	£75	£105
" one Berth Cabin	.....	...	...	...	...	45	85	125
" half a reserved Cabin	.....	...	...	...	...	50	95	130
" whole do.	.....	...	...	...	...	65	140	170
<i>Married Couples, Reserved Cabin</i>	.....	...	...	...	...	100	190	260
<i>Children with their Parents.—Under 3 years</i>	<i>Free.</i>							
3 years and under 10	.....	37	38	40	40	15	35	60
<i>Servants—European</i>	.....	...	...	...	...	18	35	50
Native	.....	...	...	...	...	10	15	30
Second Class Passengers	.....	...	...	...	...	25		
Natives on Deck	.....	...	...	...	...	15		

From Ceylon to Alexandria 85*l.*; Do. to Malta, 95*l.*; Do. to Marseilles, 100*l.*; Do. to Gibraltar, 100*l.*

The intermediate rates of Passage money between India, China and Australia and *vice versa*, for Reserved Cabins, will be regulated by the Company's Agents, according to the class of accommodation required.

The rates for reserved accommodation from Gibraltar and Marseilles to India, China and Australia, and *vice versa*, are 5*l.* less for each First Class Passenger than the Southampton rates, and from Malta to India, &c., &c., and *vice versa*, 10*l.* less for each First Class Passenger.

N. B.—The rates fixed for Native servants from Suez and intermediate Ports to India and China, and *vice versa*, will include the passage back, should the First Class Passenger wish his servant to return to the Port of Embarkation. Two-thirds of these rates to be charged for the single passage only.

The Company do not undertake to convey Second Class Passengers in their Vessels from Southampton and Suez to India, &c., except under special circumstances. All Second Class Passengers by the Company's Steamers will have to Berth and Mess with the servants of the ship and those of First Class Passengers.

INDIA AND CHINA. *Intermediate Passages.* *Fares*—Reduced rates for Return Passages within four months.—An allowance of one-fourth of the ordinary rate of passage money may be made to Passengers making the Return Voyage within Four months from the day having paid the full rates one way.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Second Class and Passengers' servants.—From Southampton and Indian Ports, one-half of First Class rates: from China and other Ports, two-thirds do.

RETURN TICKETS. Available for two years, including the passage each way, are granted for 120*l.* from Ceylon to Australia.

[BAGGAGE—See under head Freight, p. 240.]

General Screw Steam Shipping Company.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

(Exclusive of Wine, Beer, and Spirituous Liquors.)

The accommodation is divided into three classes. 1st Class Cabins for Families and Ladies; 2nd, Family Cabins in the fore part of the Ship; and 3rd, General Cabins. The Cabins of the first division will be reserved for Families and Ladies only. These are situated in the after part of the Main deck. Each division has its own appropriate conveniences. All the Cabins are permanently fitted and furnished, and they vary in the accommodation afforded from one berth to three or more, in order to meet public requirements. Special arrangements will be made for children with a family when they do not require separate berths.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO	ST VIN- CENT.	ASCEN- SION.	CAPE.	MAU- RITIUS.	CEYLN	MA- DRAS.	CAL- CUTTA.
One Person..... £	37 10	50	53	73	81	82 10	90
One Person occupying a Double Cabin.....		72	75	93	101	102 10	115
Do. do. with w. c.....		82	85	103	111	112 10	125
Two Persons do. a Treble Cabin.....		132	138	176	192	205	220
Do. do. with w. c.....		142	153	186	202	215	230
Do. do. Double Cabin with w. c.....		110	121	156	172	175	190
<i>Children with their Parents.</i>							
5 years and under 10		27	27	36	40	42	45
2 " " 5		18	18	22 10	27	28 10	36
<i>Servants—European</i>		20	20	27	30	32	36
Native		18	18	20	23	25	28

Writers, Cadets, and other young gentlemen proceeding to India for the first time,—to Ceylon, £70; to Madras, £75; to Calcutta, £80, in a General Cabin.

For families consisting of four or more Adults, first class Passengers, an allowance will be made on the usual rates.

Each Passenger to Cape Town, and the Intermediate Ports will be allowed 20 cubic feet of Baggage, and 30 cubic feet to Ports eastward of the Cape; from Port to Port intermediately 20 cubic feet. Extra baggage to be paid for as freight. Servants and children will be allowed half the above quantities.

Return Tickets available within one year will be granted at a reduction of 10 per cent. on the usual rates.

STEWARD'S FEES.

To St. Vincent, Ascension, and the Cape, £1 for each adult Passenger.

To Mauritius £1 10s. do.

To Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta ... £2 do.

INTERMEDIATE PASSAGES.

The Cape to Calcutta. Two-thirds of the rates from England to Calcutta. Native Servant, £15.

The Cape to Madras. Do. as above. Native Servant, £15.

The Cape to Point de Galle. Two-thirds as above. Native Servant, £12.

The Cape to Mauritius. £35 for each adult. Children under 10 years of age, and European Servants, £15.

Mauritius to Point de Galle, £30.

" Madras £35.

" Calcutta £40.

* Children under 2 years of age, without a Berth, and with their Parents, free.

Steward's Fee from the Cape eastward, £1.

Children, half the Steward's fee for an adult.

Agents at Galle, Messrs. ALEXANDER AND BENNY SCOTT & Co.

* The P. & O. and General Screw Company also contract, on requirement by the proper Officer, to convey to and from and between any of the places to which any of their vessels are to proceed, a limited number of Officers in the Navy, Army, or Civil Service, with or without their wives and children, at rates never exceeding two-thirds of the rates charged for ordinary Passengers of a similar description.

Freight.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PARCEL TARIFF
FROM INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

Parcels under one-quarter of a cubic foot measurement will be taken from 2s. 6d. each, unless containing valuable articles; at and above that measurement, at the following graduated scale, including all charges to the Port of Delivery, except Transit Duty, and Insurance.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ foot	9	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ foot and 2 inches	14	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ foot and 1 inch	10	0	$\frac{3}{4}$ foot	15	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot and 2 inches	11	0	$\frac{3}{4}$ foot and 1 inch	16	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ foot	12	0	$\frac{3}{4}$ foot and 2 inches	17	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot and one inch	13	0	1 foot	18	0

and for every additional inch measurement, 1s. 6d. will be charged.

If the package weighs more than 20lbs. to the cubic foot, the additional weight will be charged for.

No package should exceed 80lbs. in weight. Periodicals charged 6d. each.

Specie, Jewellery, Silver, Watches, and other valuable articles, charged on their value, the Company reserving to themselves the right to charge by value, weight, or measurement.

Merchandise by special agreement.

Baggage.

First class Passengers are allowed in the Company's Steamers only, on either side of the Isthmus, 3 cwt. of personal Baggage free of Freight, and children and servants 1 cwt. 56lbs. each.

The charge for extra baggage is at the rate of £1 per cwt. between England or Malta and Alexandria; and £2 per cwt. between Suez and India.

Passengers for India and China will have to pay the Egyptian Transit Administration in Egypt 1½ per cwt. for conveyance of baggage, should it exceed 2 cwt. each for First class Passengers, and children and servants 1 cwt. each.

The Egyptian Transit Administration will not forward any package of baggage exceeding 80lbs. weight, and measuring more than length 3 feet—breadth 1ft. 3in.—depth, 1 ft. 2in., with the Passengers to Suez. A departure from this regulation will cause a detention in Egypt to such packages of one month.

GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY'S TABLE OF FREIGHTS FOR
PARCELS AND SINGLE PACKAGES.

Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta,—per cubic foot.

$\frac{1}{2}$ foot and under	£0	5	11 feet and under	£3	18
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	0	8	12 " " " " " " " "	4	4
1 " " " " " " " "	0	12	13 " " " " " " " "	4	10
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	0	16	14 " " " " " " " "	4	16
2 " " " " " " " "	1	0	15 " " " " " " " "	5	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	1	4	16 " " " " " " " "	5	6
3 " " " " " " " "	1	8	17 " " " " " " " "	5	10
$3\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " " " "	1	12	18 " " " " " " " "	5	14
4 " " " " " " " "	1	16	19 " " " " " " " "	5	18
5 " " " " " " " "	2	2	20 " " " " " " " "	6	2
6 " " " " " " " "	2	8	25 " " " " " " " "	6	7
7 " " " " " " " "	2	14	30 " " " " " " " "	6	12
8 " " " " " " " "	3	0	35 " " " " " " " "	6	16
9 " " " " " " " "	3	6	40 " " " " " " " "	7	0
10 " " " " " " " "	3	12	Above 20 feet, 10 per cent. primage.		

Specie, Bullion, Jewellery, Watches, and other valuable articles, 1 per cent.

Merchandise;—Mauritius, Point de Galle, Madras, £6 per ton, with primage of 10 per cent.

Merchandise;—Calcutta, £7 per ton, with primage of 10 per cent.

The Company reserve to themselves the right to charge by value, weight or measurement.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails in 1853.

P. & O. Company's Steamers from Calcutta.**Steamers from China.**

Name of Steamer.	Left Calcutta	Reached Galle	Left Galle	Name of Steamer	Left Hong Kong	Arrived at Galle
Oriental	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Pekin	Dec. 28	Jan. 11
Pottinger	" 20	" 28	" 28	Ganges	Jan. 11	" 25
Hindustan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Erin	" 29	Feb. 12
Precursor	" 20	March 2	March 2	Malta	Feb. 11	" 25
Bentineck	March 5	" 13	" 13	Bombay	" 27	March 10
Oriental	" 20	" 29	" 29	Singapore	March 11	" 25
Hindustan	April 10	April 17	April 17	Ganges	" 28	April 11
Singapore	" 20	" 29	" 30	Erin	April 10	" 28
Madras broke down]				Achilles	" 22	May 11
Precursor	May 6	May 16	May 17	Pottinger	May 5	" 25
Pekin	" 17	" 26	" 27	Erin	" 24	June 17
Hindustan	June 3	June 13	June 14	Ganges	June 7	" 25
Bombay	" 17	" 29	" 30	Malta	" 23	July 14
Madras	July 2	July 11	July 14	Singapore	July 7	" 25
Bentineck	" 17	" 25	" 26	Pottinger	" 7	Aug. 13
Precursor	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Erin	Aug. 6	" 25
Bombay	" 19	" 28	" 28	Ganges	" 23	Sept. 9
Hindustan	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	Sept. 15	Malta	Sept. 9	" 26
Madras	" 19	" 27	" 28	Formosa	" 27	Oct. 15
Bentineck	Oct. 5	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Achilles left Bom-		
Oriental	" 19	" 27	" 29	bay	Oct. 8	" 11
Bombay	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Singapore	" 11	" 26
Hindustan	" 18	" 26	" 27	Shanghai left		
Bengal	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Australia	Sept. 19	" 31
Bentineck	" 9	" 26	" 27	Pottinger	Oct. 27	Nov. 12
				Ganges	Nov. 11	" 26
				Erin	" 27	Dec. 11
				Ganges		" 22

* Detained by having run ashore on the Futta Sands, (in endeavouring to clear a Brig,) where she lay 24 hours.

General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Steamers.

	Left England	Reached Galle	Left Galle	Left Calcutta	Reached Galle	Left Galle
Queen of the South	June 20	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Sept. 21	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Harbinger	July 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	" 25
Lady Jocelyn ...	Aug. 15	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Nov. 15	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Indiana	Sept. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Dec. 15	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
Calcutta	Oct. 15	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Jan. 20	Jan. 28	Jan. 29
Bosphorus	Dec. 18	Feb. 26	Feb. —	Feb. 15	Feb. 23	Feb. 24
Mauritius	Nov. 28	March 6	March 7	April 18	May 1	May —
Q. of the South	Feb. 15	April 16	April 18	May 14	May 25	May 26
Lady Jocelyn ...	March 15	May 20	May 26	June 14	June 25	June 26
Indiana	April 15	June 18	June 18	July 14	July 24	July 26
Calcutta	May 15	July 21	July 22	Aug. —	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
Propontis	June 15	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Bosphorus	July 15	" 23	" 24	Nov. 14	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Queen of the South	Aug. 16	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Dec. —	Dec. 23	Dec. 24
Hydaspes	Sept. 15	Nov. 25	Nov. 25			
Lady Jocelyn ...	Oct. 15	Dec. 27	Dec. 28			

* Hydaspes broke down.

Arrivals from Suez.

P. & O. COMPANY. Name of Steamer.	Left London		Reached Galle.		Left Galle
Precursor	Dec.	20	Jan.	26	Jan.
Oriental	Jan.	20	Feb.	24	Feb.
Pottinger	Feb.	4	March	12	March
Hindustan	"	19	"	24	"
Precursor	March	4	April	8	April
* Bentinck	"	19	May	4	May
Oriental	April	4	"	7	"
Hindustan	"	20	"	22	"
Singapore	May	4	June	7	June
Precursor	"	20	"	25	"
Pekin	June	4	July	7	July
Hindustan	"	20	"	22	"
Bombay	July	4	Aug.	5	Aug.
Madras	"	20	"	22	"
Bentinck	Aug.	4	Sept.	5	Sept.
Precursor	"	20	"	25	"
Bombay	Sept.	4	Oct.	7	Oct.
Hindustan	"	20	"	23	"
Madras	Oct.	4	Nov.	10	Nov.
Bentinck	"	20	"	23	"
Oriental	Nov.	4	Dec.	13	Dec.
Bombay	"	19	"	28	"

* The Bentinck broke her shaft two days after leaving Suez.

Mail Coaches.

KANDY ROYAL MAIL COACH.

The Mail leaves Colombo and Kandy daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 A. M. reaches Colombo at 3½, and Kandy at 4 P. M.

FARES—From Colombo to Kandy, and vice versa	£ 2 10
From Colombo to Ambepusse	1 5
From Colombo to Otoankandy	2 0
Intermediate stages, per mile	0 0

Offices, No. 24, Chatham-street, Co'ombo; and adjoining the Government Agent's Office, Kandy.

GALLE ROYAL MAIL COACH.

Leaves Colombo every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrives at Galle between 4 and 5 P. M. Leaves Galle every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning, and reaches Colombo between 4 and 5 P. M.

FARES—Between Colombo and Galle	£2 10
Intermediate stages, per mile	0 0

Offices, No. 8, Hospital-street, Colombo; and No. 3, Flag Staff-street, Fort, Galle.

European Mercantile Firms, Agents and Traders.

COLOMBO.

Alston, Scott & Co.
 Arncliffe, Brotherton.
 Brodie Bogue & Co.
 Bell, J. L.
 Clarke, Romer & Co.
 Clarke, R. C.
 Cowasjee Eduljee.
 Crowe, A. & R. & Co.
 Darley, Butler and Co.
 Dawson, Dixon & Co.
 Dodsworth & Co.
 Dowdall, Cargill & Co.
 Fernando, P. B. & Son.
 Green, J. P.
 Heale, A. W. & Co.
 Hormanjee Espondearjee.
 Huxham, W.
 Joseph and Worms.
 Lee, W. D.

Mackwoods & Co.
 Milne, Cargill & Co.
 Nicol, Cargill & Co.
 Parker, Brothers.
 Parlett O'Halloran & Co.
 Robertson, J. M.
 Reid, A. & J. and Co.
 Scott, Alex & Binny & Co.
 Strachan, J. I.
 Steuart, George & Co.
 Simpson, J. P. & Co.
 Swan, Jas. & Co.
 Shand, Charles & Co.
 Thompson, William
 Wall, Geo. & Co.
 Wilson, Ritchie & Co.
 Warwick, J. & Co.
 Venn & Co.

GALLE.

Austin, J.
 Black, J.
 Hume, Patton & Co.
 Milne, Cargill & Co.
 Piers, C. J.
 Reid, Alex.

Sonnenkalb, J. H.
 Torrance, P.
 Vanderspaar, J. J. & Sons.
 Wilson & Co.
 Zilva, A. De

KANDY.

Pitts & Gavin
 Gerard, Brown & Co.
 A. C. White & Co.
 Clarke, Romer & Co.
 Bell, Miller & Co.

Freckleton, Keir & Co.
 George Wall
 Fras. Hudson
 R. B. Tytler.
 James Alleck.

Alleck & Co. Engineers.

Wm. Turner late Reid & Turner, &

JAFFNA.

Lemarchand & Co.

Stores at Outstations.

J. R. Tate	..	..	..	..	..	Gampola.
Hudson & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	Gampola
S. Sparkes	..	..	..	..	..	Pusselawa.
						Kittulgalle.
William Cawthorne	..	..	..	..	..	Ambegammoe.
						Navellapittia.
						Kotmale.
J. Wright	..	..	..	..	..	Trincomalie.

Licensed Stamp Vendors.

*List of Persons to whom Licenses have been granted for the sale of
Stamps under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1848, and No. 19 of 1852.*

ANBLANGODDE.

R. L. Goonewardene.

BALLEPITTY MODERE.

D. A. De Alwis.

BATTICALOA.

W. Allegecoen.

S. Caroonegerepulle.

J. C. Barbet and T. Wambeck.

C. D. Morugappen.

BADULLA.

W. A. Andree.

CHILAW.

N. J. Pieries.

S. S. A. N. Marcan.

CALPENTYN.

S. G. Wijayah & A. M. O. G. Wijayah

CALLUMULLE.

N. C. G. & D. E. Silva Gooneratne.

CALTURA.

P. F. & H. F. Ebert.

COLOMBO.

F. Gray.

G. L. Ramenadenpulle.

J. E. Andree

G. W. Stork.

C. M. M. Lebbe.

A. Tiagappah.

S. Ramenadenpulle.

G. Rode.

DODANDOWE.D. H. De Silva Weeresooriye, Notary
Public.**GALLE.**

P. J. Lodivice.

D. A. De Silva.

D. T. De Silva, Ameresinha, Titular
Aratchy of the Guard.

J. P. G. Jansz.

GALKISSE.

W. S. L. Fernando.

GAMPOLA.

J. W. Wier

D. C. Perera, Mohandiram.

HAMBANTOTTE.

J. L. Kellar.

JAFFNA.

J. H. & F. M. Toussaint.

J. Margenout.

C. Toussaint.

S. M. Moheydeen.

S. A. Mirameydeen.

KURNEGALLE.

C. Casie Chitty.

W. D. Landsberger & F. D. Daniels

A. S. Felsing.

KANDY.

F. Hudson.

Maria Smith.

D. D. Wijesooria Appoohamy.

G. Perera Appoohamy.

L. M. M. Maricar.

G. S. Don.

D. B. De Silva Welleratne.

Y. W. Mudianselagey Appoohamy.

R. Trowell.

D. M. Perera Appoohamy.

KATGALLE.

D. D. De Rubaroo Samerewere.

MATURA.

D. H. D. Tillekeratne.

G. J. Altendorf.

J. C. Buyzer & A. B. Wickremaratne

M. L. O. Saiboe.

M. D. C. Sadere.

A. H. L. Elliachbar.

MATELLE.D. D. Wijayakoon, Modliar.
Supramanienpulle Witelingam.**MOROTTOO.**

F. Dias.

MALLAGAM.

M. Tilleambelam & K. Supramanien

C. Tamodrampille, alias M. P.

Payson and Velayther Mottoo.

K. Mootoopulle.

MADANPE.

D. S. P. Abeyaratne.

NEGONDO.

K. F. Peries.

D. Fernando.

D. B. Don Solomon Appoohamy.

NUWERE ELLIA.

F. G. Hepponstall.

PANTURA.

J. Rodrigo.

W. P. J. Fernando.

PELLEAGONDE.

P. L. Perera.

PETTIEGELLEWATTE.

D. A. W. Goonaratne.

POINT PEDRO.

C. Vaytelingam.

R. De Hoedt & S. Vaduvanum.

PUTLAM.

T. J. Sansonie.

RATNAPOORA.

M. U. L. A. Rahaman.

SAVAGESSERY.

V. M. S. Ramalingam.

D. B. Van Schoonbeck.

TRINCOMALIE.

C. M. Agilasapulle and C. M. Nalattamby.

T. C. Superayen.

S. Modliar Mailwagenampulle.

TANGALLE.

D. D. De Silva Wickremesinha.

Analysis of Results of Observations made at the Office of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, Peradenia, from 1st May to 31st December, 1853.

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT 9½ A. M.																						
MONTHS.	HYGROMETER.												SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.									
	BAROMETER.			Dry Bulb.			Wet Bulb.			Dew Point computed.				Humidity 0—1.			Cloud 0—10					
	Max.	Average.	Min.	Max.	Average.	Min.	Max.	Average.	Min.	Max.	Average.	Min.		Max.	Average.							
May.....	28-32	28-26	28-19	81-5	79-38	77	78	75-75	71	77	74	66-75	-954	-842	-666	9	3	0	85-75	77-9	69-5	
June ...	28-42	28-24	28-14	79	77-26	75-5	76	73-77	72	75-25	72	69	68-5	-931	-847	-748	10	8	2	82	76	71
July.....	28-34	28-27	28-21	78-5	76-42	72-5	74-5	72-5	71	73-28	70-5	68-5	68-5	-953	-831	-724	10	8	2	83-5	75-2	67
August ..	28-27	28-21	28-17	79	76-46	74	74	72-47	69-5	73	70-5	68	68	-937	-827	-662	10	7	0	85-5	75-1	68
Sept.....	28-32	28-25	28-19	80	79-46	76	74	72-42	70	72-5	69-4	67	67	-867	-749	-647	10	3	0	86-5	76-8	68
October ..	28-34	28-27	28-2	81	77	73-5	76-5	73-73	69-5	75-25	72	66-25	66-25	-93	-859	-729	10	4	0	85-75	75-2	64-5
Nov.....	28-27	28-21	28-14	77-5	75-18	71-5	76-5	73	68	75	72-1	65	65	-954	-905	-747	10	5	0	82-5	73-66	62
Dec.....	28-24	28-2	28-18	76	73-84	67-75	75	70-82	64	74-75	61-94	59-5	59-5	-987	-863	-643	9	3	0	81-25	71-93	57
Summ.	226-62	225-91	225-42	632-5	614	597-75	603-5	584-46	551	596-03	562-44	529	529	7-513	6-723	5-566	78	41	4	67-2-75	600-79	527
Max. ...	28-42	28-27	28-21	81-5	79-38	77	78	75-75	72	77	74	69	69	-987	-905	-748	10	8	2	86-5	77-9	71
Average	28-31	28-24	28-17	79	76-75	73-47	75-4	73	68-87	74-5	70-3	66-1	66-1	-939	-84	-695	9	5	0	84-1	75-1	67-62
Min.....	28-24	28-2	28-14	76	73-84	67-75	74	70-82	64	72-5	61-94	59-5	59-5	-867	-827	-643	9	3	0	81-25	71-93	57

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT 3 P. M.															RAIN *					
Months.															Inches	Max.	†			
May.....	28-27	28-2	28-14	85-5	81-83	76-5	82-5	77-54	74-5	81-75	75-4	71-87	-9-42	-816	-708	10-6	0	4-41	1	7-1
June.....	28-23	28-18	28-09	81-5	78-82	76	76-5	74-65	73	75-5	72-5	69	-9-23	-818	-659	10-8	3	5-68	1	1-4-2
July.....	28-32	28-2	27-79	83-5	78-46	75	76-5	73-54	72	73	71-4	68-25	-9-3	-8	-663	10-7	2	5-37	1	2-5-16-4
August....	28-23	28-15	28-1	83-5	78-73	74	75-5	73-2	71-5	73-5	70-8	67-75	-9-07	-741	-648	10-7	2	5	1	8-5
Sept.....	28-27	28-17	28-12	85-5	81-96	76-75	76	74-5	69-5	72-5	70-7	64	-8-55	-697	-587	10-5	1	1-62	1	3-3
Oct.....	28-25	28-19	28-12	85	78-85	75	78	74-25	72	74-5	75-9	67-75	-9-29	-796	-629	10-7	1	13-12	1-5	20-1
Nov.....	28-22	28-16	28-09	82-5	76-91	72-5	77	74-63	71	75-5	73-32	68-25	-9-54	-881	-632	10-8	3	16-5	2-5	18-4
Dec.....	28-25	28-18	28-17	81	77-54	74	76	72-88	69-5	74-75	70-82	65-13	-9-53	-8	-63	10-5	1	7-5	3	9-2
Sums.....	226-24	225-43	224-62	668	633-1	599-75	618	595-09	573	601	580-54	542	7-393	6-349	5-156	80-53	13	59-2		9-4-22
Max.....	28-32	28-2	28-17	85-5	81-96	76-75	82-5	77-54	74-5	81-75	75-9	71-87	-9-54	-881	-708	10-8	3	16-5		20-5
Average	28-28	28-18	28-08	83-6	79-13	74-97	77-25	74-38	71-02	75-1	72-56	67-75	-8-24	-793	-644	10-6	1	7-4		11-2
Min.....	28-22	28-15	27-79	81	76-91	72-5	75-5	72-88	69-5	72-5	70-52	64	-8-55	-697	-587	10-5	0	1-62		3-1

* Quantity of Rain in January—Inches 9-625

Do. February — " 9-625

Do. March — " 9-6

Do. April — " 12-87

21-02

† No. of Days Registered.

‡ Do. not Registered.

May 3 days thunder, 1 lightning; August 2 days thunder, October 3 days thunder, 2 days lightning; November, mornings foggy, 2 days thunder; December, mornings foggy.

H. SEAWAY, Lt. R. E.
Asst. Commr. of Roads and Civil Engineer.

Extract from the Meteorological Observations for 1853, at the Royal Engineer Observatory, Colombo.

MONTHS.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Humidity of air (complete saturation being represented by 1000).			No. of inches of rain which fell in the month.	No. of days on which there was Thunder and Lightning.
	Max.	Min.	Average.	Max.	Min.	Average		
January ...	86 2	73 4	79 8	·896	·630	·791	3·57	7
February ...	89 0	72 1	79 9	·863	·544	·736	2·47	7
March* ...	88 1	74 0	81 8	·850	·646	·755	2·225	3
April ...	88 5	73 1	81 7	·901	·678	·789	10·619	15
May ...	87 0	74 7	82 0	·901	·753	·830	25·45	8
June ...	84 8	74 9	81 9	·865	·748	·818	1·993	—
July ...	84 0	74 9	80 2	·893	·771	·837	4·26	1
August† ...	84 0	76 0	80 9	·881	·733	·813	·47	—
September ...	85 0	75 4	80 9	·876	·748	·815	·81	2
October ...	86 4	73 6	80 1	·916	·754	·837	6·41	10
November ...	87 5	70 9	78 8	·918	·676	·832	9·01	8
December‡ ...	85 0	68 9	78 4	·909	·595	·773	2·62	3
Max. for year...	89 0	76 0	82 0	·918	·771	·837	25·45	15
Min. do.	84 0	68 9	78 4	·850	·544	·736	·47	0
Average do.	86 2	73 4	80 5	·889	·689	·802	5·825	5

* The oppressively sultry heat of this month was agreeably varied on the 26th by stormy and rainy weather which lasted till 28th. There was a hurricane off the N. E. of the Island at about this time. As the heavy swell came from the Westward, however, it is not probable that the gale on the night of 26th was caused by the hurricane. There may have been one in the Arabian Sea.

† Comet seen at Trincomalie on the evening of the 23d August.

‡ Total fall of rain during the 12 months.—69·907 inches.

ALLAN SIEVEWRIGHT,
Lieut. R. A. and Asst. R. E.

PART V.

Statistics.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	ROADS, TOLLS STATIONS, ETC.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS	PORTS AND HARBOURS
TRADE AND NAVIGATION	SIGNALS.
SALES OF CROWN LANDS	SHIPPING.
POPULATION	LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.
EDUCATIONAL	&c. &c. &c.

*Statement of the Revenue of the Colony of Ceylon for the year ended
31st December 1852.*

Arrears of Revenue of Former Years.	.	.	.	17472	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
REVENUE OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						
Customs	.	.	.	121779	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.						
Port Clearances.	.	.	.	3565	18	5
Boats and Moorings	.	.	.	64	10	6
				3630	8	11
LAND SALES.						
Waste Lands, &c.	.	.	.	1843	11	10
Cinnamon Gardens	.	.	.	144	0	9
				1987	12	7
LAND REVENUE.						
Paddy	.	.	.	30388	15	1
Royalty in Cabook stones cut in Govern- ment Lands	.	.	.	4	5	6
Fine Grain	.	.	.	3225	6	7
Royalty on Plumbago dug in Government Lands	.	.	.	40	13	0
Gardens	.	.	.	1235	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tythes redeemed	.	.	.	10	2	6
Rent of Lands	.	.	.	342	6	5
				44247	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
RENTS EXCLUSIVE OF LANDS.						
Tolls—Bridges, Ferries, Canals, Roads, &c.	.	.	.	24439	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Government Buildings & Houses	.	.	.	1084	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rent of Military Quarters	.	.	.	1028	10	0
				26552	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
LICENSES.						
Arrack, Rum and Toddy	.	.	.	61572	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Still	.	.	.	861	0	0
Wholesale dealers in Arrack	.	.	.	15	0	0
Retail of other Spirits	.	.	.	50	0	0
Retail of Salts	.	.	.	2395	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chanks	.	.	.	356	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fire Arms	.	.	.	213	14	0
Carriers	.	.	.	2417	2	0
Carriages for hire	.	.	.	140	12	0
				68021	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

STAMPS.

Judicial & Blank Stamps

25000 19 8½

TAXES.

On Immoveable property within Towns

4321 0 6½

POSTAGE.

On Private Letters

7433 11 7½

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

Supreme Court

7 4 10

District Courts

172 12 2¾

Police Courts and Courts of Requests

3706 15 8¾

Government Agents, &c.

324 18 4½

4211 11 2

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Salt

41126 17 4¾

Arrack and Rum.

262 1 0½

Commissariat Stores & Provisions, Building

16384 8 6½

Materials &c.

1185 1 0

Timber

232 6 5

Weights and Measures

685 0 0¾

Unserviceable Stores

1450 0 0

Steamer Seaforth

478 16 10

Sundries

61804 11 3

RATION STOPPAGES.

Queen's Troops.

7782 19 10½

Ordnance Department

596 16 1

8379 15 11½

REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY GOVERNMENT.

Hospital Stoppages

40 2 11½

Government Gazettes and Calendars, &c.

177 14 5

School Fees

1158 19 6½

Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols

70 9 8¾

Barrack Damages

66 2 7¼

Sundries.

416 15 8¾

1930 5 0

INTEREST.

On Monies lent out by the Loan Board

1518 8 1½

On arrears of Revenue

1973 14 10¼

On Balance in the hands of the Agents at Madras

10 6 0

3502 8 11½

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

Freight per Steamer "Seaforth" . . .

51 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Premium on Sale of Bills . . . 48 15 7
 Abatement on Salaries . . . 3901 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Overpayments and Surcharges recovered . . 4329 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Subscriptions to Widows' Pension Fund . . 158 12 6
 Colombo Fiscal's fees paid over to Govern-
 ment . . . 60 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
 Small receipts . . . 414 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
 School books, &c. . . 185 0 5

9097 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Pearl Fishery:—Eastern Province . . .

106 15 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

SPECIAL RECEIPTS.

Fees for Title Deeds. . . . 58 11 3
 Fees for Surveys 0 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Fees for issuing Thombo Extracts . . . 13 3 0
 Recovered value of Tools lost . . . 27 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

99 11 6

RECEIPTS BY THE AGENT IN LONDON.

Subscription to Widows' Pension fund . . 434 0 0
 Dividend on account of Widows' fund . . 805 4 10
 Drawbacks and Incidental receipts . . . 895 12 8

2134 17 6

In all Revenue . . .

411806 4 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Excess of Expenditure . . .

1065 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

TOTAL

£

412871 8 4

Statement of the Expenditure of the Colony of Ceylon for the Year ended 31st December 1851.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE COLONY.	SALARIES.			Allowances.		Office Contingencies.		TOTAL.
	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.						
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.								
The Governor	7648	5	9 ¹ / ₂	0	0	8	7	7656
Colonial Secretary	5803	13	2 ¹ / ₂	632	13	435	8	7033
Treasurer	3115	15	4	120	0	587	2 ¹ / ₂	3390
Auditor General and Comptroller of Revenue	3112	8	0	292	4	67	0	3479
Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	4674	6	2 ¹ / ₂	2481	5	75	0	8643
Surveyor General	2950	3	11 ¹ / ₂	573	6	1238	0	3762
Botanic Garden	480	4	0	386	16	27	14	898
Loan Board	424	16	0	39	4	31	1	477
Savings' Bank	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Provincial Road Committees—Division Officers	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
CUSTOMS.								
Western and North Western Provinces	4483	18	3	185	4	283	15	4952
Southern Province	1818	12	5	39	18	107	6 ¹ / ₂	1965
Northern Province	1931	19	10	193	11	74	13	2200
Eastern Province	415	12	10	23	1	35	16	474
MASTERS ATTENDANT.								
Colombo	1127	17	0	40	8	131	6	1299
Galle	820	8	0	44	0	89	16	954
Trincomalee	546	14	0	0	0	37	4	583
Government Vessels	1014	9	0	146	7	0	0	1160
Post Office	3650	17	3	468	0	872	19	5008
AGENTS OF GOVERNMENT.								
Western Province	6096	16	1 ¹ / ₂	1233	15	449	1	8605
North-Western do.	4120	9	11 ¹ / ₂	461	14	37	15	4619
Southern do.	5270	12	4 ¹ / ₂	309	12	251	14	6077

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE COLONY.	SALARIES.				Office Contingencies.	Allowances.	TOTAL.					
	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.										
Kandy	2796	19	9	90	17	6	34	19	3	2922	16	6
Badulla	660	2	1	3	0	0	0	6	6	663	8	7
Matelle	683	16	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	687	17	1
Gampollo	511	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	513	13	0
Nuwera Ellia	329	1	3	83	6	8	0	2	6	414	13	11
Maddevelenne	322	10	0	192	0	0	0	2	16	517	6	9
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.												
Episcopal Church Establishment	7090	2	11	176	5	0	787	9	11	8053	17	0
Presbyterian do.	1172	7	21	0	0	0	54	3	4	1226	10	6
Education do.	3119	3	21	4548	2	0	0	0	0	7667	5	3
Medical do.	2980	9	101	4427	3	0	35	59	13	7502	6	8
POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.												
Western Province	1974	17	01	2303	2	83	195	133	1	4606	17	7
Central do.	322	0	0	1801	11	4	90	234	3	2447	14	5
ISCALS IN THE PROVINCES INCLUDING GAOLS.												
Western Province	2283	15	7	454	17	61	0	26	6	2764	19	8
North Western do.	362	12	0	363	14	4	0	33	8	759	15	3
Southern do.	1315	7	11	16	13	0	0	56	19	1388	19	1
Northern do.	706	3	51	144	14	5	0	47	8	898	6	8
Eastern do.	472	8	2	77	4	6	0	1	10	551	3	2
Central do.	1216	6	91	324	7	6	0	15	2	1555	16	9
Colonial Commissary	3216	1	7	302	9	0	0	0	0	3518	10	7
Agent General in London	400	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	525	0	0
In all Establishments	142537	13	81	25801	19	01	3986	5422	7	177751	2	03

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.				Allowances.		Office Contingencies.		TOTAL.	
			Brought forward						
PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES									
Amount paid in the Colony	.	.	.	12000	7	.	.	177751	2
do. in England	.	.	.	18052	8	.	.		
do. in India	.	.	.	3823	14	6	8		
							33975		
REVENUE SERVICES.									
Agent for the Western Province	.	.	.	574	0	11	.		
do. North-Western do.	.	.	.	2150	15	52	.		
do. Southern do.	.	.	.	2803	18	9	.		
do. Eastern do.	.	.	.	1772	10	8	.		
do. Northern do.	.	.	.	1867	19	62	.		
do. Central do.	.	.	.	919	17	7	.		
							10089		2 11
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
Supreme Court	.	.	.	747	0	13	.		
Agents	.	.	.	26	5	0	.		
District and Police Courts.	.	.	.	138	12	8	.		
Fistals of the Provinces	.	.	.	1219	9	21	.		
							2131		6 11 1/2
ECCLESIASTICAL.									
In aid of Missions	.	.	.	.	.	.	400		0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES									
Subsistence to Paupers, Expenses of the Colombo Orphan Asylum and Military Orphan	.	.	.						
Boys, Donations to Friend in Need Societies and Public Libraries, &c.	.	.	.						
Agent for the Western Province	.	.	.	1848	5	73	.		
do. North-Western do.	.	.	.	60	4	6	.		
do. Southern do.	.	.	.	433	14	0	.		
do. Eastern do.	.	.	.	293	12	0	.		
do. Northern do.	.	.	.	395	11	3	.		
do. Central do.	.	.	.	438	1	2	.		
							3469		8 6 1/2
Education	.	.	.				1335		10 6

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.				ALLOWANCES.		OFFICE CONTINGENCIES.		TOTAL.
HOSPITALS.	Agent for the Western Province	.	.	1541	11	92		
	do. North Western	.	.	249	5	14		
	do. Southern	.	.	55	12	9		
	do. Eastern	.	.	4	1	0		
	do. Northern	.	.	403	14	0		
	do. Central	.	.	361	10	0	2617	8½
POLICE AND GAOLS.	Fiscal for the Western Province	.	.	2257	9	11½		
	do. North Western	.	.	213	12	5		
	do. Southern	.	.	946	8	9		
	do. Northern	.	.	617	15	11		
	do. Eastern	.	.	135	16	0		
	do. Central	.	.	1226	7	6		
	Superintendent of Police Colombo	.	.	61	16	10½		
	do. Kandy	.	.	21	9	9		
	District Judges and Police Magistrates	.	.	82	2	11½		
	Agents of the Provinces	.	.	129	11	6½		
RENT.	Colonial Secretary, Allowance to Record Keeper	.	.	20	0	0	5692	11 10½
	Civil Engineer	.	.	58	10	0		
	Surveyor General	.	.	12	0	0		
	Post Offices	.	.	89	14	6		
	Customs	.	.	12	18	9		
	Agents of the Provinces, including Rent of School Houses	.	.	977	0	4½		
	Queen's Advocate	.	.	84	0	0		
	District and Police Courts	.	.	134	5	0		
	Superintendent of Police Colombo	.	.	120	18	0		
	do. Kandy	.	.	74	0	0		
	Medical Department	.	.	18	12	9½		
	Deputy Commissary General	.	.	233	14	2	1836	19 7

TRANSPORT.

The Governor	.	.	.	84	13	5½			
Colonial Secretary and the Officers of his Department	.	.	.	166	12	1			
Treasurer—Conveyance of Treasure	.	.	.	210	5	8			
Auditor General	.	.	.	7	10	6			
Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer, and the Officers of his Department	.	.	.	372	18	8			
Surveyor General and do.	.	.	.	88	18	6			
Queen's Advocate	.	.	.	13	0	0			
Officers of Customs	.	.	.	177	3	0			
Police Magistrates and Justices of Peace and their Interpreters	.	.	.	97	13	1			
Superintendent of Police Colombo and the Officers of his Department	.	.	.	57	13	0			
do. Kandy and do.	.	.	.	56	5	10			
Superintendent, Botanic Garden	.	.	.	46	1	7½			
Major General	.	.	.	312	17	0			
Agents of the Provinces, Assistant Agents and the Officers of their Departments, including Medical Officers travelling on Vaccine and Small Pox duties, vizt.	.	.	.						
Western Province	.	.	.	369	4	5½			
North-Western do.	.	.	.	323	8	10½			
Southern do.	.	.	.	207	16	6			
Northern do.	.	.	.	179	7	2½			
Eastern do.	.	.	.	73	15	7			
Central do.	.	.	.	181	14	6			
Fiscals of the Provinces—Transport of Prisoners, &c.	.	.	.						
Western Province	.	.	.	293	18	11½			
North-Western do.	.	.	.	15	3	6			
Northern do.	.	.	.	9	3	0			
Eastern do.	.	.	.	1	9	0			
Medical Department	.	.	.	319	14	5½			
Conveyance of Mails	.	.	.	47	0	0			
	.	.	.				3393	15	11½
	.	.	.				3069	19	10½
WORKS AND BUILDINGS.									
Civil Works	.	.	.	13759	1	6½			
Military do.	.	.	.	4304	19	4½			
							18064	0	11

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Allowances.	Office Contingencies.	TOTAL.
Roads Streets and Bridges	.	.	41507	8 9½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Treasurer	.	5595	16	8½
Surveyor General for the Survey of Crown Lands	.	205	18	2½
Agents of the Provinces	.	4232	15	5½
Indian Governments and Agents	.	780	11	1½
Agent in London	.	526	12	3
	.		11451	13 9
INTEREST.				
Treasurer	.	271	0	6½
Agent in London	.	61	7	6
	.		332	8 0½
COLONIAL COMMISSARIAT.				
Expenditure in the Colony	.	28365	0	8
do. by the Agent in London	.	10619	13	0
do. do. in India	.	234	3	5½
	.		39218	17 10½
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	.		24000	0 0
COLONIAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.				
To European Troops	.	11429	13	8
Native do.	.	9170	17	6
" Staff	.	9815	7	1½
	.		30415	18 3½
Government Vessels—Steamer "Seaforth"	.		2091	17 10½
Refund of Duties	.		27	1
In all Services, exclusive of Establishments	.			
	.		235120	6 3½
TOTAL	£			8 4

E. E.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON,
Audr. & Acct. General.

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WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON,
Audr. & Acct. General.

ESTIMATE OF THE REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON FOR THE YEAR 1854.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue of former years	..	..	..	13,500	0	0
Customs	..	..	..	120,000	0	0
Port and Harbour Dues	..	..	..	4,000	0	0
Land Sales	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
Land Revenue	..	..	..	45,000	0	0
Rents, exclusive of land	..	..	..	27,500	0	0
Licenses	..	..	..	67,000	0	0
Stamps	..	..	..	25,000	0	0
Taxes	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Postage	..	..	..	7,200	0	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	..	..	..	4,400	0	0
Sale of Government Property	..	..	..	60,000	0	0
Ration Stoppages from Her Majesty's Troops	..	..	..	8,300	0	0
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	..	..	..	7,000	0	0
Interest	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
Pearl Fishery	..	..	..	0	0	0
Special Receipts	..	..	..	100	0	0
Receipts by the Agent General in London	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
TOTAL...£...				404,000	0	0

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON FOR THE YEAR 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s	d
<i>Charges specially sanctioned by H. M. Government.</i>				
Civil Establishments	..	53,663	7	1½
Agents of Provinces	..	33,939	7	6
Judicial Establishments	..	33,747	14	0
Ecclesiastical Establishments	..	8,715	10	0
Education Establishments	..	3,277	2	8
Medical Establishments	..	3,271	16	0
Police Establishments	..	2,274	8	0
Fiscals in the Provinces	..	6,543	8	0
Colonial Commissary	..	3,286	15	0
Agent General in London	..	525	0	0
		154,244	8	3½
Colonial Pay and Allowances	..	35,199	3	9½
		189,443	12	0½
Civil Pensions	..	26,532	15	8½
State do.	..	3,400	0	0
Military do.	..	5,237	17	0
		35,170	12	8½
Travelling Allowance to the Bishop	..	500	0	0
Fixed Allowances in aid of the Incidental expenses of certain Churches	..	260	0	0

RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE from the year
 1821 to 1852 inclusive—shewing the Excess of Revenue or Ex-
 penditure in each year.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Excess of Revenue.</i>	<i>Excess of Expenditure.</i>
1821...	459699	481854	—	22515
—22...	473669	458346	15323	—
—23 ..	355406	476242	—	120836
—24...	387259	441592	—	54333
—25...	355320	495529	—	140209
—26...	278350	394229	—	115879
—27...	264735	411648	—	146913
—28...	305712	339516	—	33804
—29...	389534	344757	44777	—
—30...	403475	347029	56446	—
—31...	420170	346565	73605	—
—32...	369437	338100	31337	—
—33...	437555	331764	105791	—
—34 ..	377952	334835	43117	—
—35...	371995	323277	48718	—
—36...	406787	352986	53801	—
—37...	371994	390706	—	18712
—38...	339437	359074	—	19639
—39 ..	372013	383592	—	11579
—40...	331200	355298	—	24098
—41...	344465	361326	—	16861
—42...	322369	327103	—	4734
—43...	383118	325155	57963	—
—44...	444318	374876	69442	—
—45...	454146	448232	5914	—
—46...	416404	498205	—	81801
—47...	440619	518987	—	73360
—48...	414765	431325	—	16560
—49...	409306	418424	—	9118
—50...	415667	390425	25242	—
—51...	429700	409123	20577	—
—52...	411806	412871	—	1065
	12358382	12623091	652053	916662
Deduct Excess of Revenue				652053
Net Excess of Expenditure				264609

RE compiled from the Returns of the several

	Quantities.			1852		
				£	s.	d.
Ammunition	9 packages, No. 61 cwt. 380 & 19 pairs	—	—	550	3	6
Arms	20 do. 23 boxes 14½ pairs & 16 lbs.	—	—	253	15	3
	112 lbs. & No. 8	—	—	7	3	—
Gunpow	9975 lbs.	—	—	453	15	—
	125½ lbs.	—	—	1	5	6
	52 packages & 44 pieces	—	—	1164	—	2
Apparel, we	119 do. 17½ doz.	—	—	1074	7	5
ing	1 piece	—	—	—	3	—
	4 do.	—	—	45	—	—
Boats	74 do.	—	—	399	9	6
	1 do.	—	—	1	—	—
Bones, Horns		—	—	—	—	—
Hides	Cwt. 410 " " —	—	—	316	10	8
		—	—	—	—	—
	79 packages, & 168 volumes	—	—	1544	5	—
Books, printed	265 do. & 2966 do.	—	—	2168	12	9
	239 volumes	—	—	13	2	—
		—	—	—	—	—
	310 packages & 975 pieces	—	—	80	—	1
Bricks & Tiles	142240 No. and cwt. 3 2 6	—	—	103	1	6
		—	—	—	—	—
	9232½ gallons & Cwt. 17 1 5	—	—	1738	—	2
Butter & Ghee	28 do.	—	—	7	—	8
	2 packages	—	—	115	—	—
Carriages	27 do.	—	—	106	2	—
		—	—	—	—	—
	327 packages	—	—	170	3	5
Casks & Staves	2606 do.	—	—	1153	15	—
		—	—	—	—	—
	Cwt. 174 0 11½	—	—	949	1	11
Cheese	4 packages, & cwt. 2 0 9	—	—	22	8	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
	19 packages	—	—	124	—	3
Clocks & Watches	12 do. and 42 No.	—	—	494	5	—
		—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
Coals & Coke	13774½ tons	—	—	20611	10	6
		—	—	—	—	—
	495 packages & 6½ doz.	—	—	877	4	9
Confectionery	2330 do.	—	—	1247	10	4
Preserves	3205 do.	—	—	395	13	5
	3617 do. 529 pieces & 56 doz.	—	—	96613	9	7
Gotton Goods	3092 do. 271449 pieces	—	—	81334	19	—
	144 do. 18232 do.	—	—	9791	14	9
	2 do. 2375 do.	—	—	1338	—	—
Carry stuff	12 do. cwt. 31597½	—	—	8832	14	—
	7 do. do. 326 0 14 & 77½ bushels	—	—	206	12	3

	1851			Quantities.	1852		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
s	9928	10	6	1343 packages & 310 pieces	7878	5	
	797	2	11	235 do.	868	4	
pieces	163	2	2	2 do. & 45 pieces	2	12	
	"	"	"			"	"
	6591	2	"	841 packages & 51 pieces	4478	3	
869922 pieces	2504	1	7	2595 do. & 832-421 pieces	1866	19	
pieces	1055	13	6	9356 do. & 704161 do.	1172	11	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	"	15	"	Cwt. 4 3 17	4	18	
	18863	7	"	21687 0 3	21656	15	
	10162	1	"	8978 1 18	8978	12	
	421	6	4	25 packages & 53 pieces	274	16	
	783	8	10	1346 do & 224 do.	1077	16	
do & 3 sets	62	19	11	180 do. & 127 do.	262	8	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	1619	11	1	600 packages & 44 doz.	2517	19	
37 2-3 dozens	372	14	9	73 do. 2223 pairs & 760½ pieces	354	5	
	55	3	11	5 do. 706½ doz.	13	1	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	12992	9	"	66259 bushels	13451	13	
	82	16	6	175 do.	84	19	
	69070	4	1	701076½ do.	52580	16	
	5769	15	4	76390½ do.	5805	2	
	1059	12	"	7624 do.	1526	15	
	1	2	"		"	"	"
	351612	"	9	2060604 do.	360605	17	
	33165	6	7	271192½ do.	47458	13	
	5221	6	6	47497 do.	9199	7	
2 19	"	"	"		"	"	"
	4184	7	8	1945 packages & 108 lbs.	7464	9	
	55	"	"		"	"	"
	6614	14	7	"	9106	8	
	1265	10	4	"	5121	18	
	3709	16	2	"	56	1	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	898	4	5	Cwt. 205 0 11	1109	2	
	27	12	"	2 packages & Cwt. 3 0 18	23	16	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	2	3	6		"	"	"
	1038	"	9	33 packages & No. 487	785	11	
	192	2	6	30 do. & 202	228	18	
	28	12	9	No. 10	1	1	
	"	"	"	610 tons	3800	"	
	741	19	6	42 packages	3187	10	
	2319	15	4	58 do.	257	8	
	1814	15	6	2 pieces	3	"	
	30	"	"		"	"	"
	22245	"	9	49825	21085	13	
	1	5	"	19	31	17	
	3174	15	"	442	7070	10	
	"	"	"		"	"	"
	936	4	"	192 packages & 131 pieces	2402	4	
	46	8	5	13 do. 52 pieces & 186½ doz.	124	14	
	6	15	"	8½ doz.	1	13	
	"	"	"		"	"	"

	Quantities.			1852		
				£	s.	d.
Malt Liquor.	121080	gallons		15932	19	4
	331.	do.		89	5	"
	401	packages & cwt	257 3 0	1375	17	8
Marine Stores	13	do.	122 pieces & cwt. 12 2 13	131	2	4
	200	do.		105	"	"
	219	do.	& 6 doz.	1089	3	3
Medicines ...	1151.	do.	& cwt. 146 3 4	2256	11	8
	59	do.	& cwt. 80 2 3	152	10	10
Metal, wrought	1	do.	& cwt. 408 2 12	1947	12	2
	Brass 3	do.	& cwt. 163 3 20	3343	18	4
	Copper 1	do.	511 ps. & cwt. 113 " 15	716	17	1
Iron.	1279	1-10 tons & 600 packages		1058	2	4
	8	packages & cwt.	1143 " 7	588	15	3
	cwt. 143	1 14		121	1	9
Lead	335	packages, 30 pieces & cwt. 73		557	8	4
Tin.	cwt. 27 2 1.	23 packages & 5652 ps.		93	11	11
	" 16 2 12, 2	do. & 225 ps.		32	"	5
	Spelter 111	packages & cwt. 350 2 21		339	"	4
Steel	1 piece			"	"	6
	cwt. 5 3 0			7	9	4
				10406	10	"
Miscellaneous				10080	"	11
				1200	"	"
				"	"	"
Musical and scientific instruments.	24	packages		466	15	6
	24	do.		385	14	6
	1079	do. & 6 pieces		3	2	"
Oilman Stores	117	do. & cwt. 1 3 16		3620	17	11
		do. 5½ doz. & 35 gallons		427	19	10
				"	"	"
Opium	1071	lbs.		"	"	"
	1499½	lbs.		1606	10	"
	343	packages, cwt. 183 & 532 galls.		2204	8	0
Painters Colour	38	do.	" 10 0 24 & 25 do.	804	2	10
	1	do. & "	" 2 10 —	60	11	9
	35	do. & "	" 915 1 7 —	2	11	1
Pepper & Spice	wt. 65	3 11		1147	8	8
	98	packages & 3 doz.		83	1	1
	75	do. & 35½ do.		1411	11	1
Perfumery....	5	do. & cwt. 1 2 10		172	6	8
	25	do.		25	17	2
	25	do.		379	"	3
Prints & Pictures	7	do. & 43½ doz.		159	15	5
	No. 4			"	"	"
	2	packages & cwt. 3 2 24 —		14	8	11
Provision.....	12.	do. 110 bushels & cwt 49½		1181	1	"
	46	do. & 73 ps.		85	2	2
	10	do. & 67 "		1561	12	8
Saddlery	15	pieces		200	9	6
	27	packages & cwt. 1076 2 21		"	8	"
	cwt. 6 1 4			895	12	6
Salt-petre ...				8	3	7

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Ye	1851	Quantities.	1852
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1821..	198 1 9	61 packages & cwt. 5 1 3	239 15 1
22..	125 11 1	50 do.	249 4
23..	" " "	"	" "
24..	42 " "	5 do.	4 " 10
25..	3159 10 7	10 do. & cwt. 15227 3 23	4287 3 1
26..	83 14 6	"	" "
27..	5 2 6	17 do. cwt. 6 1 12 & No. 4 500	14 9
28..	60 4 4	1 do. " 3 3 1 344	11 13
29..	522 13 6	1 do. & 311 lbs.	359 3
30..	626 " 6	410½ lbs.	399 7
31..	1148 11 11	9 packages & 671 ps.	3510 11 15
32..	4707 3 6	517 do. 29.5 pieces	6600 12 1
33..	293 3 11	11 pieces	12 7
34..	34 17 "	"	" "
35..	349 9 2	1 package 175 scores & ps. 4168	588 14
36..	6275 11 8	14031 gallons	5612 10
37..	165 14 4	2699 do.	1604 5
38..	221 10 "	141 do.	62 18
39..	3705 14 11	377 packages	4831 16
40..	385 13 "	295 do.	785 17
41..	553 6 5	13 do.	30 "
42..	795 12 6	cwt. 508 2 13	1424 2
43..	6153 13 7	8662 1 10	13369 15
44..	534 19 "	7067½	1012 11
45..	5016 5 9	25176¼	4405 17
46..	624 2 "	2567½	449 6
47..	372 14 4	5 packages & cwt. 900 0 3	854 9
48..	13 2 "	cwt. 3 0 13	3 6
49..	1141 8 8	117 packages cwt. 7 0 7	1574 8
50..	1717 16 10	116 do. cwt. 496 0 23	1356 3
51..	1574 5 3	12 do.	885 7
52..	12 4 "	cwt. 45 1 14	45 7
53..	535 5 3	649 1 1	502 "
54..	2 10 3	" " 2	" "
55..	" " "	84 3 20	81 19
56..	2131 5 9	882 packages & 796 No.	3233 14
57..	517 15 4	145 do. 183	817 4
58..	1 12 9	1 do. 568 lbs.	31 13
59..	" " "	"	" "
60..	18938 10 1	36325½ gallons	20202 13
61..	683 5 6	2942 do.	2089 17
62..	208 9 9	321½ do.	299 12
63..	21 14 "	"	" "
64..	1242 7 "	131 bdls. & 1978 pieces	486 6
65..	" " "	98 pieces	22 11
66..	25 14 8	"	" "
67..	993,482 19 11		1,000,474 "
68..	1004,967 17 4		641,695 4
69..	1998,450 17 3		1,642,169 4

Deduct

Net Ex

A SUMMARY VIEW OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON IN THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY 1852

Vessels Inwards.		Vessels Outwards.		Customs Duties on Imports & Exports		Total Revenue of Customs including Port Dues, W. H. Rent &c.	Total Value of Imports	Total Value of Exports
No.	Tons	No.	Tons					
WESTERN PROVINCE,								
Colombo —	995	92,564	93,268	83,579	9 1	85,501 2 9	854,386 18 3	911,421 1 3
Negombo —	113	3,701	3,856	3,170	13 10	3,219 1 6	19,767 15 3	1,138 11 5
Calpentin —	73	2,169	2,801	1,292	2 9	1,346 0 5	8,330 5 2	5,217 17 0
Panura —	20	1,104	728	816	13 10	836 2 10	5,363 17 0	791 6 0
Caltura —	36	2,012	1,967	1,282	12 7	1,327 13 11	7,863 16 7	3,770 16 9
Barbaryn —	59	3,103	3,009	2,040	13 3	2,106 6 0	13,129 0 10	4,268 15 0
Galle —	262	85,376	81,840	8,853	1 5	9,972 12 3	927,524 15 4	821,250 13 6
Ballepity No-dere —	42	2,012	2,240	1,058	4 6	1,098 10 10	7,133 19 10	4,047 7 8
Dodandowe —	23	1,119	919	575	13 9	617 9 9	3,630 12 10	1,838 11 2
Belligam —	10	591	874	386	19 1	435 3 9	2,494 2 2	1,859 4 4
Gandurah —	12	607	487	230	3 8	296 6 8	1,517 0 7	1,217 6 0
NORTHERN PROVINCE,								
Jaffna —	477	22,927	24,407	8,275	5 11	8,585 17 9	67,314 4 5	27,073 19 4
Point Pedro —	223	8,612	8,371	3,926	9 0	4,074 13 1	27,708 5 2	7,733 3 1
Manaar —	272	9,768	9,938	924	4 8	1,078 18 3	26,802 14 0	2,597 5 7
Tallimanaar —	356	11,966	12,151	0	0 0	134 19 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
Trincornalie —	62	3,604	5,527	2,745	11 3	2,893 4 1	21,107 8 7	7,490 18 1
Batticaloa —	8	362	361	282	10 11	317 12 1	4,376 1 3	4,230 9 11
Total	3,043	251,597	262,744	119,440	9 6	123,842 5 9	1,998,450 17 3	1,805,877 6 1
Customs: Colombo,								
				Imported, Colombo		170,617 1 0		
				Galle		899,262 16 4		
				Jaffna		4,989 0 0		
				Trincornalie		100 0 0		
				Value of Specie and Bullion Imported and Exported,		39,903 15 2		
				Exported, Colombo		683,909 1 1		
				Galle		3,500 0 0		
				Trincornalie		...		
				Value of Goods, ...		...		
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STATEMENT shewing the REVENUE of the CUSTOMS
from 1848 to 1852.

Ports.	Year ended 5th January 1848	Year ended 5th January 1849
WESTERN PROVINCE.		
Colombo	113,032 1 10	85,171 18 7
Negombo	2,605 „ „	2,767 14 2
Calpentyu	1,306 17 8	1,093 3 2
Pantura	1,519 15 8	1,613 „ 5
Caltura	1,519 9 2	1,462 6 5
Barberyu	2,808 5 „	3,185 9 3
Total..	122,791 9 4	95,303 12 „
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.		
Galle	11,159 8 10	9,706 15 4
Dodandoewe	594 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	511 17 6
Ballepitty Modere	883 19 3	940 2 2
Belligam	450 „ 3	727 5 9
Gandurah	131 6 9	143 18 8
Total..	13,219 13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,029 19 5
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		
Jaffna	6,773 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,951 12 8
Point Pedro	3,537 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,584 18 9
Manar	947 18 6	648 2 2
Pallemanaar	„ „ „	„ „ „
Total..	11,259 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,184 13 7
EASTERN PROVINCE.		
Trincomalie	2,829 10 3	2,658 16 8
Batticaloa	226 9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	188 13 11
Total..	3,056 „ „ $\frac{3}{4}$	2,847 10 7
Total of the Island..	150,326 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	119,365 15 7

N.B. Export Duty abolished on all goods with the exception of Cinnamon, upon which duty was reduced to 4d. per pound commencing 1st Sept. 1848.

DEPARTMENT at the Several Ports in the Island of Ceylon

Year ended 5th January 1850	Year ended 5th January 1851	Year ended 5th January 1852.
84,554 5 10	95,187 10 4	85,501 2 9
3,051 1 7	2,981 12 3	3,219 11 6
1,291 19 9	1,253 3 5	1,346 „ 5
1,181 „ 4	1,046 „ 8	836 2 10
1,248 6 7	1,572 10 4	1,327 13 11
1,902 6 10	2,083 6 2	2,106 6 „
93,229 „ 11	104,124 3 2	94,336 17 5
10,244 7 3	10,433 2 9	9,972 12 3
550 15 10	661 „ 10	617 9 9
1,084 15 9	1,334 18 7	1,098 10 10
309 3 9	175 12 8	435 3 9
110 19 9	133 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 6 8
12,300 2 4	12,737 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,420 3 3
5,441 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,360 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,585 17 9
4,734 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,737 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,074 13 1
818 7 9	563 18 11	1,078 18 3
* 3 6 10	112 „ 1	134 19 10
10,997 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,774 5 9	13,874 8 11
2,529 „ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,478 . 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,893 4 1
136 8 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	342 6 8	317 12 1
2,665 8 8	2,820 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,210 16 2
119,192 2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	129,456 17 11	123,842 5 9

* The Port of Tallemannar was opened in 1849.

Comparative Account of the Value of Imports and Exports from the Several Ports of the Western Province for the Years ended 5th January 1852 and 1853.

	Year ended 5th January 1852.				Year ended 5th January 1853.			
	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.		Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
British Goods from the United Kingdom.....	206,309	3 2	730,039	9 8	190,093	10 1	641,662	11 5
Other do.	23,197	3 7	19,105	11 1	28,055	11 2	30,354	6 6
Do. do. from other places.....	679,335	6 4	177,463	6 8	920,714	8 3	317,023	18 9
Total	908,841	13 1	926,608	7 5	1,138,863	9 6	989,040	16 8

Coffee Crops of 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853.

	Quantity		Declared Value.
Coffee Exported from Ceylon between 11th October 1848 and 10th October 1849.	cwt.	337,525 1 10	£ 456,663 10 8
Do. from 11th October 1849 to 10th October 1850.	cwt.	322,760 1 26	657,118 18 0
Do. from 11th October 1850 to 10th October 1851.	cwt.	287,911 3 7	591,816 2 0
Do. from 11th October 1851 to 10th October 1852.	cwt.	408,007 3 16	751,861 9 11
Do. from 11th October 1852 to 10th October 1853.	cwt.	322,994 2 20	637,595 4 9

Statement of Coffee, Cinnamon, Coconut Oil & Coir, Exported, being the produce and manufacture of Ceylon, from the year ended 5th Jan. 1837 to 1852.

Year ending 5th January.	Coffee Quantity.	Cinnamon Quantity.	Coconut-Oil Quantity.	Coir Quantity.
1837	Cwt. 60,329	lbs. 724,364	409,012 Gals.	Cwt. 10,482 2 8 & 17,923 Coils & Bolls.
1838	34,164	558,110	638,677 Gals. & 8,976 Casks	36,737 3 4
1839	49,541	398,198	242,680 do. 284 do.	24,895 3 14
1840	41,863	596,592½	357,543 do.	22,195 1 0
1841	68,206	389,373½	475,742 do.	23,440 3 24
1842	584	317,919½	321,966 do.	21,643 1 2
1843	5	121,145½	475,967 do.	26,130 3 26
1844	7	662,704	726,206 do.	22,187 1 7
1845	153,957	1,057,841	443,301 do.	25,977 0 25
1846	178,603	408,211	282,186 do.	19,540 2 0
1847	173,892	401,656	123,981 do.	23,197 2 19
1848	293,221	447,369½	197,851 do.	23,520 7 2
1849	280,010	491,687½	311,526 do. & 8 Casks	25,199 2 24 & 10 Bolls.
1850	373,593	733,781½	513,279 do.	28,422 0 5 & 2 do.
1851	278,473	644,857	407,960 do.	39,886 1 23 & 120 do.
1852	349,957	508,491	443,699 do.	37,512 0 12

*Return of Shipping of the Island of Ceylon from the year ended 5th
January 1837 to 1852.*

INWARDS.

Year ending 5th Jan	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		Foreign States.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1837	20	6659	1163	55010	148	9563	1331	71232
1838	20	7343	1290	60257	185	13745	1495	81345
1839	13	4013	1436	83679	145	8600	1594	96292
1840	17	6162	1496	81367	291	18309	1804	105838
1841	14	5142	1578	82567	257	15296	1849	103005
1842	25	8243	1574	84901	284	16462	1883	109606
1843	41	12941	1736	100250	300	17136	2077	130327
1844	43	14553	1955	103712	281	22588	2279	140853
1845	39	13275	3603	132245	244	23608	2886	169128
1846	49	18882	2974	157024	258	20458	3281	196364
1847	68	24976	2709	173316	192	13634	2969	211946
1848	57	24579	2829	172943	125	30216	3111	228738
1849	62	25603	2450	172674	219	36878	2731	229155
1850	60	22456	2426	179530	230	32149	2725	234135
1851	64	24287	2573	186594	251	31383	2888	242264
1852	53	20129	2759	198348	231	33120	3403	251597
OUTWARDS.								
1837	26	7856	1100	56238	74	4369	1200	68463
1838	35	12413	1250	61737	195	9413	1480	83563
1839	24	7721	1572	82374	96	5572	1692	95667
1840	21	8537	1616	85353	106	6276	1743	100166
1841	26	8761	1700	87913	145	7341	1871	104015
1842	28	10382	1827	90452	143	8353	1998	109187
1843	44	13850	1777	100839	154	10003	1975	124692
1844	43	13366	2184	119206	107	7050	2334	139622
1845	48	16288	2696	137989	9	8676	2892	162953
1846	47	18061	2982	161175		10579	3207	189815
1847	50	17980	2759	184768	107	9676	2966	212424
1848	73	26966	2820	178818	169	23214	3062	228998
1849	69	25790	2518	181856	173	26196	2761	233842
1850	74	29030	2484	179079	174	24727	2732	232836
1851	77	29274	2584	193419	176	25705	2837	248398
1852	70	29859	2773	193824	207	29061	3050	252744

PORTS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

An account of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards in the year ended 5th January 1853, as compared with the year ended 5th January, 1852.

COUNTRIES.	Year ended 5th January 1852.						Year ended 5th January 1853.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.			Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Vessels	Tons	Men	Vessels	Tons	Men	Vessels	Tons	Men	Vessels	Tons	Men
United Kingdom—	22	7964	348	52	22688	904	21	6881	275	57	23735	909
Guernsey—	1	338	13	"	"	56	"	1560	71	14	4337	205
France—	1	363	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	296	13
Austria Trieste—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	226	10
Hamburgh—	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
Belgium—	"	"	"	1	363	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ascension—	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	538	21	"	"	"
British East Indies—	1164	79817	12497	1194	77831	12803	1158	85747	12941	1185	82670	12689
French Settlements—	58	4784	676	19	1528	223	77	7486	937	37	3419	486
Dutch do.—	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	462	16	"	"	"
Suez—	1	473	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aden—	6	2738	99	"	"	"	6	2340	82	"	"	"
Muscat—	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	100	15	"	"	"
Maldivé—	25	953	393	22	670	359	9	502	143	8	363	123
Reunion—	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	235	12	"	"	"
China—	1	450	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hong Kong—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mauritius—	8	1906	134	6	959	108	9	2301	125	1	330	17
Cape—	2	832	33	"	"	"	13	3636	150	3	507	45
United States—	2	735	45	1	399	15	4	1800	64	2	2207	18
Australia—	5	3300	136	"	"	"	15	8768	320	5	527	69
Total—	1296	104653	14422	1299	105629	14484	1321	122356	15172	1316	118923	14609

PORTS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

AN account of the staple Articles the produce of Ceylon, exported in the year ended 5th January 1853, as compared with the year ended 5th January 1852.

<i>Description of Goods.</i>	<i>Year ended 5th January 1852.</i>	<i>Year ended 5th January 1853.</i>
Arrack	107,463 gallons	35,630 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Arrecanuts	cwt. 76,609 „ 20	70,545 „ 10
Cinnamon	500,518 lbs.	426,522 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cocoanuts	551,940	452,910
Cocoanut oil	381,345 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	640,443 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons
Coffee	cwt. 339,267 2 16	364,457 2 14
Coir and coir rope	„ 22,985 3 6	18,608 2 18
Copperah	„ 16,005 2 0	22,602 0 7
Horns of all sorts	„ 1,381 3 14	1638 1 15
Plumbago	„ 25,463 3 26	12,886 0 11
Precious stones	£50 ..	£70
Rum	2,419 gallons	2047 gallons
Sugar	cwt. 708 0 0	2 0 7
Timber, Wood of all sorts	„ 11,635 0 12	15,571 2 18
	5,802 pieces	3795 pieces
	526 bundles	394 bundles

RETURN of numbers and tonnage of square rigged Vessels and Dhonies belonging to Ceylon on the 31st December 1853.

	<i>Square rigged Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Dhonies.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Western Province....	31	1,822	182	9,738
Northern Province ..	10	592	114	4,135
Eastern Province	10	466	12	280
Southern Province ..	2	134	187	7,318
Total..	53	3,014	495	21,471

RETURN OF CROWN LANDS SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1852.

Provinces and Districts.	Number of Sales under 100 Acres.		Number of Sales above 100 Acres.		Total Number of Sales.	Total Number of Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
	Number of Sales.	Number of Acres.	Number of Sales.	Number of Acres.			
1852.							
Western Province.....	27	167 5 35 ⁸¹ ₁₀₀	—	—	27	167 5 35 ⁸¹ ₁₀₀	£ s. d. 2 2 1 ³ ₄
Southern Province	2	57 0 23 ⁶³ ₁₀₀	—	—	2	57 0 23 ⁶³ ₁₀₀	13 0 0
Central Province.....	10	18 0 34	—	—	10	18 0 34	1 10 9 ¹ ₂
Kandy.....	2	9 2 19	—	—	3	122 2 29	
Do.	—	—	1	113 0 10			
Hewahette	—	—	1	153 0 2			1 9 4 ³ ₄
Upper Bulatgamme	—	—	2	295 3 13			1 0 2 ³ ₄
Udupalata	—	—	1	140 0 34			1 0 0
Doombera	—	—	2	223 3 17	14	1504 1 22 ³³ ₁₀₀	1 0 0
Nuwera Ellia.....	1	18 1 30	—	—			1 4 0
Kotmale	—	—	3	530 2 5			1 0 0 ³ ₄
Badulla	4	142 2 1 ⁷¹ ₁₀₀	—	—			1 8 0 ¹ ₄
Total...	46	414 1 24 ³¹ ₁₀₀	10	1456 2 1	56	1870 3 25 ³⁵ ₁₀₀	

Salt.

Statements shewing the quantities manufactured and sold in the North-Western, Northern, and Southern Provinces of the Island in the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.

North-Western Province.

Districts.	Years.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity sold for Home Consumption.	Rates at which sold. per bushel	Aver. weight per bushel
CHILAW.		Bushels.	Bushels.	s. d.	lbs.
	1848	—	13895	2 8	80
	1849	—	13752	2 8	78*
	1850	26427	11811	2 8	67½†
	1851	—	12728	2 8	67½
	1852	—	13466	2 8	71½‡
Total...		26427	65652	—	—
PUTLAM.	1848	74765	73149	2 8	80
	1849	55194	70755	2 8	77½
	1850	155356	62906	2 8	63
	1851	137213	63643	2 8	65
	1852	24413	88666	2 8	65
Total...		446941	359119	—	—
CALPENTYN.	1848	91940	64696	2 8	80
	1849	33165	68632	2 8	79
	1850	87235	41064	2 8	70-71
	1851	44968	36946	2 8	71½-74
	1852	—	22710	2 8	70½-73
Total...		223308	234148	—	—

Sold for exportation—None.

The Salt is collected at Chilaw from the Odepankarre, Palichakolem, and Kirriankally pans; at Putlam from the Putlam-pans; and at Calpentytyn from Calpentytyn Tilliady, Carrativoe, and Natchikally.

Ships cannot safely visit the coasts of the North Western Province during the South-west monsoon.

* 10600 bushels issued from Natchikally to Chilaw in 1849.

† 9400 Do. Do. Do. Do. 1850.

‡ 9425 Do. Do. Do. Do. 1852.

Northern Province.

Jaffna	Number of Bushels manufactured.		Ditto sold for Exportation.		Ditto for Home Consumption.		Rental Sales.
	Manufactured	Naturally formed	Total	Bushels	Rates	To Renter Jaffna.	Merchants for Exportation Consistently to released Districts
Years							
848	—	—	—	5400	4d.	24950 bushels at 6d.	10887 bushels at 2s. 8d.
849	—	103563	103563	1230	3½	23445	5750
1849	—	103563	103563	84112	4	...	...
1850	38973	83384	122357	1700	3½	26039	24403
1851	33878	55513	92391	51637	4	...	...
1852	17248	7846	25094	1040	3½	24857	25622
				14648	3	24314	8933
				28850	3	...	...
Total	90099	253306	343405	158587		123605	75595

MANAAR.—Stores supplied from Jaffna. In 1848, 52 bushels, and in 1852, 261 bushels were naturally formed. Sold to retailers of Manaar and the Vanny, and to Tavalems, in the years 1848—1852, Bushels 7084, 6380, 6670, 7540, 8386, in all 36,060 bushels, at 2s. 8d. per bushel.

MULLERTY.—Stores partly supplied from Jaffna. In 1849, 4663 bushels, and in 1852, 1507 bushels naturally formed. Sold to retailers and Tavalems in the years 1848—1852, Bushels 792, 991, 1173, 1335, 1488, in all 5780 bushels, at 2s. 8d. per bushel.

The weight of the manufactured salt was on an average about 65lbs. per bushel; that of the naturally formed, about 75lbs.

PLACES WHERE SALT COLLECTED.	Manufactured or Natural	Largest quantity in 1 year Bushels	Where Exported	Cost per bushel for storing	Season for Shipment	Means of Shipment	Cost of Do. per cart. per bushel	REMARKS.
1 Siviaturoo	Manufactured	98700	Jaffna	2d 2	Jan. to April	Boats from Jaffna	d. 1½	The cost as stated in col. 5 is for storing at Jaffna.
2 Hilepkadawo	Do.	92711	Town or S. W. Pt.	4			1½	If there were a steady demand, it might be stored on the shores of the Island off which the Vessels would have to anchor, and in the case of all but that of the place No. 1, this would reduce the cost of shipment considerably.
3 Ponary...	Natural Form.	49178	of Mandaitivo land.	2½			1½	
4 Karatvo	Do.	6329		4			1½	
5 Elephant Pass and Karatchy	Do.	21791		5½			1½	
6 Talvodai	Do.	8850						
7 Vellaiparavai	Do.	121072	Tondamannar	2½	Feb. or March to Sep.	Boats from P. Pedro or Jaffna	9-32	It requires a collection of at least 50,000 bushels at each place to admit of the salt being stored at the cost stated; the charges incurred for any quantity adjoining so much to the rate of cost on smaller quantities.
8 Karneyay	Do.	85086		1½				
9 Matalen...	Do.	29623		5				

* This salt being light, as shown in the other statement, it would require the payment of a price of 12s. 6d. per ton to admit of its being afforded for export.

4 10s. a ton would meet the cost of salt.

Southern Province.

Collected and sold in Hambantotte District.

Years.	Quantity manu- factured.	Quantity sold for Exportation.	Rate at wh. sold per bushl.	Quantity sold for Home Consump- tion.	Rate at wh. sold per bushl.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	s. d.	Bushels.	s. d.
1848*	21719	26125	2 8	38121 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8
1849	115464	38868	2 8	55819	2 8
1850	63666	43648	2 8	60175	2 8
1851	195996	81020 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	46748 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8
1852	63697	88364	2 8	54046	2 8
Total...	460542	278025 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	254909 $\frac{3}{4}$	—

The Salt is collected in the MAGAMPATTOO at Maha Lewaye, Sittrakalle, Karagan Aare, Koholankalle, Boondelle, Kirinde, Patupane and Mootokalle Lewaye; and in GIRREWAY PATTOO at Jamborakalle.

The average weight of a Bushel of Salt is 84 lbs.

The rate per Bushel of Salt sold at Tangalle by the retailers was 3s. per Bushel.

In the column of the Quantity sold for Exportation is included the quantity removed to the towns and villages in the Central and Western Provinces.

In the column for Home Consumption is included the quantity sold for the Consumption of the Province.

The Salt is shipped from Hambantotte where vessels can resort all the year. When exported to India, the salt is taken from canoes into cargo boats sent from Galle for the purpose of loading vessels laying at Hambantotte.

The expense of shipment is not less than 8d. per cwt.

* The Salt collected in 1847 was in Stores to meet a part of the demand of 1848.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Principal Roads of the Colony of Ceylon for the years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853.

TREASURY OR GOVT. MONEY.	1848			1849			1850			1851			1852			1853			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New Roads	1788	19	7½	2110	0	4	198	19	7	1750	9	5	488	5	6	1250	0	0	7586	14	5½
Continuation of New Roads	6877	13	5	7911	5	0½	3088	18	3½	5119	9	11½	12,281	14	5½	—	—	—	35,279	1	2½
Repair and up-keep of Roads and Bridges	27,425	19	2½	28,682	14	4½	21,598	19	4½	28,156	10	7½	24,167	0	6	35,696	0	1½	165,727	4	2½
New Bridges	250	0	0	760	7	4	286	13	8½	1383	7	7	299	16	10	1866	14	2½	4796	19	7½
TOTAL £	36,342	12	3½	39,464	7	0½	25,173	10	11½	36,409	17	7	37,236	17	3½	38,762	14	3½	213,389	19	6½
ROAD ORDINANCE MONEY. (under Ordinance No. 8 of 1841.)																					
New Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	0	2½	201	5	9	54	19	0	—	—	—	534	4	11½
Continuation of New Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,338	10	11½	19,519	15	9½	17,896	18	8½	17,662	19	4½	75,417	4	10½
Repair and up-keep of Roads and Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,616	11	1½	19,721	1	6½	17,951	17	8½	17,662	19	4½	75,952	9	9½
TOTAL Treasury money	36,342	12	3½	39,464	7	0½	25,173	10	11½	36,409	17	7	37,236	17	3½	38,762	14	3½	213,389	19	6½
GRAND TOTAL	36,342	12	3½	39,464	7	0½	45,790	2	1½	56,130	19	1½	55,188	15	0½	56,425	13	8	289,342	9	3½

RETURN OF THE POPULATION, AND OF THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, IN 1852.

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	WHITES.		COLOURED POPULATION.		TOTAL.		Aliens and Strangers, not included in preceding Columns.	Population to the Square Mile.	Persons employed in		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Agriculture.	Manufactures and Commerce.			
Western.	3,890	1,556	1,452	278,267	247,168	279,820	248,620	7055	140.18	129,064	21,100	26,887	6,318	7,427
North-Western	3,362	82	75	96,796	91,559	96,878	91,634	2098	56.69	8,664	1,977	2,806	1,986	2,653
Southern	2,147	308	211	189,779	179,241	190,087	179,482	1081	172.63	10,063	13,554	12,657	4,577	5,917
Eastern	4,753	588	574	40,912	37,294	41,300	37,868	1037	16.92	13,937	3,516	2,976	741	1,369
Northern	5,427	443	414	155,501	148,896	155,944	149,310	577	56.35	4,500	3,881	6,373	1,199	4,976
Central	5,191	454	223	115,101	93,372	113,355	93,593	15,133	43.20	14,504	6,771	12,715	1,931	3,350
Total (exclusive of Military.)	24,700	3,428	2,979	876,356	797,530	879,784	800,509	27,001	69.12	475,769	51,418	61,922	16,752	25,722
MILITARY OFFICERS WITH THEIR FAMILIES														
Western.	3,820	840	163	1137	733	1977	896	"	.75	"	"	87	38	68
North-Western	3,362	2	2	52	39	54	41	"	.02	"	"	4	3	6
Southern	2,147	136	23	308	216	444	239	"	.31	"	"	15	11	14
Eastern	4,753	223	34	279	206	502	240	"	.15	"	"	20	9	18
Northern	5,427	6	4	181	141	187	145	"	.06	"	"	14	5	4
Central	5,191	702	96	583	338	1285	434	"	.33	"	"	60	13	54
Total Military..	24,700	1909	822	2540	1673	4449	1995	"	.26	"	"	200	79	164
Grand Total. . .	24,700	5337	3301	878,896	799,203	884,233	802,503	27,001	69.38	475,769	51,418	61,922	16,831	25,886

Arrivals and Departures of Labourers during the year 1853.

	Arrivals Colombo			Arrivals Manaur and Tallemanaur			Total Arrivals			Departures Colombo			Departures Manaur and Tallemanaur			Total Departures.		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1853.																		
January..	721	17	11	122	24	7	843	41	18	991	61	29	3,658	146	34	4,649	206	63
February..	839	25	20	59	5	3	898	30	23	848	49	26	2,840	94	23	3,688	143	49
March....	692	20	18	170	12	5	862	32	23	2,079	73	43	2,103	90	24	4,182	163	67
April	497	16	3	562	31	14	1,059	47	17	411	10	16	2,289	76	11	2,700	86	27
May	261	8	7	1,811	140	39	2,072	148	46	1,280	57	29	1,269	53	13	2,549	110	43
June	821	39	36	4,448	269	61	5,269	308	97	561	20	10	961	35	5	1,522	55	15
July	697	29	18	5,608	329	72	6,305	358	90	673	21	11	863	35	8	1,536	56	19
August ..	1,307	36	31	4,119	210	28	5,426	246	59	631	23	15	1,610	10	0	2,241	33	15
September.	1,088	34	24	5,329	346	59	6,417	380	83	559	22	11	338	2	0	897	24	11
October ..	1,196	47	46	2,782	218	38	3,978	265	84	566	14	9	432	17	0	998	31	9
November.	1,056	31	22	528	53	26	1,584	84	48	298	15	20	421	9	1	719	24	21
December.	1,087	30	32	782	63	33	1,969	93	63	496	26	28	952	24	11	1,448	50	39
Total—	10262	332	278	26,321	1,700	385	36,582	2,012	653	9,393	391	247	17,836	590	130	27,129	961	378

RETURN OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT CEYLON.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary.	Annual Rent
		£ s	£ s.
The Colombo Academy	Principal - Rev. B. Roake -	600	"
	Second Teacher E. C. Caldwell Esq. -	350	"
	3d Master, Mr. A. De Zoysa -	48	
Colombo Central School	Principal of the Central School of Colombo and Native Normal Institution.		
	Rev. A. Kessen -	480	"
	Addl. Master Mr. D. Gogerly -	130	"
	Head Teacher .. G. Gratiaen -	84	54
	Pupil Monitor .. Juanis de Silva -	6	"
Native Normal Institution	Head Teacher .. J. Perera -	68	"
	Asst. do. .. Siman Silva -	18	"
	21 Native Normal Students at £6 each -	126	"
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>			
St. Thomas -	Head Teacher Mr. J. R. Blake -	100	48
	First Asst. do. .. D. S. Perera -	42	"
	Second do. .. J. C. Misso -	36	"
Colombo Boys -	Head Teacher .. J. W. Spaar -	84	36
	Asst. do. .. R. Elders -	42	"
Grand Pass -	Head Teacher .. J. G. Andriesen -	100	42
	Asst. do. .. E. Ludekens -	42	"
Morotto -	Head Teacher .. J. Garth -	84	"
	Asst. do. .. Joseph De Peiris -	12	7 4
Caltura -	Head Teacher .. T. Rae -	84	"
Negombo -	Head Teacher .. F. B. Nicholas -	72	24
Galle -	Head Teacher .. J. E. Anthonisz -	78	"
	Asst. do. .. J. R. Anthonisz -	36	36
Matura -	Head Teacher .. James Barton -	78	"
	Asst. do. .. G. H. Ernst -	24	"
Trincomalie -	Head Teacher .. J. Anthonisz -	60	15
Kandy -	Additional Teacher Revd. E. Labrooy -	120	"
	Head Teacher Mr. R. P. Jansz -	84	"
<i>Mixed Schools.</i>			
Wellicadde Jail -	S. & E. Teacher .. Don Louis -	36	"
	Asst. do. .. A. Perera -	10 16	"
	Tamil do. .. Asarawade Pulle -	12	"
Marandahn -	Head Teacher .. C. D. Anthonisz -	42	9
	Asst. do. .. L. D. Abrew -	18	"
Slave Island -	Head Teacher .. M. Perera -	60	24
	Asst. do. .. Don. Hendrick -	18	"
Colpetty -	Head Teacher .. H. Perera -	48	18
	Monitor .. B. de Alwis -	4 10	"
Kandane -	Teacher .. J. F. Poulier -	36	"
Pantura -	Head Teacher .. W. Van Cuylenberg -	60	"
	Asst. do. .. C. Pieris -	12	"
Wadua -	Head Teacher .. A. Parys -	42	"
Avisawelle -	Head Teacher .. A. De Silva Jayawarden -	48	"
	dene -		
Caltura -	Head Teacher .. J. De Hoedt -	24	"
Kaigalle -	Head Teacher .. E. H. Goondewille -	36	"
Ratnapoora -	Head Teacher .. T. F. Labrooy -	36	"
Bentotte -	Head Teacher .. D. Da Silva Gooneratne -	48	"
	Asst. do. .. Don Abraham Wettahatchy. -	12	"
Hickodde -	Teacher .. (Vacant) -	36	"
Galle -	Head Teacher .. A De Silva, Mohm. -	48	24
	First Asst. do. .. W. Anwardt -	18	"
	Second do. .. D. S. Wickerema -	18	"
	Third do. .. S. De Silva -	18	"
	Monitor. .. H. De Silva -	3	"

Schools.	TEACHERS.	Annual Salary	Annual Rent.
Belligam -	Teacher Mr. J. E. Jansz -	£ 36	£ 7 4
Trincomalie -	Teacher .. G. Philips -	48	9
Kandy -	Head Teacher .. C. Fonseka -	48	"
	Asst: do. .. W. Wijeyekoon Kanan-gere -	18	"
Matelle -	Teacher .. J. M. Goonetilleke -	48	"
Gampolla -	Teacher .. J. Macknuley -	48	"
Rickilgaskedde -	Teacher .. B. B. Rannesingha -	48	"
Karundegalle -	Teacher .. A. Wijesekere -	48	"
Hadenia -	Teacher .. G. Fernando -	48	"
Napana -	Teacher .. J. A. Hopman -	48	"
Nildandehina -	Teacher .. L. Ludovice -	48	"
Nawellapitie -	Teacher .. J. Pieris -	48	"
Bolapay -	Teacher .. W. D. S. Wieramasekera -	48	"
Akerambodde -	Teacher .. J. Wieramasekera -	36	"
Maturatta -	Teacher .. A. De Silva -	48	"
Badulla -	Teacher .. G. Pels -	48	15
Nawera Ellia -	Teacher .. Adrian de Silva -	48	12
Calpentyn -	Teacher .. J. Vinton -	36	"
Chilaw -	Teacher .. G. J. Perera -	48	9
Pottam -	Teacher .. W. E. Lewis -	36	"
Kornegalle -	Head Teacher .. J. H. Tennekoon -	60	"
	Asst: Teacher .. W. Fonseka -	18	"
Mullativoe -	Teacher .. T. Fry -	24	"
Anuradhapoora -	Teacher .. S. Werakoon Appoo-hamy -	48	"
Manaar -	Teacher .. De Hoedt -	36	"
<i>Female Superior Schools.</i>			
Columbo Female Seminary	Head Teacher Mrs. R. Elliott -	240	24
	First Asst: do .. J. Lindsay -	48	"
	Pupil Mistress .. L. Fernier -	18	"
Columbo Girls' School -	Head Teacher .. L. Palm, on leave half salary -	150	"
	Miss M. Crisp (actg.) -	100	"
	First Asst: Miss E. Ball -	12	"
	Second do. Miss M. Jansz -	12	30
	Third do. Miss Raffal -	12	"
	Needleworkmistress Mrs Koelmeyer -	24	"
Kandy Girls' School -	Head Teacher Miss Houliston -	200	48
	Asst: do. Mrs H. Jansz -	36	"
Galle Girls' School -	Head Teacher Mrs. M. Braybrooke -	200	15
	First Asst do. Mr. G. H. Anthonisz -	36	"
	Second „ do. Mrs. G. H. Anthonisz -	36	"
<i>Female Mixed Schools.</i>			
Borelle -	Head Teacher Mrs C. M. A. Louis -	18	"
	Asst: do. .. Wellhelmina Perera -	12	9
	Head Teacher Mr. J. Botejoe -	18	"
Colpetty -	Needleworkmistress Mrs Franciscus -	12	18
	Head Teacher Mrs S. VanCuylenberg -	18	"
Pantura -	Asst: do. Mr. Johannes Perera -	7 4	6
Caltura -	Joint Teachers { Miss C. S. Leembruggen -	18	"
	{ Mrs Poppenbeek -	18	"
Dalupotte -	Teacher Miss J. M. Perera -	24	"
Trincomalie No. 1 -	Teacher Mrs. H. Williams -	36	4 10
Trincomalie No. 2 -	Head Teacher Miss Ann Hunter -	36	"
	Monitor Miss C. Hunter -	6	9
Trincomalie Tamil -	Head Teacher Mrs A. Mattheisz -	24	1 16
	Monitor Miss Harriet Hunter -	6	"

SCHOOLS.		TEACHERS.		Annual Salary.	Annual Rent.
				£ s.	£ s.
Matelle	-	Teacher	Mrs Lewis	36	"
Jaffna	-	Teacher	Miss Jane Marthensz	24	"
<i>Fernacular Female Schools</i>					
Wellewatte No. 1	-	Teacher	Dona Welmina	12	"
do. No. 2	-	Teacher	Dominga Pieris	12	"
Galkisse No. 1	-	Teacher	Dona Bastiana	12	5 8
Uvona 2	-	Teacher	Carlina de Silva	12	5 8
Calany	-	Teacher	Francina De Silva	12	"
Hetteyawatte	-	Teacher	Dona Carlotta Carlina	12	"
		Asst:	Don Salman Alwis	7 4	"
Battakattrra	-	Teacher	Christina	12	"
<i>Fernacular Boys Schools</i>					
Payagalla	-	Head Teacher	Mr. Don Christian	18	"
		Asst. do.	A. F. D. Gooneratne	9	2 14
Barbharyn	-	Teacher	Don Anthony de Alwis	18	"
Hanzwelle	-	Teacher	D. J. Ameresakera	18	"
Sedua	-	Teacher	Paul Silva	18	"
		Asst: do.	P. D. Cornelis	9	"
Dehewille	-	Teacher	Benjamin Stark	18	"
		Asst: do.	Johannes Stark	9	"
Wellewatte	-	Teacher	Paul Fernando	18	"
Korlwelle	-	Head Teacher	Joseph Fernando	18	"
		First Asst: do.	Simon Perera	9	"
		Second do. do.	Andris Fernando	9	"
Wattella	-	Teacher	Alexander Rodrigo	18	"
Kattakurunde	-	Teacher	H. Perera	18	"
Bandaragam	-	Teacher	Don Alexander	18	"
Mattacooly	-	Teacher	Arnolis Swaris	18	"
		Asst: do.	C. S. Wickremesakra	9	"
Milagria	-	Head Teacher	Don Joseph	18	"
		Asst: do.	Istaphin Silva	9	"
Kohilewatte	-	Teacher	Constantin Perera	18	"
Slave Island	-	Head Teacher	C. Alwis	18	12
		Asst: do.	J. Candappa	10 16	"
Dandogam	-	Head Teacher	Don Bastian	18	"
		Asst: do.	Savary Perera	9	"
Katane	-	Teacher	J. Johannes Fernando 1st.	18	"
Minnangodde	-	Teacher	Johannes Fernando 2d.	18	"
Weweldenia	-	Teacher	Isaac Pieris	18	"
Dodangodde	-	Teacher	Johannes Dias	18	"
Calany	-	Teacher	Don Jeronis	18	"
Horogolla	-	Teacher	Floris Perera	18	"
Peyagodde	-	Teacher	Don Matheisz	18	"
		Asst:	Don A. de Silva	18	"
Attadia	-	Teacher	Siman Fernando	18	"
Palmadulla	-	Teacher	Samuel Gomes	18	"
Ballangodde	-	Teacher	Don Siman	18	"
Calany	-	Teacher	Don Jeronimus	18	"
Lakshapitia	-	Teacher	Don Johannes	18	"
Calpentyn (Tamil)	-	Teacher	A. Caderewelle	13 10	"
Putlam (Tamil)	-	Teacher	Asina Marickar	12	"
Doomaldenia (Singhalese)	-	Teacher	Johannes Pieris	18	"
Akinmena	-	Teacher	Don J. Perera	18	"
Dondra	-	Teacher	Lewis Peter Gerhard	18	"
Badulla	-	Teacher	Don Louis De Silva	18	"
Badulla (Tamil)	-	Teacher	S. Mailwaganem.	18	"

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SHEWING THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND
THE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN DECEMBER 1853.

	No. of Pupils on in daily List. attend:			No. of Pupils on in daily List. attend.	
<i>Superior Schools</i>			<i>Female Superior Schools.</i>		
Colombo Academy	64	59	Female Seminary	102	94
Colombo Central School	87		Colombo	50	47
Native Normal Institution		147	Kandy	42	25
Normal Students	21		Galle	77	53
Pupils	42				
	214	206		271	219
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>			<i>Female Mixed Schools.</i>		
St. Thomas	80	70	Borella	34	19
Colombo	59	59	Colpetty	34	26
Grand-Pass	63	60	Pantura	39	0
Morotto	0	0	Dalupotta	29	19
Caltura	0	0	Caltura	14	10
Negombo	53	0	Trincomalie No. 1	6	4
Galle	51	45	Do. No. 2	16	1
Matura	60	45	Do. Tamil	21	5
Trincomalie	0	0	Matelle	6	3
Kandy	64	48	Jaffna	47	36
	430	327	Nuwera Ellia	0	0
<i>Mixed Schools.</i>				246	123
Wellicadde Jail			<i>Fernacular Female Schools.</i>		
Singhalese	92	77	Welewatte No. 1	0	0
Tamil	28	25	Do. No. 2	26	6
Marandahn	50	42	Galkisse No. 1	35	22
Slave Island	76	69	Cyanne	0	0
Colpetty	38	36	Culany	9	7
Kardana	68	60	Hatteyewatte	0	0
Pantura	57	53	Battacatra	26	12
Wadua	28	25			
Avisawelle	31	24		96	47
Ratnapoora	24	15	<i>Fernacular Boys Schools.</i>		
Caltura	51	44	Payagalla	86	55
Kaigalle	16	14	Barbaryn	66	54
Bentotte	56	50	Hangwelle	32	19
Hickodde	20	15	Scedua	60	49
Galle	140	120	Dehewelle	50	39
Belligam	29	15	Paliagodde	85	55
Trincomalie	66	25	Wellewatte	0	0
Kandy	103	95	Watelle	31	24
Matelle	38	25	Corlewelle	0	0
Gampola	16	12	Bandaragama	53	36
Rickiligaskedde	14	11	Katukurunde	0	0
Karandegalle	10	5	Mattacooly	98	31
Hadenia	31	22	Millagria	79	54
Napane	10	2	Kohillewatte	46	23
Nilandehena	15	14	New Bazaar	0	0
Nawelapitiye	23	16	Slave Island	41	33
Bolapay	22	12	Dandogam	98	78
Akuraumbodde (Matelle)	17	14	Katane	51	26
Maturatta	20	17	Minuangodde	44	28
Badulla	27	21	Weweldenia	30	17
Nuwera Ellia	22	14	Dodangodde	30	24
Chilaw	47	40	Horogalla	30	21
Calpenty	26	0	Attadia	33	24
Putlam	6	5	Calany	43	22
Kornegalle	52	36	Lakshapitia	0	0
Mullativoe	33	24	Palmadulla	26	18
Manuar	36	20	Ballangodde	21	8
Anooradhapoora	5	2	Aknimene	23	15
	1351	1106	Dondra	40	22
			Badulla Tamil	30	25
			Do. Singhalese	23	18

	No. of Pupils on in daily List. attend:			No. of Pupils on in daily List. attend:	
Doomaldenia	83	70	<i>Recapitulation.</i>	8 Superior schools . .	214 206
Putlam Tamil	30	20		10 Elementary schools .	430 327
Calpentyn Tamil	35	0		37 Mixed schools . .	1351 1106
				4 Superior Female schools	271 219
				12 English Female schools .	246 123
				7 Vern: Female schools .	96 47
				34 Vern: Boys schools .	1397 908
				26 Jaffna Grant schools .	1443 1137
	1397	908			
<i>Jaffna Grant Schools</i>					
Church Mission . .	£150				
American Do. . .	£200				
Wesleyan do. . .	£150				
Roman Catholics . .	£150		133		5448 4073

LIST OF JAFFNA GRANT SCHOOLS PER RETURN OF 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

<i>Boys</i>		<i>On</i>	<i>Av:</i>	<i>On</i>	<i>Av:</i>
		<i>List</i>	<i>Attend.</i>	<i>List.</i>	<i>Attend.</i>
<i>American Mission.</i>					
1 Chavagacherry (English Central School)		20	14		
2 Tallepally (English)		44	35		
3 Mallagam (English)		34	23		
4 Oodopitty (English)		25	13		
5 Batticotta (English)		47	46		
				170	131
<i>Wesleyan Mission.</i>					
1 Mission-House Boys English school		135	151		
2 Cattawalle Boys English school		36	31		
3 Point Pedro Boys school		41	39		
				262	221
<i>Church Mission.</i>					
1 Kokuvil Boys English Day school		36	25		
2 Nellore Boys English Day school		71	52		
3 Naddutanoe English and Tamil Day school		58	48		
4 Chundicully English Day school		63	56		
5 Chundicully Seminary		58	43		
6 Copay Boys English school		38	31		
				324	255
<i>Roman Catholic Mission.</i>					
1 Jaffna Boys school		91	0		
				91	0
				935	758
<i>GIRLS.</i>					
<i>American Mission</i>					
1 Manapey (English)		52	35		
2 Batticotta		48	43		
3 Pandateripo		45	36		
4 Tellepalle (Tamil)		73	52		
5 Chavagacherry (Central school)		35	23		
6 Oodopitty		24	17		
				277	206
<i>Wesleyan Mission.</i>					
1 St. Paul's Girls school		30	21		
				30	21
<i>Church Mission.</i>					
1 Nellore Girls Boarding school		66	61		
2 Pettah Girls English Day school		37	25		
3 Copay Girls school		47	38		
				150	124
<i>Roman Catholic Mission.</i>					
1 Jaffna Girls school		0	45		
				0	45
				508	379

RETURN OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN THE ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR

ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1852.

PROVINCES.	STATIONS.	No. of Government Schools.	No. of Regimental Schools.	No. of Missionary Schools.					No. of Private Schools.	Total.
				Church Mission	Wesleyan Mission.	Baptist Mission	American Mission	Roman Catholic Mission.		
WESTERN	Colombo . .	52	7	23	26	32	0	7	297	479
	Pantura . .	2	0	0	4	0	0	0		
	Caltura . .	3	0	0	4	0	0	0		
	Barberyn . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Negombo . .	2	0	0	7	0	0	4		
	Ratnapoora . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Kaigalle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NORTH WESTERN	Avishawelle . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	83
	Putlam . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Chilaw . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Calpenty . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Kurnegalle . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SOUTHERN	Galle	5	0	19	6	0	0	0	5	44
	Bentotte	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Matura . .	1	0	0	4	0	0	0		
	Belligam . .	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		
EASTERN . .	Trincomalie . .	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	50	69
	Batticaloa . .	0	0	0	10	0	0	0		
NORTHERN	Jaffna	2	0	35	14	0	88	24	116	281
	Manar . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Ancoradapora . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
CENTRAL . .	Kandy	9	4	7	0	0	0	0	173	208
	Matele	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Gampola	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Badulla . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Nuwera Ellia . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Maturatta . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL . .		112	12	89	79	32	88	35	712	1164

Tables of Roads in the Island of Ceylon.

- No. 1. Round the Island, from Colombo, Northward, and returning by the South.
- No. 2. From Colombo to Kandy.
- No. 3. From Colombo to Kandy by Kornegalle.
- No. 4. From Colombo to Kandy by Yatteantotte and Gampola.
- No. 5. From Colombo to Kandy by Ruwanwelle and Ballapany.
- No. 6. From Colombo to Badoola, by Ratnapoora and Ballangodde.
- No. 7. From Colombo to Trincomalie by Kornegalle and Dambool.
- No. 8. From Kandy to Trincomalie by Dambool.
- No. 9. From Kandy to Jaffna, by Dambool.
- No. 10. From Kandy to Badoola by Newera Ellia.
- No. 11. From Kandy to Badoola by "Lower Road" through Gonedamwa.
- No. 12. From Kandy to Badoola by Hewahette and Madoola.
- No. 13. From Kandy to Putlam, by Kornegalle.
- No. 14. From Kandy to Manaar and Talamanaar, by Dambool and the Central Road.
- No. 15. From Badoola to Hambantotte.
- No. 16. From Badoola to Batticaloa.
- No. 17. From Anarajapoora to Putlam.
- No. 18. From Anarajapoora to Trincomalie.
- No. 19. From Anarajapoora to Arippe.
- No. 20. From Negombo to Kornegalle, by Girioelle.
- No. 21. From Negombo to the Kandy Road near Veangodde.
- No. 22. From Galle to Baddeganyana and Hickgodde.
- No. 23. From Jaffna to Point Pedro.
- No. 24. From Jaffna to Kangaisantorre.
- No. 25. From Jaffna to Peonalle.
- No. 26. From Jaffna to Vallacotta.
- No. 27. From Point Pedro to Kodigama.
- No. 28. From Point Pedro to Valvettytorre.
- No. 29. From Manaar to the Central Road at Vavonia Volan Colom.
- No. 30. From Manaar to Trincomalie.
- No. 31. From Kandy to Mullettove by Dambool and Mihintalle.

Tables of Roads in the Island of Ceylon.

No. 1.—ROAD ROUND THE ISLAND, FROM COLONBO, NORTHWARD, AND RETURNING BY THE SOUTH.

N.B.—The distances are measured from the Queen's House in the Fort of Colombo.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y.	Total.			Remarks.
					M.	F.	Y.	
Good Car. Rd.	To the Bridge of Boats....	3	2	"				Rest House.
	— Jayelle.....	9	2	127				Police Magistrate—Rest House—
	— Negombo.....	10	3	93	21	"	"	A road from hence through Veangodde to Kandy, 66½ miles, and one through Giriselle to Kornegalle—see Table 20.
	— Maha Oya (Topoe Ferry).....	5	"	"	28	"	"	Rest House.
	— Kirimettāne.....	6	"	"	34	"	"	
	— Bridge of Ging Oya.....	4	2	"	39	2	"	
	— Nattaude.....	1	"	"	39	2	"	
	— Bridge of Kadlooppitte-Oya.....	5	6	"	45	"	"	
	— Madumpē.....	"	4	"	45	4	"	Populous Village.
	— Chilaw or Sūlawē.....	7	4	"	53	"	"	Fort—Rest House. District Judge's and Minor Courts.
Carriage Road Heavy	— Dedderoo Oya (Ferry).....	2	"	"	55	"	"	Rest House.
	— Hattooloo Oya do.	10	2	"	65	2	"	Fishing Village left of Road—
	— Moondel.....	4	"	"	69	2	"	Rest House.
	— Marnudamkoolle.....	7	4	"	76	6	"	Fort—Government Agent of North Western Province and Police Magistrate's Court—Rest House
	— Putlam.....	8	"	"	84	6	"	—A road from hence through Kornegalle to Kandy, 85 miles—and to Anurajapoora, 15 miles—and water conveyance to Calpenty—see Table 13.
	— Mannativee.....	3	"	"	87	6	"	Small Village.
	— Karadipoovil.....	4	"	"	91	6	"	Tappal Station.
	— Pereanagaville.....	7	"	"	93	6	"	Do. do.
	— Pomparipo (the River so called).....	4	4	"	103	2	"	Rest House beyond the River.
	— Pomparipo.....	4	4	"	107	2	"	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Mardode.....	8	6	"	116	"	"	Rest House beyond the River—boudary of the N. and N. W. Provinces.
	— Maritchicatty.....	7	6	"	123	6	"	Pearl Banks. —A road from hence through Anurajapoora—see Table 13.
	— Kallar Pagoda.....	7	5	10	131	3	110	Rest House.
	— Kondatchie.....	5	"	"	136	3	110	Road branches off here to Manaar and Talemanaar, 8 miles. Assistant Agent of Government—District Judge's Court, and minor Courts.
	— Aripo.....	4	7	"	141	2	110	Rest House.
	— Vaugallē.....	8	"	"	149	2	110	
	— Mantotte Church.....	4	4	"	153	6	116	Rest House.
	— Verteltivo.....	9	1	"	162	7	110	
	— Illeppekadavē.....	5	7	"	168	6	110	Rest House.
	— Pali-ar.....	6	2	"	175	"	110	
	— Polverāyēnkadoo.....	8	6	"	183	6	110	Rest House.
	— Vavallongai.....	6	6	165	190	5	55	
	— Sembencoundu.....	5	4	55	196	1	110	
	— Poonyry.....	5	2	55	201	3	165	Fort—Rest House. Boats to Colombo torre can generally be obtained here.
	— Kulmonai.....	13	7	110	215	3	55	Fort—Principal Station of Northern Province Government Agent.—
	— Colombo torre.....	3	2	"	218	5	55	District Judge and other minor Courts—Here you turn off to Point Pedro 21 miles.
	— Jaffna.....	3	"	"	221	5	55	
	— Savagacherry.....	11	"	"	232	5	55	
	— [Good Carriage Road]							

* From Savagacherry to Valatalongkollai (or Pass Deshnter), there is another road by Kodigamo, &c., which is a good carriage road as far as Mogemalle, 9 miles from Savagacherry; thence 12 3-4 miles to Valatalongkollai, it is sandy and heavy. The road by Kialy along the side of the lake, is mostly over turf; it leads to Elephant Pass, which is 2 3-4 miles from Valatalongkollai, and at all times easily crossed from Jaffna by water.

Names of Places.

New Traces.

Large Tank.	3	1
Village.	3	2
do.	7	4
do.	11	4
do.	15	4
do.	18	3
Road now bel.	2	2
Village.	2	3
Boundary of N.	23	2
Village.	26	3
Village.	3	4
Village.	32	3
River, Ford.	40	7

— Sil. evaluation

— Sil. evaluation

(. Done

Village.
Great House.

Wills:
West House.
Tank.
West House.
West dry except in rainy season.
West House, large Village and Port.
Pearl Fishery station.

CENTRAL ROAD.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Remarks.
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[illegible]

N. B.—The Villages marked in italics will be found the most convenient for Travellers to stop at.

No. 15.—Road from BADOLA TO HAMBATOTE.

From Barroeta	To Elia.				
12	6	"	"	"	Rest House, Top of Hambantota pass, Road from Barroeta to this practice for wheels. 5 1/2 mile, road branches off on the right to Rumpunota.
2	21	"	"	"	Descend of pass, Brittle and Tavium road Village. Barroeta to be built.
9	30	4	4	39	Good Bunches, large Village.
11	4	4	51	51	Do, and village, Kintinda 1/2 mile East. Village and Bunches, Kintinda with running Perennial. Boundary of Central and Southern Provinces.
6	57	"	63	63	Village and Tank, west of Road.
9	72	"	72	72	do do, east of do, Rest House, Military Post, station of Assistant Government Agent, Police Magistrate, &c.

**Road priceable for Carts
in dry weather.**

No. 16.—Road from Badoola to Batticaloa.

10	"	"	Bungah. Round. Kandy on left.
4	"	"	Spring never fails. Village.
13	"	"	River (Ford) never dry.
21	"	"	River house, spring never dry.
28	"	"	River (Ford) never dry.
31	"	"	River, sometimes dry.
33	"	"	Halling Station; water always to be had in the river.
35	"	"	Halling Station; water always to be had in the river.
41	"	"	Junction of the new race, now opened right through to Elligodde.
46	"	"	Halling Station; water always to be had in the river.
51	"	"	Junction of the new race opened from Pattigam.
56	"	"	Halling Station; water always to be had in the river.
67	"	"	Halling Station; water always to be had in the river.
76	"	"	Tied Bangalore; Bank of the Batticaloa Lake.
9	"	"	Kurugama.
11	"	"	Karrawalla.
5	"	"	Morapalle.
5	"	"	Elligodde.
5	"	"	Kaloday.
3	"	"	Pattalawa.
"	"	"	Madooru Oya.
"	"	"	Madooru oya.
3	"	"	Gulliy oya.
6	"	"	Hapoli oya.
4	"	"	Bouboole.
4	"	"	Long n oya.
4	"	"	Allegaba. Kewool.
10	"	"	Indalana.

Bridle and Traversum

Road from the limits of the Onondaga District to the Hattiesburg Lake.

Roads in the Island.

[PART V.]

No. 11.—FROM KANDY TO BADOLLA, BY "LOWER ROAD" THROUGH GONAGAWA.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Remarks.
From Kandy	3	7	5	4	12	
To Kondesally	1	5	5	9	11	
Tallai oya Bridge	1	5	5	9	11	
Harrackgam oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Maha oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Gonagawwa	1	5	5	9	11	
Belihoo oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Kooronde oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Tomia oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Vella oya	1	5	5	9	11	
Telivita	1	5	5	9	11	
Badolla	1	5	5	9	11	
From Kandy to Harrackgam oya passable for Carts; beyond that Bridle road.						
Ferry.	5	5	5	5	20	
Top of Diaboobela pass, Village.	1	15	1	15	18	
Ferry.	3	15	3	15	21	
Ford.	3	23	3	23	29	
Ferry, Rest House.	6	29	6	29	35	
Ford.	1	35	1	35	36	
Rest House, Road branches off to Batticaloa.	1	44	1	44	45	
Military Station, &c. &c.	1	54	1	54	55	

No. 12.—ROAD FROM KANDY TO BADOLLA BY "LEWANTTE AND MANOOLA.

From Kandy	1	13	4	13	67	
To Tallai oya	1	13	4	13	67	
Koolinde oya	1	13	4	13	67	
Marrusenma	1	13	4	13	67	
Minia oya	1	13	4	13	67	
Rickelyeagaskedde	1	13	4	13	67	
Belihoo oya	5	18	5	18	73	
Moongwalle	5	23	5	23	78	
Illookpalasse	1	31	1	31	79	
Penella	1	36	1	36	80	
Kooronde oya	2	40	2	40	82	
From Kandy	1	41	4	45	86	
Nelundahelma	4	45	4	49	90	
Manoola	5	50	5	55	95	
Large populous village.	1	51	1	52	96	
Manoola	13	64	13	77	109	
Bridle Road.	1	67	1	68	110	
From Kandy to Harrackgam oya passable for Carts; beyond that Bridle road.						
Ford.	5	115	5	120	125	
Large Village.	4	119	4	123	127	
Bagl Ford.	4	123	4	127	131	
Highest summit level, before descending to the	1	124	1	125	132	
Belihoo oya.	1	125	1	126	133	
Bad Ford, Road branches off through Alaturatta	1	126	1	127	134	
to Nuwera Ellia about 19 miles.	1	127	1	128	135	
Village.	1	128	1	129	136	
do.	1	129	1	130	137	
do.	1	130	1	131	138	
do.	1	131	1	132	139	
do.	1	132	1	133	140	
Bridge.	1	133	1	134	141	
Road to Nuwera Ellia.	4	137	4	141	145	
Large populous village.	1	138	1	139	146	
Road branches off towards Hambantotte.	1	139	1	140	147	

No. 13.—FROM KANDY TO PUTTAM, BY KURNEGALLE.

From Kandy	26	32	26	32	58	
To Kornegalle	26	32	26	32	58	
Maneru oya	7	39	7	39	65	
Waripola	7	46	7	46	72	
Padetia	2	48	2	50	74	
Detro oya	6	54	6	54	80	
Nickewarrella	2	56	2	56	82	
Tallacollahenna	2	58	2	58	84	
Madallawa	4	62	4	62	88	
Cappilawa	3	65	3	65	91	
Andemasdove	3	68	3	68	94	
Kooducacchie	6	74	6	74	100	
Dick weva	3	77	3	77	103	
Puluan	7	84	7	84	110	
From Kandy	26	110	26	110	136	
See table No. 3.	32	142	32	142	168	
Easy Ford.	39	146	39	146	207	
Rest House, Tappal Station.	39	150	39	150	211	
Temple on left, Road to Awarajapora branches	7	157	7	157	218	
off Right.	6	163	6	163	224	
Ferry and Toll.	48	167	48	167	272	
Rest House, Large Tank on Right, Tappal station	51	172	51	172	277	
Road in Oodupurakura (on sea coast) branches	2	174	2	174	279	
off West	58	179	58	179	285	
Village.	60	185	60	185	291	
Stone Pillars; boundary of Seven Korles and	1	186	1	186	292	
Puliam District.	63	191	63	191	295	
Rest House and Cooly shed.	69	197	69	197	301	
Large Village.	72	203	72	203	304	
Tappal Station and Cooly shed.	75	208	75	208	307	
Military Station, Agent of Government of North	79	213	79	213	311	
Western Province, Police Magistrate, &c.	1	214	1	214	312	

No. 9—FROM KANDY TO JAFFNA BY DAMBULLA AND MENINTILLA.—(Continued.)

Names of Places,	M.	P.	Total. M. + P.	Remarks.
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[illegible]

Road impracticable for wheels in the dry seasons, but heavy & tedious in the rains.

Carringer Road

No. 10.—FROM KANDY TO BADDOOLA BY NUWERA ELLIA.

Those places printed in italics will be found the most convenient for travellers to stop at.
 † Mail Coach leaves for Jaffna every morning, except Monday, at 7 o'clock, and leaves Jaffna for Moormalle every day except Sunday, at 2 p. m.

N. B.—The three places marked * in this table are not inhabited.

Metropolis of the Northern Province.

[illegible]

No. 7.—FROM COLOMBO TO TRINCOMALEE AND DAMBOOL.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Remarks.
From Colombo	53	"	2	63	" See Table No. 3.
To Kornegalle	5	"	"	"	" Ford, there are two, the lower one best at all seasons.
— Deero oya	5	"	"	"	"
— Pallegala	6	"	2	69	" Temple on right.
— Dintura	6	"	2	75	" Ford, over Kimbulwawe oya, Bazar.
— Belligumwawe	4	"	"	79	" Top of small Pass.
— Gallawella	2	"	4	82	" Large village right and left.
— Kandy and Trincomalee	10	"	6	92	" 1 Mile to Dambool Rest House: to go to it hard to right on gaining the Kandy road.
— Mitissegonaoya	0	"	4	93	" Ford generally impassable during heavy rains.
— Innumallawe	3	"	2	93	" Tappal station: Village and Tanks.
— Outudanagama	6	"	5	103	" Village and Tank.
— Galookagaba Ella	1	"	4	104	" Sandy Killa in dry weather, but impassable during heavy rains.
— Habberonna	1	"	1	105	" Rest House, village &c.
— Talahdegalle	3	"	5	109	" Three wells.
— Galle oya	6	"	5	115	" Rest House right bank. Bad ford; sometimes impassable.
— Nayyana pass	4	"	6	120	"
— Allooewera pass	1	"	6	121	" Tappal station Rest House
— Kanduma Limits	8	"	4	130	"
— Gantalawa	4	"	1	131	" Rest House
— Palampola	14	"	5	149	" Rest House
— Trincomalee	10	"	5	159	"

Practicable for wheels in dry weather.

No. 8.—FROM KANDY TO TRINCOMALEE, BY DAMBOOL.

From Kandy	2	"	6	"	" Ferry.
To Mahavalligana	7	"	2	10	" Tappal station, Rest House.
— Top of Mahavalligana	6	"	2	16	" Rest House, station of Assistant Agent of Government and Police Court.
— Katoite road	1	"	17	"	" Branches off to right.
— Junction with Kornegalle Road	3	"	2	20	" By the Vilelwatte Pass, not yet passable for horses.
— Cowdapatella	3	"	4	24	" Tappal station: Bazar.
— Nalanda oya	6	"	4	30	" Rest House and Tappal station.
— Nalanda oya	"	"	2	31	" River sometimes impassable.
— Inodora	6	"	2	37	" Tappal station village 3 mile distant on left.
— Dambool oya	3	"	4	41	" Ford, sometimes impassable.
— Dambool	4	"	"	45	" Rest House, Tappal Station.
— Trincomalee	63	"	"	113	" See table, No. 7.

Good Car. Rd.

Practicable for wheels in dry weather.

No. 9.—FROM KANDY TO JAFFNA, BY DAMBOOL AND MININTILLA.

From Kandy	45	"	1	7	" See table No. 8, Rest House.
To Dambool	"	"	"	"	" Ford, generally impassable during the monsoon rains.
— Elleggerama	8	"	2	55	" Village.
— Koudakaberiwa	3	"	2	58	" do. Here a road now being made branches off West to Puthum, joining that from Ann-Village West of Road.
— Maradan Kriddelcelly	6	"	2	64	" Village West of Road.
— Peria Culum	3	"	6	68	" do. West do.
— Alittane	2	"	70	"	" do. West do.
— Tiripany	1	"	4	71	" do. do. do.

No. 7.—FROM COLOMBO TO TRINCOMALEE AND DAMBOOL.

No. 4.—ROAD FROM COLOMBO TO KANDY, BY VATTENTOTTET AND GAMPOLA.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
From Colombo	11	"	18	"	Rest House.
— Hanwell.	7	"	30	"	Rest House.
— Vissawella.	12	"	39	"	Ferry, Kaluwa Gangra, from the Right bank of River road branches off to Ruwanwella 1½ miles to Ballapany 17½ miles, see Table No. 5.
— Vatteantotte.	3	6	41	6	Toll.
— Kintooigalle.	12	"	53	6	2230 feet above level of Sea, road branches off right to Estates.
— Top off Pass Ginegala Heina.	10	3	64	1	
— Ambangamawa.	1	5	65	6	Rest House.
— Neralpittia.	6	"	71	6	Hotel.
— Gampola.	10	4	82	6	Toll.
— Peradenia Bridge.	8	"	94	6	
— Kandy.	4	"	98	6	

Carriage Road.

No. 5.—ROAD FROM COLOMBO TO KANDY BY RUWANWELLA AND BALLAPANY.

From Colombo	38	"	39	2	Old Ford, Rest House.
Table No. 4.	1	3	41	6	Ferry.
— Ruwanwella.	2	4	50	4	Ferry.
— Kintooigalle.	8	6	56	4	
— Gooragode oya.	2	6	58	2	
— Kandy road near 45 Miles	4	6	62	2	
— Kandy, see Table No. 2.	27	"	89	2	

Brillie Road.

No. 6.—FROM COLOMBO TO BADDOOLA, BY RATNAPPOORA AND BALLANGODDE.

From Colombo	30	"	45	"	See Table No. 4, Rest House,
— Alimnapettia.	15	"	60	"	Rest House to be built.
— Kooreganga.	2	6	62	6	River, very rapid when flooded. Temple close to road on left bank of stream.
— Ratnapora.	8	4	66	2	Station of Assistant Government Agent, District Judge, &c. &c. &c.
— Pallamadula.	12	6	78	"	Important Village, accommodation always procurable.
— Ballangode.	13	6	91	6	Rest House to be built.
— Kallappabene.	14	"	105	6	Rest House, Village some little distance, On the Badoola and Hambantotte line.
— Top Happoottelle pass.	13	4	119	2	
— Nua Oola.	15	4	123	6	
— Badoola.	10	"	133	6	

Carriage Road Good.

Good Middle Road in course of being made a Car. road.

Brillie Road.

No. 2.—ROAD FROM COLOMBO TO KANDY.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y.	Total.			Remarks.
				M.	F.	Y.	
To the Bridge of Boats.....	3	2	"	8	3	"	Rest House on the right.
Mabara.....	6	5	"	15	7	"	Rest House on the left—Barrack on the right.
Korape.....	1	7	"	16	7	"	Rest House on the right.
Henneraipoddo.....	5	1	"	22	1	"	Rest House on the right.
Kalligeddabaine.....	3	1	"	30	1	"	Rest House on the left.
Vannapodde.....	6	6	"	36	5	"	Rest House on the left.
Wavelpodde.....	4	5	"	46	5	"	Station of Assistant Government Agent and Police Court.
Kinigalle.....	3	3	"	54	4	"	Rest House on the right.
Otiyanakande.....	8	4	"	62	6	"	Rest House on the right.
Kadugannara.....	6	6	"	68	6	"	
Kandy.....	3	7	"	73	7	"	

Mall Coach Stations are.....Minbare 8½ Miles.

Korape.....15
 Kalligeddabaine.....22
 Wavelpodde.....30
 Ambepussae.....36½
 Balapane.....44
 Kandapannay.....51
 Hingol oya.....57½
 Mookkalle.....64

No. 3.—ROAD FROM COLOMBO, TO KANDY, BY KORNEGALLE.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y.	Total.			Remarks.
				M.	F.	Y.	
From Colombo To Ambepussae—see Table No. 2.....	"	4	5	36	3	5	Rest House.
Allova.....	5	6	"	41	3	5	Ferry, Maba oya.
Potegahawelle.....	3	5	"	44	3	5	Minor Road to Kainigalle on Right.
Hondella.....	6	3	"	50	6	5	
Awakanda.....	1	6	"	56	6	5	Road to Negombo via Giritalle on left.
Kornegalle.....	1	2	"	58	6	5	Rest House, first House on left. Station of Assistant Agent of Government District Judge.
Milowe.....	2	1	"	60	1	5	Trace of Road to Malle on left.
Koyvota oya.....	7	"	"	67	1	5	Port, rarely impassable River quickly subsides.
Mook welle.....	4	4	"	71	5	5	Tripul station.
Metiabukka.....	3	6	"	73	3	5	Toll station.
Maderawallatenne.....	3	2	"	76	5	5	Rest House on Right. Police Court &c.
Mabavillagannu.....	5	3	"	81	5	5	Brille road to Bellanacotta and Matalle on left.
Kurruwa Tunnel.....	1	4	"	83	1	5	Ferry.
Kandy.....	1	4	"	84	1	5	Impassable road over hill.

No. 1.—Road round the Island, from Colombo, northward, and returning by the South—(continued.)

Names of Places.	M.	R.	Y.	Total.		Remarks.
				M.	R.	
To Kaly.	6	4	"	239	1	Rest House.
Pass Besheer	16	"	"	253	1	Rest House.
County Culom	15	"	"	270	1	Rest House.
Marlen	12	1	"	292	2	
Moolahvoo	10	5	55	292	7	Port—Rest House—Assistant Government Agent Station, & Police Magistrate do.
Alambel	8	5	"	301	4	
Kokeliy	11	1	"	316	5	
Cutchavalle	8	3	"	328	6	Rest House.
Nuavalle	13	1	100	330	45	Rest House.
Salt River	4	6	"	334	6	
Trincomalle (Government House)	3	3	110	333	1	Port, Military Garrison, Government Agent Eastern Province, District Judge and Minor Courts.
Tamblegam	15	2	"	373	3	Village.
Kuttar	12	1	"	385	6	do.
Tpottorore	9	3	195	391	7	do.
Anedivoo	13	3	"	408	3	do.
Virp (River)	2	3	"	410	6	Temple on left Bank.
Kadlavavalle	4	"	"	411	6	Village.
Pannibhancanie (River)	9	"	"	423	6	Tapal Station.
Karcemume	10	"	"	433	6	do.
Valdechena (River)	10	"	"	443	6	Village.
Chitrandi Kiditripa	8	"	"	451	6	do.
Erruor	5	"	"	456	6	do.
Baitecloa [Inkr]	9	"	"	465	6	Port, Assistant Government Agent.
Gorokimawam	10	"	"	475	6	Village, District Judge and Minor
Peteye Nielewame	10	"	"	485	6	do. Court. Road branches off
Nidadoor	9	"	"	491	6	do. to Badoula—see Table 16.
Karangkottetire	8	"	"	502	6	do.
Tireoil	9	"	"	511	6	do.
Kumarie	11	1	146	533	0	Village.
Attokgam	2	6	"	532	6	do.
Pativila	8	"	"	532	6	do.
Panoh	9	4	151	541	2	do.
Oobundamalle	5	5	"	553	26	do.
Koombookanar	12	4	176	565	4	Village.
Potane	7	7	175	573	4	do.
Yalla	10	2	172	583	5	do.
Patoottopane	11	2	183	593	72	Port.
Mabagam (River)	9	2	70	604	2	Fortified Post.
Hambantotte	14	4	22	618	6	
Wallavay (River)	8	3	30	627	1	
Ranne	10	7	193	633	169	Rest House.
Tangalle	8	7	62	647	1	Rest House.
Derakella	10	7	33	670	77	Port, Rest House.
Belligam or Velligamma	11	"	41	681	111	Rest House.
Galle	16	6	126	697	7	Port, Military Post—Government
Hiccode or Seep Kaddu.	12	1	"	710	17	and other Minor Courts.
Amblangudda	7	"	"	717	17	Rest House.
Kosagudda	6	"	"	723	17	Rest House.
Benitoie	6	"	"	731	17	Rest House.
Barbareen	6	"	"	738	17	Rest House.
Callura	5	"	"	744	17	Rest House.
Pannu (Mount Lavinia)	10	4	"	751	17	Rest House.
Colombo	8	2	"	763	17	Fort.

No. 20.—FROM NEGOMBO TO KORNEGALLE, BY GIRIOULLE.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	
From Negombo					
To Kandawelle.....	3	4	7	0	End of BaseLine through the Kaderane Gardens.
— Kattookandy	8	4	12	0	Sugar and other Estates.
— Delpathigeddera	3	0	15	0	Village.
— Wellitcina or Cottadeniawa.....	2	0	17	0	Road to Jayelle, branches off to the Southward.
— Girioulle	5	4	22	4	Ferr. across Maha oya Boundary of Western and North-western Provinces.
— Dambadeniye	2	4	25	0	Temple: one of the ancient Capitals of the Island.
— Metiyegene	3	0	28	0	Ambelam.
— Naramulla oye	8	4	36	4	Foot Bridge, ford for Horses.
— Nagaha gedera	0	5	37	1	Rest House. Road branches off North-West to Madampe.
— Booloopitiye.....	5	0	42	1	Village.
— Avukande	5	0	47	1	Allow and Kurnegalla road.
— Kornegalle	1	2	48	3	

No. 21.—FROM NEGOMBO TO THE KANDY ROAD NEAR VEANGODDE.

Good Car. road.	From Negombo				
	To Kadurane	4	0	0	0
	— Minowangodde	4	6	8	6
	— Kandy road near Veangodde.....	10	2	19	0
					Road branches off South to Jayelle, North to Cottadeniawa.

No. 22.—FROM GALLE TO BADDEGANNA AND HICKGODDE.

Fair Car. road.	From Galle				
	To Baddeganna.....	14	0	0	0
	— Halpetotte	1	0	15	0
	— Hickgodde	5	0	20	0
					Station of Church Missionary Society. Rest House.
					Ferry across Gindura River.
					The 60th Mile on the Galle road.

No. 23.—ROAD FROM JAFFNA TO POINT PEDRO.

Good Car. road.	From Jaffna				
	To Kopay.....	6	0	0	0
	— Salt River	6	3	14	3
	— Vallai plain	1	1	13	4
	— Junction with road from Kodigama	5	6	19	2
	— Point Pedro	1	6	21	0
					Church Missionary Station.
					Bridge.
					Road branches off to Valvettitorme.
					Rest House. Station of Police Magistrate, &c.

No. 24.—ROAD FROM JAFFNA TO KANGAISENTORRE.

Gd. Car. road.	From Jaffna				
	To Oudovil	5	0	0	0
	— Mallagani	2	4	7	4
	— Tillipalle.....	1	4	9	0
	— Kangaisentorre	2	2	11	2
					American Mission Station.
					Station of Police Magistrate
					American Mission Station.

No. 25.—ROAD FROM JAFFNA TO POONALLE.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total.		Remarks.
				M.	F.	
Good Carriage road.	From Jaffna					
	To Manipay	5	"	"	"	American Mission Station.
	— Sangany.....	3	2	8	2	
	— Poonalle	1	6	10	"	

No. 26.—ROAD FROM JAFFNA TO VATTACOTTA.

Good Car. road.	From Jaffna					
	To Vattacotta.....	7	"	7	"	American Mission Station.

No. 27.—ROAD FROM POINT PEDRO TO KODIGAMO.

Good Carriage road.	From Point Pedro					
	To Junction with Jaffna road....	1	6	"	"	American Mission Station.
	— Varany	5	2	7	"	
	— Kodigamo Bazar..	3	4	10	4	

No. 28.—ROAD FROM JAFFNA BY VALVETTYTORRE, TO POINT PEDRO.

Good Carriage road.	From Jaffna					
	To Vallai	13	4	"	1	American Mission Station.
	— Oodopootty	2	"	15	4	
	— Valvettytorre	1	2	16	6	
	— Point Pedro	4	5	21	3	

No. 29.—ROAD FROM MANAAR TO THE CENTRAL ROAD AT VAVONIA VOLAN COLON.

From Parien Arlen Colom						See Tables No. 9 & 14
To Poovenamcolom	5	"	"	"		
— Arlen Colom	2	6	7	6		
— Poovenayen colom..	5	1	12	7		
— Vavonia Volan colom	9	1	22	"		Rest House. See Table No. 9.

No. 30.—ROAD FROM MANAAR TO TRINCOMALIE.

Practicable for Carts in dry weather.	To Madhavatchy ...	52	2	"	"	See Table No. 9.
	— Horowapotane..	23	"	75	2	See Table No. 18.
	— Trincomalie....	33	2	108	4	

No. 31.—ROAD FROM KANDY TO MULLETIVOE BY DANBOOL AND MIHINTALLE.

Practicable for carts in dry weather.	To Kalloolingam Poolien colom	126	3	"	"	See Table No. 9.
	— Neynaimaddoo	6	4	132	7	
	— Nedoonkany.....	4	5	137	4	Do.
	— Tattamalle.....	4	4	142	"	Do.
	— Elungarayanacolom	6	"	148	"	Do.
	— Mullettelly	4	"	152	"	Do.
	— Mullettivy	5	6	157	6	See Table No. 1.

Those places printed in italics will be found most convenient for Travellers to stop at.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The Bridge of Boats at Grand Pass.
 The Draw Bridge at Grand Pass.
 The Bridge at Ooroogodewatte.
 The " at Allootgam.
 The " at Ambepusse.
 The " at Anguruawelle.
 The " at Mawene Elle.
 The " at Dehewille.
 The " at Cottali.
 The " at Pamancade.
 The " at Dandoogam.
 The " at Kottoogodde.
 The " at Bibily Oya.
 The " at Digirolle.
 The " at Andiambelam.
 The Ferry at Pasbatal.
 The " at Pantura.
 The " at Horrekelle.
 The " at Caltura.
 The " at Kottoogodde.
 The " at Mutuwadia.
 The " at Kaymelle.
 The " at Toppoo.
 The " at Kattawne.
 The " at Kosgahamancade.
 The " at Girreoelle.

The Ferry at Kettewatte.
 The " at Kotedenawe.
 The " at Mutwal.
 The " at Situakke.
 The " at Ruanwelle.
 The " at Karun Elle.
 The " at Aranderre.
 The " at Kittegaha-oya.
 The " at Bolgodde.
 The " at Rookgahatotte.
 The " at Wewelle.
 The " at Anguruatotte.
 The " at Warekatotte.
 The " at Demmewatte.
 Canal toll at Grand Pass.
 do. on boats passing under the Bridge of Boats.
 do. Gorekegahatotte.
 do. Katukurunde.
 do. Patelegedere.
 do. over the Koorooganga on the road from Avishawelle to Ratnapoora.
 do. Negombo.
 do. Kittanparuwa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The Bridge at Madrankoly.
 The " at Tommodere and the following Branch Stations:
 Codawawe.
 Madampe.
 Wallapittia, &
 Maylawe.
 The Ferry at Ging-oya.
 The " at Chilaw.
 The " at Battool-oya.

The Ferry at Dedro oya.
 The " at Palavey.
 The " at Putlam.
 The " at Calpentyn.
 The " at Alawe.
 The " at Dadro-oya on the road from Putlam to Kurnegalle.
 The Road at the foot of the Gallegedere Pass.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

The Bridge at Kiembia-Ellia.
 The " at Ballepitymodere.
 The " at Pol oya.
 The Ferry at Halpetotte.

The Bridge at Gindurah.
 The " at Bentotte.
 The " at Polwatte.
 The Ferry at Wallaway.

EASTERN PROVINCE—Batticaloa Division.

One from the Fort wharf to Callady.
 " Bazar to Cotemone.

One from the western end of the Island to Veelucalmone.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The Palmirah Bridge over the Salt River.
 The Valai Bridge.
 The Vallekear do.
 The Ferry at Colombogam.

The Ferry at Pannetorre.
 The " at Araly.
 The " at Manar.
 The " at Kokolay.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The Bridge at Peradenia.
 The " at Kireepaney.
 The " at Kershaws.
 The " at Paneragame & Odowelle.
 The " at Bawagame.
 The Ferry at Halloluwe.
 The " at Gampola.
 The " at Gannoruwe.
 The " at Pinga-oya.
 The " at Alutgantotte.
 The " at Lewelle.
 The " at Ilukmodere.

The Ferry at Kondesale.
 The " at Gunawatte.
 The " at Maha-oya.
 The " at Oma-oya.
 The " at Bilbul oya.
 The Road Toll at Kadduwella.
 The " at Poocelawa.
 The " at Rambodde.
 The Top of Nuwera Ellia Pass.
 " " Girigatheina Pass.
 Ambegamowe.

Ports and Harbours.

PORT OF COLOMBO.

This part of the Coast of Ceylon is low, with some isolated hills at a distance in the country. On the northern side of the Town of Colombo the ground rises a little, and is covered with lofty Cocoanut and other trees, which are generally seen coming from seaward before the Light house or Flag Staff.

The high mountain having on it a sharp cone, called Adams Peak, bears from Colombo E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distant 46 miles. It rises 7,420 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather has been seen at the distance of 30 leagues. In the N. E. monsoon, it is generally visible in the morning, and sometimes throughout the day: but it is rarely seen in the S. W. monsoon through the humid atmosphere which prevails in that season.

A brilliant light is exhibited every night from a Lighthouse near the Flag Staff of the Fort. The height of the light above the sea is 97 feet, and it may be seen in clear weather until intercepted by the horizon. It is in latitude $6^{\circ} 56' 6''$ North, and in longitude $79^{\circ} 49' 48''$ East.

About 7 miles off shore there is a steep bank of coral and sand with 15 fathoms of water over it. It is not more than half a mile broad, but extends several miles in the direction of the coast. About two miles to the westward of the banks soundings are obtained in 28 fathoms water on greenish sand, and close to it there are 23 fathoms. After passing over the bank the water suddenly deepens to 25 fathoms on sand, and from thence the depth gradually lessens as the shore is approached. About three quarters of a mile S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the Lighthouse lies the northern and shallowest part of a bed of rocks called the "Drunken Sailor," on which the sea generally breaks, the depth of water being only 6 feet. This ledge is about 100 yards in length, but with the exception of about twenty yards of the northern part, there are 4, 5, and 6 fathoms on it. In the N. E. monsoon, when the sea is smooth and the breakers are not seen, it is prudent not to come within 9 fathoms water, as there are 8 fathoms close to the rocks. The passage within the ledge is clear with 7 fathoms on sandy bottom, but the position of these rocks is so near the shore and so much to the southward of the usual anchorage, that no advantage can be gained by steering near them at any time. The currents off Colombo are subject to considerable variation, particularly about the changes of the monsoon, when they are the strongest; but generally there is not so much current as to inconvenience shipping having to communicate with the shore without coming to anchor.

The greatest difference between high and low water recorded at Colombo is not more than 2 ft. 10 inches. In the S. W. monsoon when the mean level of the Ocean is the lowest, the difference between high and low water is from 5 to 15 inches. On those days when the difference between high and low water is not more than 6 inches, the rise and fall has been observed to take place four times within 24 hours.

The anchorage ground is very good in Colombo roadstead, particularly in 7 and 8 fathoms, with the Lighthouse bearing S. S. E. and the Dutch Church E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. In the N. E. monsoon merchant ships frequently anchor in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms with the Light house bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and the Dutch Church E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

Whenever a Pilot is required on board the charge for his services is 15 shillings. From the Custom House point a shifting sand bank, or bar, extends to the N. N. W. about 200 fathoms, on which the depth of water is sometimes not more than 7 feet. Small vessels that draw 9 feet water moor within the bar, and are protected by it and the Custom House point from the S. W. wind and sea.

When the sea is high it breaks with great force on the bar and renders the passage to and from the shipping in the outer roads dangerous for small boats. The boats belonging to the port and native boats pass out and in to the southward of the breakers on the bar, by keeping as close as possible to the breakers on the rocky point, round which is the landing wharf. But this passage should not be attempted by a stranger when the sea breaks heavily on the bar: it is then more safe to pass to the northward of the breakers. The anchorage off Colombo is so much frequented at all seasons of the year, that little need to be said about it. It may however be as well to mention, that in the S. W. monsoon it is prudent to ride with a long scope of cable, as sometimes the squalls are

strong. Commanders of ships should take special care to secure the small iron pins in their chain cables, as the constant pitching motion caused by the S. W. monsoon swell, has very frequently worked out the small iron pins by the beating of the cables on sandy bottom. Hard wooden pins dipped in white lead have been used successfully, instead of iron ones, by some of the regular trading ships.

J. STEUART, *Master Attendant.*

PORT OF POINT DE GALLE.

Point de Galle Lighthouse in Latitude $6^{\circ} 1' 45''$ N., Longitude $80^{\circ} 16'$ E. stands at the southern angle of the Fort, which is built on a rocky peninsula; several rocky islets lay off the Lighthouse, one of which (named Pigeon Island) has 3 Coconut trees on it: the harbour is to the eastward of the Fort; watering point at the opposite side of the entrance, bearing from the Lighthouse E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 1 mile; it is considered safe at all seasons, but many rocks having from 3 to 20 feet water are scattered over the entrance and inside, rendering it necessary for Vessels to take a Pilot: the outermost of these rocks having 12 feet water on it; bears from the Lighthouse about S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The best anchorage in the roads is to the S. W. of these rocks, in from 15 to 18 fathoms water, with the Lighthouse on with the Haycock, or the Church with Pilot's tree; or, if the marks cannot be distinguished, the Lighthouse bearing from N. by E. to N. N. E. about 1 mile off shore:

S. W. by W. 3 miles from Galle Lighthouse there is a rocky Bank called Gallehoogalle Bank, nearly a mile in extent, having in one place only 16 fathoms water, the general depth on it being 18 to 22, inside this bank there is 29 fathoms and close to it outside, 30 to 35.

Hellows Rock which always breaks, bears from Galle Lighthouse S. 50 E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Danawatty Point (the extreme of the high land forming the East side of Galle Harbour) S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. a large $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, there is 10 fathoms water close to the Rock on the outside.

Gindura Rock, which is very dangerous, lies about 2 miles directly off the mouth of the Gindura River, and bears from Galle Lighthouse W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.: (it is called by the natives *Madda* Rock;) there is only 9 feet water on its shoalest part, 4 and 5 fathoms about a cable's length from it all round, and 15 fathoms $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside: Oonawatty Point kept open outside the breakers of the Whale, clears on the outside; or, the extreme of the land to the Northward kept open of some rocky islets situate close to the shore about 6 miles to the northward of Gindura Rock.

The Whale bears from Galle Lighthouse W. 4° N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore; it always breaks, but in fine weather only once in 4 or 5 minutes, so that a good lookout is then necessary when passing it; there are 7 fms. water close outside, 12 fms. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 20 fms. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off.

The Little Whale, a small rock above water with 7 fms. close to all round, lies about half way between the Whale and Galle Lighthouse on the same line of bearing.

The Haycock, a high conical mountain conspicuous from seaward is a good land mark for this part of the Coast; it bears from Galle Lighthouse N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant about 20 Miles.

J. H. TWYNAM, *Master Attendant.*

THE HARBOUR OF TRINCOMALIE.

TRINCOMALIE, situated on the east side of the Island of Ceylon, contains a most spacious safe harbour, and with its small bays and coves is perhaps superior to any in India. Every part of the harbour is land-locked, the anchorage good for any number of Ships and of any burthen.

Back Bay from the 1st of April to the 25th October is also an excellent anchorage with from 10 to 5 fathoms water good holding ground, sea quite smooth, so that the smallest boats may land. Fort Frederick forms the S. E. point of the bay, the Flag-staff there is in Latitude $8^{\circ} 35' 38''$ N. and Long. $81^{\circ} 14' 52''$ E. A good light which can be seen 15 miles off is exhibited at the Flag-staff every night soon after sun-set; it is 206 feet above the level of the sea, and serves to guide Ships by night clear of the rocks off Pigeon Island to the north and the shoals off Foul Point to the S. E., as well as to lead them to an anchorage in Back Bay. Pilots for the inner harbour are necessary, as there are dangerous

shoals outside and inside; but Back Bay is quite safe. Vessels may lie within 1-3d of a mile from the Custom House in 5 fathoms water. The Custom House is opened for business on the 1st of April and continues until 25th of October when all is changed to the Custom House in the Inner Harbour.

A New Light was exhibited at Flag-staff Point Trincomalie on the night of the 1st Oct. 1845, and is continued every night from sun-set until day light.

The Lantern having a fixed light with two powerful reflectors, when hoisted, is 206 feet above the level of the sea. The Light can be seen 15 miles off from any bearing between Pigeon Island and Foul Point comprehending an angle of 140 degrees.

The following remarks are published for general information:—

Latitude of the Light	8° 35' 38" N
Longitude from Madras Flag-staff	0 58 22 E
Longitude from Greenwich	81 14 52 E
Variation of the Compass	0 59 37 E

Foul Point bears from the Light S. 55° E. distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the extreme of the reef off that point S. 60° E. nearly 5 miles.

Ships coming from the S. E. with a fair wind at night and having made the Light should on no account in passing Foul Point bring the Light to bear to the northward of W. N. W., that bearing will take a Ship more than half a mile to the northward of the reef and in not less than 14 fathoms water. If it is intended to anchor in Back Bay (which Ships may safely do between the middle of March and 25th October) and having brought the Light to bear W. N. W. they may steer directly for it rounding Flag-staff point close (the point being steep to) and anchor in 10 fathoms water with the Light bearing about S. b. E., small Vessels may anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms water with the Light bearing S. E. h. E.

From the Light the outside visible Rock of Pigeon Island, distant about 9 miles, is in a direct line with Elizabeth Point, bearing N. 15° W. Ships coming from the northward and wishing to anchor in Back Bay should be cautious not to bring the Light to bear to the eastward of south; that bearing will lead 2 miles to the eastward of Pigeon Island and nearly a mile to the eastward of the Lively Rocks. These Rocks lie half a mile to the eastward of Elizabeth Point having 4 fathoms water close to. When quite sure of being to the southward of the Lively Rocks, ships may bring the Light to bear S. by E. and anchor in Back Bay as before directed.

After the 25th October the anchorage in Back Bay is not safe until the middle of March, as there is frequently towards the end of October before the North East monsoon sets in, a heavy swell with variable winds. Ships should not attempt the Inner Harbour during the night except under most favourable circumstances, such as good moon-light and having a person on board possessing local knowledge of the Harbour and the entrance to it. In such a case and being abreast of Flag-staff Point the Light kept N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. will lead clear of Chapel Rocks. The extreme Rock which is under water, bears from the Light S. 18° E. distant 2 miles.

JOSEPH HIGGS, Master Attendant.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR NAVIGATING THE GULF OF MANAAR.

Some few years since it was considered a hazardous undertaking for a Vessel of any size to proceed far up into the Gulf of Manaar, the more particularly during the S.W. Monsoon, when it was supposed to be impossible to beat out again. Later experience, however, has shewn that no dangers exist that may not be avoided by ordinary care and attention; and that as regards working to windward against the Monsoons, no difficulty will be experienced if the following instructions be attended to.

In the N.E. Monsoon, that is, from November to March inclusive, fine weather, with land and sea breezes, will be found to prevail on the Ceylon side of the Gulf, where good anchorage may always be selected between Colombo and Chilaw, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles off shore, in 6 to 9 fathoms, sand. Vessels wishing to beat up during the first three months ought therefore to keep over on that side till they have advanced sufficiently far to make certain of their port if bound to the Indian coast, as the breezes there may be expected to blow steadily and strong N.N.E. with a strong lee current. In rounding the Cape Comorin at this

time the Indian shore may be kept on board till abreast of Manupaud Point, a high promontory, with a small white Church erected on its summit. A Vessel may then stretch across with advantage, and probably in the next tack fetch Tuticoreen, the only port on the Indian coast frequented by large Vessels.

Small Vessels of light draught will also find this the easiest method of working up; and if bound to Paumben had better keep the Ceylon shore till abreast of Calpentyn, which they may know by the three long hills of Kodramallai, the only ones near the coast. They can then stand across, and make Paumben either by the eastern channel between the Island of Ramisseram and the Reef and Island south of that port, or by the western channel between Freshwater and Anapaur Islands at Valinookum Point.

In the S.W. Monsoon a Ship ought to keep over on the Indian side till near Manapaud Point, when she will generally be able to fetch to windward of Colombo, and be clear of all dangers. The only safe place for Vessels of size to anchor in on the Ceylon coast, during this Monsoon, is at Colombo, where the current from the Kalany Ganga or Mutwall River, running to windward, takes much of the strain off the cables of Vessels riding there. Should one nevertheless part, or find it necessary to slip, she may seek safety by standing across the Gulf to Tuticoreen, which, being situated on the weather side, affords good shelter and anchorage. A fixed light, seen 8 or 10 miles off, was erected on Hare Island at this port last year with a view to facilitate the approach to the anchorage during the night; and the instructions relative to it are herewith republished.

Small craft working down from Paumben will do well to keep inside the Islands till they reach the Western entrance of the inland navigation at Valinookum Point. They can now work down near the coast as far as Manapaud Point, when their fetching Colombo on the starboard tack may be considered certain.

Colombo Flagstaff, which is close to the lighthouse, is in $6^{\circ} 56' 6''$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 56' 6''$ East longitude. The anchorage, as given by Captain Stewart, the Master Attendant, is in 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms during the S.W. Monsoon, with the lighthouse S.S.E. Easterly, and the Dutch Church, a large building in the bottom of the bay, the upper part of which having a thatched belfry may be seen over the houses of the Town, bearing E. by S. In the N.E. Monsoon Vessels may anchor farther in, with the light S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and the same Church E.S.E. in $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms, sand and mud in each position. The Drunken Sailor, a patch of rocks about 100 yards long and 20 broad, with only 6 feet over it in some parts, is situated 1.150 yards S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the Flagstaff, and 1,000 yards off the nearest shore. It has from 6 to 9 fathoms close round it.

The Harbour, which is only used by small craft, is well protected during the S.W. Monsoon by the Custom House Point, behind which they anchor in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, sand, with it bearing from S.W. to W.S.W. and Mutwall Point N. by E. to N.N.E. A sandy spit extends from the first-named Point in a northerly direction, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms over it and 5 to 6 fathoms close outside. To avoid this the Dutch Church ought to be kept E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. till the Custom House bears S. by W.

Negombo Fort, off which Vessels may shortly have to anchor for the purpose of shipping Sugar the produce of estates lately brought under cultivation in its vicinity, is in $7^{\circ} 12' 9''$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 53'$ East longitude. The best anchorage is a mile off shore, with the Fort about East, Northerly, just clear of Negombo rocky point, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 fathoms, sand; but as this sand is not deep, and the stream of the Negombo Lake, which empties itself here, sets to the North, I would decidedly warn Vessels from anchoring here during the S.W. Monsoon, or from May to August, inclusive. Rocks awash extend from the Point N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. for 400 yards, and the ledge may be then traced in the same direction, with 3, 4, and 5 fathoms over it for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, till it terminates in a coral patch, having 9 to 12 feet over it, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off shore. Small craft can cross this ledge, and anchor in 2 to 3 fathoms, with Negombo Point S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and the Fort S.E. by E., from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off shore.

Chilaw Bungalow, in $7^{\circ} 31'$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 51' 29''$ East longitude, may be known by its high red tiled roof, seen 8 or 9 miles off in clear weather. On the Charts now extant some rocks are placed near this at some distance from the shore, but they were found to be not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile off, and consequently cannot be considered as forming any obstacle to general navigation. They are situated 5 miles due North of the Bungalow; and are in a line between it and the next Point. Twenty-one miles North of the Bungalow uneven soundings on rock, to as little as $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms are found from 3 to 4 miles off shore, with 6 and 8 fathoms immediately outside. Vessels of size therefore ought to be careful not to come within this distance of the land hereabouts, although small craft can at all times go over the shoal.

Dutch Bay, in $8^{\circ} 19'$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 50'$ East longitude, is well sheltered from all winds, but more particularly from the S.W., which are the strongest on the coast. Vessels can anchor here in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms, stiff mud, close inside the neck of sand that forms the Western side of the Bay, with a Coconut tope and house called Paringethoray bearing S.S.W. The only dangers in the approach to it are a rocky patch, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ over it at low water, 2 miles W.S.W. of the North end of the neck of sand before mentioned, and some shoal water 3 miles N.N.W. off the same Point, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of some Palmyra trees, a few of which are leafless, on the Island of Karateevo. This last extends North and South about 2 miles, with an average breadth of one, having from 3 feet to 3 fathoms, with a small patch of sand, generally dry, due West of the above trees. There are 4 to 5 fathoms to the Eastward of this reef, but no person, without being well acquainted with the coast, ought to attempt the passage inside. From seaward the North end of the neck of sand ought to be brought to bear S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., when it can be steered for, and passed within 50 yards, carrying 3 to 4 fathoms, sand.

Very good anchorage in the S.W. Monsoon may also be found under the lee of Kodramallai Point, in $8^{\circ} 32'$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 56'$ East longitude, which may be known by the three long hills seen over the low land of Karateevo. In steering for this anchorage, the North end of the hills ought to be kept about E. by S. till well past the island, when the anchor may be let go in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, sand, with the rocky promontory bearing S.S.W. to S.W., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.

No Vessels ought to proceed on the Ceylon side further towards the head of the Gulf than this, as there are many shoal places at some distance from the shore, and no good holding ground. In the S.W. Monsoon a strong current is found setting to the Northward over Adam's bridge, which abates as the Indian coast is approached; and a confused sea is generally found to prevail near Manar.

The Eastern entrance to Paumben is in $9^{\circ} 15' 30''$ North latitude, and $79^{\circ} 17'$ East longitude. Some small islets are situated at the East end of the reef, between which and the island of Ramisseram the channel leads. A pole has lately been erected on the Northern limit of the shoal water inside these islets, between which and Ramisseram deep water is to be found. The south end of the cut through the horse-shoe bank, by which Vessels have to pass in going through the Paumben channel, bears from this pole E. by N.

A fixed light has lately been exhibited at Paumben, seen 11 to 12 miles off in clear weather, respecting which directions have been separately published, and which are recommended to the notice of Mariners frequenting the port.

The Western entrance to Paumben is situated in $9^{\circ} 9'$ North latitude, and $78^{\circ} 40'$ East Longitude, lying between Valinookam Point, on the Main coast of India, and the small island of Anapaar, which last must not be approached nearer than a mile till the South end bears South of East.

The passage will then be entered, when a straight course for Keelakarry at N.E. by E. may be kept, care being taken to avoid some reefs nearly awash which lie off Erawaddy Point, the easternmost limit of the deep bay opposite the entrance just described. Five and six fathoms will be found at this entrance, shoaling to 3 farther in, with an occasional cast of $2\frac{1}{2}$ sand. The best anchorage at Keelakarry is in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms, stiff mud, with a detached ruin East of the town bearing North, and some large terraced houses N.W. Pilots here come on board to take vessels to Paumben, which lies 26 miles farther to the Eastward; but should a Vessel proceed without such assistance, the following directions must be followed.

Steer out a little outside the next Point (Naagimundel) till a small tope between a hillock at the mouth of a rivulet and an old ruined temple bears North. Then stand across about S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. for a little outside the West end of the next island (Tallari). This leads over the deepest part of a spit in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, with 7 feet on each side, where a buoy will shortly be moored to indicate the channel. Two bungalows at the next Point on the Main will now be seen, and when they bear N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. steer E.N.E. till they are passed, when due East will take a Vessel to the buoys on each side of the passage at Ramasawmy's Choultry. To avoid a sandy knoll with only 7 feet over it, the Southern of these buoys ought to bear E. by N. when about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile off; and after passing between them steer about East, for a high beacon erected on a patch of rocks. Leaving this 50 to 100 yards to the Southward, stand on for the North end of the next island, Pullcetevo, and round it at about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile off, keeping E.N.E. till the opening between Pullcetevo and the next Island bears South; then steer East, and

anchor near the sand bank channel which has a buoy to mark its position. No Vessel drawing more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet ought to attempt this navigation without a Keelakarry Pilot.

Tuticoreen Light is in $8^{\circ} 47' 17''$ North latitude, and $78^{\circ} 14' 1''$ East longitude. The following are the directions respecting it before adverted to.

A Vessel making the Port at night may anchor with it bearing from W. N. W. to W. by S. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles off shore, where good holding ground will be found in 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance with the same bearings the ground is foul, on Pearl banks.

In approaching from the South, the light may be kept about N. N. W. till within 3 or 4 miles, when the above anchorage may be selected; but should a Vessel suddenly deepen her water from 7 or 8 fathoms to 12, 15, or 20, she should immediately steer North till she makes the light, taking care to keep further to seaward if it bears North of N. N. W. The outer part of this deep water lies a little to the North of the head of the Coilnapatani reef, and bears S. by E. 10 miles from the Tuticoreen Light.

From the North a Vessel may keep the light about S. W. till within 3 or 4 miles, when she must steer more out for the anchorage; but in no instance ought the water to be shoaled under $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, excepting with the bearings on for the anchorage, and then not under 6.

In the N. E. Monsoon Vessels should lie with a good scope of cable out, as although the seas are not heavy, they are sharp, and occasion a chain to jerk. The sea breeze at this time blows on the reef, and a second anchor, with chain ranged, ought always to be kept ready for letting go.

In the S. W. Monsoon, which usually lasts from the middle of May to the middle of August, the Port may be made without fear, for although the winds are very violent, they are invariably off shore from W. to S. W. accompanied by smooth water. At this time Vessels may approach the reef to 5 fathoms; but should always have a stream anchor to seaward, as occasionally, during the lulls of the Monsoon, a light air comes in from the Eastward.

As a rule, Vessels of size ought not to approach the land above Tuticoreen nearer than 6 or 7 miles, as $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 fathoms are found 5 miles off in some places. When some large clumpy trees at Putnurmadoor, seen 10 miles off, and when no other object on shore is visible, bear North of West, the shoal water is to the Northward.

There are two channels for small craft into Tuticoreen harbour, but that to the North is so intricate as to be seldom used. The Southern one leads between the southernmost island and the mainland, the reef connecting them being crossed in 12 to 14 feet at distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the island. This being passed, a course may be steered for Devil's Point on the Main, after closely rounding which a small Vessel may stand direct for the town of Tuticoreen, carrying 11 to 9 feet. Before passing Devil's Point $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms are found, sand and mud.

At the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due East of the Pennacoli tope, a scanty tope to the south of a large ruined building, 9 miles from Devil's Point, is situated the inner edge of an extraordinary natural basin in the rocks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles East and West, and averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth: the outer part being the broadest and deepest. The bottom is composed of fine sand and mud, in 7 fathoms on the Western, to 18 and 20 fathoms on the Eastern extreme, from which it suddenly shoals to 9, 8, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on a pearl bank. In standing up the coast during the night with a scant wind, this is good ground for ascertaining a Vessel's position, as no similar spot exists from Paumben to Comorin. From the outer part, in 15 to 20 fathoms, the anchorage off Tuticoreen bears N. by E. $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Good anchorage in 3 to 4 fathoms, mud, with this tope bearing West 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is to be found here during the Southerly winds under the lee of a reef which commences $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. by N. of the next point (Coilnapatani), and continues with little exception to Cape Comorin. As far as Manapaud Point this reef varies in its distance from the land from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but thence to Comorin it seldom exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. The head of this reef lies S. by W. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tuticoreen Light.

Trichendore Point, in $8^{\circ} 29' 55''$ North latitude, and $78^{\circ} 9' 51''$ East longitude, is 18 miles S. by W. Westerly of Tuticoreen Light, and may be known by its having a high dark Pagoda on its extremity, seen in ordinary weather 12 to 18 miles off.

Manapaud Point, situated $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the Trichendore Pagoda, is a high sandy promontory jutting out boldly into the sea. It has a small white-washed Church on its summit, visible in clear weather 12 to 13 miles off, which appears at first like a ship under sail. Some foul ground in 4 to 10 fathoms is

situated off this point, extending E. N. E. and W. S. W. 10 miles, with an average breadth of 1 mile.

The following are the bearings of the two shoalest parts:—

Inner shoal part.

Manapaud Church.....	N. 54° W.	5 miles	} 4½ fathoms sand.
Trichendore Pagoda.....	N. 1° W.	10¼ "	

Central shoal part.

Manapaud Church.....	N. 54° W.	8 miles	} 4 fathoms sand.
Trichendore Pagoda.....	N. 12° W.	12¼ "	

There are many other patches with 5½ and 6 fathoms over which Vessels might pass, yet the safest plan when going between the reef and the Point is not to bring the Church to the West of North till within 2 or 3 miles of it. An E. N. E. course will then take a Vessel out clear.

Cape Comorin, which is placed by Colonel Lambton in his Trigonometrical survey in 8° 4' 35" North latitude, and 77° 34' 46" East longitude, rises in a gradual slope, is covered on the East side with Palmyra trees, and may be easily distinguished by the reddish appearance of the soil, and a large white Choultry situated near the beach. Two large rocks with a small one outside, on which the sea at all times breaks with much violence, stretch to the distance of ¼ mile from the shore. They are steep to and may with a fair wind be approached within ¼ mile, in 8 or 8½ fathoms, but with scant wind caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Point, and may drift a vessel into danger.

The breezes in the Gulf of Manaar are generally stronger than the adjacent coasts, the only moderate months being April and October; yet if the instructions already given be attended to, no difficulty will be found in working up or down against them. The N. E. Monsoon sets in with force about the middle of November, and lasts till the end of January, bringing with it a current of from 20 to 30 miles a day to the S. W. It blows steadily from N. N. E. along the Indian shore, but on the opposite side is modified into land and sea breezes, with very fine weather. In February land and sea breezes commence on the Indian side; and by April the general set of the wind in the Gulf will be found to have drawn round to the Southward, the sea breezes being S. E. to S. W., according to the coast on which they prevail. These now increase in force till about the middle of May, when the regular S. W. Monsoon sets in, blowing with great violence from W. S. W. on the Indian coast, and S. W. on the Ceylon coast, where it commences rather earlier, and is attended with heavy falls of rain, thunder and lightning. In August the strength of the Monsoon abates, but strong Southerly winds are still experienced in this and the next month, becoming lighter as the season advances. Variable and gentle breezes, with smooth water, may usually be expected in October, lasting till the setting in of the N. E. Monsoon, which is ushered in on the Indian side by 15 or 20 days of heavy rain.

The current will generally be found to set with the wind in the strength of the Monsoons; but this is not invariably the case. Care and attention must therefore be paid to the soundings, and unless a good Pilot be on board, a Vessel ought not to shoal her water during the night to less than 12 fathoms above or 18 or 20 fathoms below Manapaud on the Indian coast; or to less than 10 fathoms above and 20 below Colombo, increasing the depth to 40 till abreast of Point de Galle on the Ceylon coast; excepting of course her position be ascertained by the bearing of the light at Tuticoreen or Colombo.

Average high water occurs at 1 p. m. on full and change—ordinary rise and fall 18 to 24 inches—at springs 30 to 36 inches. The flood sets in about E. N. E., and the ebb about S. W., but their direction is greatly influenced by the wind. The variation of the compass may be stated at about 1° Easterly.

All the above longitudes are calculated on the assumption of the Galle Flagstaff being in 80° 16' East.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,

Late in charge of the Manaar Survey.

Madras, May 21st 1840.

PAUMBEN LIGHT HOUSE.

The facilities for the passage of Vessels through the channels at Paumben, having been considerably increased of late, the following notice is published for general information:—

Paumben Light House is in

Latitude $9^{\circ} 17' 30''$ N.

Longitude $79^{\circ} 12' 34''$ E.

Assuming Galle Light to be in $80^{\circ} 14' 20''$ E.

The light is placed on a column erected on a Hill to the Eastward of the Town of Paumben, is 84 feet above the level of the Sea, and in ordinary weather should be seen from the deck of a small craft, such as usually navigate the Gulf of Manaar and Palks Bay, from 11 to 12 miles off.

In making Paumben from the North during the night, Vessels may run for the light bearing S. W. to E. S. E., keeping rather out in coming from the Eastward, if under 6 fathoms, as the water shoals suddenly after that depth is obtained off the coast of Ramisseram.

The best anchorage is with the light bearing from S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to E. S. E., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 1 mile off, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms, sand and mud, good holding ground. The Northern entrance to the Channel, which is indicated by a Black Buoy, will then be from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.

In approaching during the night from the South, care must be taken to avoid the 2 Fathom Rock, from which the light bears N. 14° W. 17 miles, and which has $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms in its immediate neighbourhood. If from the Westward, a vessel ought to bring the light North, and run with that bearing till about 5 miles off, which, after taking her over a rocky ledge having $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on, will place her in $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, mud and sand, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the reef extending Westward from the shingle Islets. She may then steer N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., till the light bears N. W. by W., when she can run for it till in smooth water, and anchor in 4 to 5 fathoms, sand and mud, between the land and shingle Islets before mentioned.

If the light is made from the Eastward, a vessel ought to keep it N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., edging out or to the North a little as she shoals her water to 4 fathoms, to avoid the shingle Islets, the Eastern end of the Reef off which bears from the light S. 24° E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. She may then anchor as before. This course would take her very near a patch of rock with 3 fathoms on, but as the Craft using the Channel are of light draught, no fear need be entertained of striking on it.

These instructions for the South Entrance are intended for the use of Vessels nearing the Port during the S. W. Monsoon, In the N. E. Monsoon the Island of Ramisseram, which may be approached on this side to within a cable's length, becoming a weather shore, the water is sufficiently smooth to allow of Vessels anchoring anywhere, and the bearings above given clearly shew the dangers to be avoided.

The least water in the Paumben Channel at the lowest spring tide is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but as the average rise on this is 26 to 28 inches, and in October, November and December, 30 to 36, and at times even 42 inches, Vessels drawing 10 feet can safely make use of it. Native Pilots are always ready to carry Vessels through; and to obviate any inconvenience which might be felt by Commanders unable to speak their language, a Hindoo-Briton is employed as Head Pilot, whose services will be always available.

By order of the Marine Board,

JOHN J. FRANKLIN, Secretary

Madras, Marine Board Office,
23rd April 1852.

Shipping Intelligence,—Signals.

Figures 1 to 0 the same as in Marryatt's Code of Signals.

- A. First distinguishing Pennant.
B. Second distinguishing Pennant.

- C. Numeral Pennant.
D. Telegraph.
E. Rendezvous.

LOCAL SIGNALS—COLOMBO.

a. Ship;	b. Barque;	g. one French Sloop;	k. two Schooners and a Brig;
c. Brig;	d. Schooner;	h. two Barques;	l. two American Brigs;
e. Sloop, cutter, or boat;	i. one masted Steamer and a Barque;	m. one Schooner and a two masted Steamer of War;	
f. Steamer; 3 masted at upper yard, 2 masted at lower yard;	j. one Ship and an American Ship, both of War;	n. 3 Sloops and an American Schooner.	

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

1. The upper yard is used for notifying the approach of three masted vessels only.
2. Square flags represent square, and swallow-tailed, fore and aft rigged vessels.
3. The number of masts in the vessel approaching, corresponds with the number of colours in the flag.
4. Foreign ships are known by the national colour hoisted above the flag denoting the nature of the vessel.
5. A blue pennant over a flag signifies a ship of war, over the national colour a foreign one.
6. Balls only denote the number of vessels of the same kind in sight, they are *never* hoisted above the flag they belong to: one denotes two, two three, &c.

LOCAL SIGNALS—TRINCOMALIE.

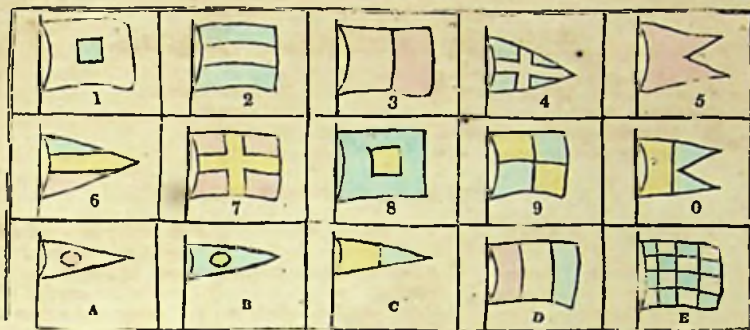
Blue Swallow Tail flag . . .	Strange Sail.
Blue Pendant . . .	Ship or Bark.
Red do. . .	Brig.
White do. . .	Schooner.
Black Ball . . .	Cutter.
2 Black Balls . . .	Steam Vessel.
Union Jack over Blue Pendant . . .	Ship of the line.
Union Jack over Red Pendant . . .	Frigate.
Union Jack over White Pendant . . .	Sloop of War.
Union Jack over two Balls . . .	War Steamer.
Union Jack over one Ball . . .	Ship in Offing requires a Pilot.

When two or more vessels of the same rig are in sight the proper numeral flag over the Pendant or Balls will shew the number of Vessels.

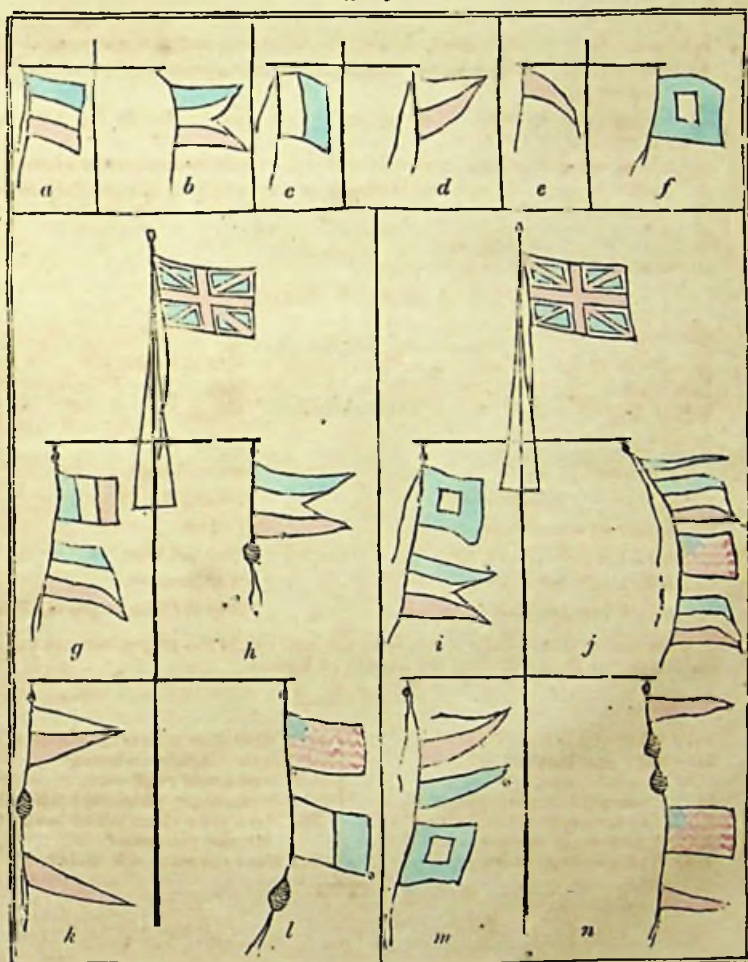
- 4910 What ship is that?
3491 Shew your number.
3248 Name unknown.
3267 What nation do you belong to?
3915 Was the port you left healthy?
3760 What passage have you had?
3765 What passengers have you?

- 1326 What does your cargo consist of?
1304 Is the Captain on board?
1057 Send a boat on shore.
7138 Are there any people on board of her?
964 Have you a clean bill of health from whence you came?
5018 Have you many sick on board?

SIGNALS.



Code of Local Signals, for notifying the approach of Vessels at the Flag Staff of Colombo.



LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL VESSELS TRADING WITH CEYLON.

24 Acosta	3125 Effort	8296 Medway
56 Adelaide	3267 Elizabeth	8534 Morning Star
72 Admiral Moorsom	3524 Empress	8641 Narcissus
4138 Agnes	3671 Euphrates	8657 Nautilus
4961 Alice Maud	3750 Fairy Queen	9128 Olfada
521 Anglesca	2781 Fanny	9531 Persia
5419 Anna	3845 Ferris	4695 Poitiers
407 Anne Maclean	5130 Flora McDonnell	23 Queen Victoria
578 Ariel	3961 Fortitude	90 Reflector
621 Asia	4012 Frances	4527 Richard Cobden
701 Australia	4389 Gillmore	452 Royal Saxon
841 Bella Portena	4398 Gwalior	4670 Royal Shepherdess
5147 Belle Vue	4862 Harbinger	650 Sarah
946 Beulah	5064 Helvellyn	782 Severn
983 Blanche	5294 Hope	4731 Sir Robert Seppings
1235 Brazilian	5467 Indian Chief	3615 Speed
1284 British Isles	5486 Ino	1034 Sovereign
1459 Cambria	5612 Iris	1340 Sultan
1528 Caroline	5634 Isabella	1346 Sumatra
1723 Ceylon	6184 Jane Black	1429 Sydney
1728 Chamois	5943 Jannet	1453 Symmetry
1840 Chieftain	4396 Joseph Soantes	1523 Teazer
2718 Constantine	6497 Juliana	3741 Templar
2385 Countess of Durham	6581 Kestrel	1678 Thomas King
2319 Cornelia	4356 Kirkman Findlay	5861 Torrington
2471 Culdee	4501 Lady Sandys	1876 Trent
2506 Dahlia	7035 Leander	1980 29th of May
2548 Daniel Wheeler	3420 Llewellyn	2058 Union
2678 Despatch	7483 Lydia	2698 William Forster
2964 Earl of Durham	7685 Margaret Connell	2435 William & Mary Brown
2975 Earl of Harewood	7913 Marianne	4590 Zarah

Arrivals in 1853.

COLOMBO.

- JANUARY 2—Barque Persia, J. Stevens, from Aleppy, cargo Coconut Oil and Pepper—Passengers, Capt. McDonald and Mr. Torrence.
- 4—Barque Gateshead Park, Geo. Cunningham, from Aden and Cochin, in ballast.
- 8—Ship Lydia, W. R. Greaves, from Liverpool, cargo general—Passengers, Mr. F. Spofforth and Mr. C. H. Ledward.
- 10—Ship Dominion, W. L. Darke, from Portland Bay.
- Barque Gratitude, J. Wilson, from Cochin, cargo Coconut Oil, &c.
- 16—Ship Queen Victoria, J. Mahy, from Galle, cargo general.
- 17—Barque Holyrood, James Stott, from Port Philip in ballast—Passengers, Messrs. John Sparke and Samuel Dixon landed at Galle, and John Tucker, M. D.
- 21—Ship Severn, H. Scowcroft, from Port Philip—Passenger, Mr. C. Roddy.
- Barque Juliet Erskine, John Thompson, from Tutucorren, cargo Cotton and Ebony.
- Barque Meander, J. Pounder, from Aden in ballast.
- 22—Barque Sharp, C. H. Middleton, from Galle in ballast.
- Barque Mariner, Harland, from Port Philip in ballast.
- Barque Elizabeth, Story, from Mauritius in ballast—Passenger, Mr. S. Moore.
- Barque Sydney, J. Duncan, from London, cargo general.
- Barque John Bunyan, J. Lawson, from London, cargo general—Passenger, Mr. A. Bannerman.
- 23—Barque Lord Petre, J. Middleton, from London and Mauritius—Passengers, Capt. Filder, Ensign Evend, 37th Regt., Ensign Allen, 15th Regt., Staff Surgeon Fairlow, 65 men, H. M. 37th Regt., and 31 men, 15th Regt.

- Ship Sultany, W. H. Shire, from Calcutta—Passengers, Messrs. G. Apcar, W. Gotherick, Lethpther Bagram, Mockertish Corpreit, and 4 Armenians deck Passengers, also Methobhoy Rustonjee and family, and Mr. Hormasjee.
- 25—Barque William Brown, Wainton, from Galle, cargo general.
- 27—Ship Flora, Charles Cobb, from Port Philip, cargo Coal—Passengers, Mrs. Cobb and child, Dr. Farmer.
- 30—French Ship Cecilia, Ertaud, from Nantes with ballast.
- 31—Barque Fairlie, E. Pavey, from Tutucoreen, cargo Cotton.
- FEBRUARY 1—French Ship Borromie, P. Bernard, from Karikal, cargo Coconut Oil.
- 3—Barque Alliance, A. Grenier, from Cherbourg in ballast.
- 6—Ship Marian, J. Ryrie, from Sydney in ballast—Passenger, Mr. J. Sims.
- 7—Barque Berbice, J. Longrigg, from Liverpool with general cargo.
- 10—Barque Syrophenician, J. Patterson, from Galle, cargo Coir yarn and 4 cases Essential Oil, shipped at Galle for London.
- Schr. Caroline, G. Freywer, from Bombay and Cochin—Passenger, Mr. J. Parting.
- 11—Schooner Blue Bell, J. Telfer from Singapore, cargo general—Passengers, Messrs. J. Bustos and W. Oorloff.
- 12—Hamburg Barque Capella, Hauschild, from Galle—Passenger, Mr. J. Andree, cargo Coir and ballast.
- 17—French Barque France, J. Badille, from Bimlepatam, cargo sundries.
- 20—Ship Severn, H. Scowcroft from Cochin, cargo Oil and Copperah.
- 27—Barque Acacia, J. Johnson, from Galle, cargo coir Junk.
- 28—Whale Ship Arab, S. T. Braley, returned from a cruise.
- MARCH 1—Barque Cornwall, C. F. S. Maundrell, from China and Singapore bound for Bombay, cargo Sugar and sundries.
- Arrived and Sailed again American Whale Barque Richmond, O. Pickins, from New Bedford and Cochin, cargo Stores and provisions.
- 3—Ship Queen Victoria, J. Mahy, from Tutucoreen with general cargo.
- 5—Whale Ship Surprise, J. Jarman, from Madras, cargo 430 barrels of Sperm Oil.
- Barque Eos, D. M. Bridges, from Galle, cargo Coffee, Horn and sundries.
- 8—Brig Virgin Maria St. Anthony, J. G. Batta, Master from Aleppy—Passengers, Messrs. G. Huxham G. Freywer, and C. Daviott, cargo Pepper and Timber.
- Remarks.—The Sealorth left Cochin on Friday the 25th February, for South Australia, with general cargo, and was destroyed by fire off Quilon on the following night.
- 9—Ship Marian, J. Ryrie, from Cochin, cargo Coconut Oil and Copperah—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Vigroux.
- 13—Ship Seapark, T. Spedding, from Galle in ballast.
- 22—P. and O. Co's Steamer Achilles, J. R. Stead, from Bombay—Passengers, Lieut. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, 2 Parsees and 3 natives, cargo Opium and Treasure and 1 Box Mails.
- 26—Schooner Blue Bell, J. Leitch, from Cochin and Quilon, cargo general and 5 European Passengers for Port Philip.
- Barque Agrippina, W. Rodgers, from Port Philip in ballast.
- 27—Barque Queen of the Isles, S. Domaille, from Downs, cargo general.
- Barque Uruguay, Pringle, from Liverpool, cargo general.
- Barque Mermaid, J. P. Anderson, from Port Philip in ballast.
- 28—Barque Duddbrook, John Innes, from Freemantle, Western Australia, in ballast—Passengers, Mr. Charles Kevern, Surg. R. N., Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Parnell, and Miss Brown.
- 30—Barque Sarah Metcalf, R. Yorston, from Port Jackson in ballast.
- APRIL 6—Barque Trent, A. Collett, from London, cargo, sundries bound to Cananore.
- 11—Schr. L'Espoir, J. Berloires, from Seychelles and Galle, cargo Coconuts.
- 20—Brig Amazon, C. De Silva, from Garigam and Madras, cargo Rice.
- 21—Arrived and Sailed again, Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, from Bombay, bound to Galle, cargo general and Treasure—Passengers, Mr. A. Spens and 1 native servt., Mr. John Riach and servt., landed at Colombo and 7 others, for Galle, Calcutta, Southampton and Singapore.
- 25—Barque Sumatra, W. Johnson, from London, cargo general—Passenger, Mr. W. R. Noad.
- 27—Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Bombay, bound to Singapore—Passenger, Mr. Turner.
- 28—Ship Lady Ebrington, G. Harris, from Port Philip, cargo Coal and Iron.

MAY 2—Barque Queen of the Isles, J. W. Henty, from Galle, cargo Oil, Coffee, and Cuir yarn.

21—Schooner Sofia, A. Cortella from Liverpool and Sta. Cruz, cargo general.

Barque Indian Chief, John Watt, from London—Passenger, Miss Maria Lakemai, cargo general.

24—Bremen Brig Apollo, D. Huntein, from Singapore, in ballast.

28—French Barque Zebre, C. Gendrum, from Nantes in ballast.

31—Schooner Frances, R. Turnbull, from Cochin, cargo Oil and sundries.

JUNE 22—Barque Berbice, J. Longrigg, from Aleppy—Passengers, Colonel and Mrs. Hutton, cargo Oil and sundries.

28—Ship Quito, E. D. Goulding, from Mauritius in ballast—Passenger, E. K. Goulding.

JULY 9—Barque Isis, W. Lister from Liverpool—Passenger, Mrs. Lister, cargo general, bound to Colombo and Madras.

10—Barque Aries, J. B. Kennedy, from London, cargo general.

11—Russian Brig Tapio, G. H. Moller, from Galle in ballast.

19—Barque Morning Star, John Clarke, from Hobart Town bound to London, cargo ballast.

Barque Magellan, from Glasgow—Passengers, Mr. J. Falconer, and Mr. J. Urquhart, cargo general.

22—Ship Anne Jane, Thomas Little, from Mauritius in ballast—Passenger, Mrs. Little.

31—Barque Chandernagore, G. F. A. Edwards, from Sydney, Samarang and Batavia, in ballast.

AUGUST 1—Brig Guterus, J. Keir, from London bound to Madras, cargo general.

Barque Trafalgar, G. Richardson, from Sydney and Galle in ballast—Passenger, Mrs. Richardson.

19—Barque Ellen Rawson, J. Sadler, from East London—Passenger, Mr. A. Dixon.

20—Brig Ellen, S. C. Pudder, from Hobart Town in ballast.

SEPTEMBER 1—Barque British Tar, G. Sharp, from Aden in ballast.

3—Barque Fatta Sultan, J. Newman, from Bombay and Aleppy, cargo sundries, bound to Calcutta with 3 European convicts, 4 guards 13 natives and 1 woman.

6—Barque Rangoon, J. Campbell, from Galle in ballast.

Schooner Water Lily, Thomas Philip, from London, Madeira, and Cape Town, cargo Wines.

7—Barque Neptune, Alex. Dunlop, from Liverpool, cargo general.

9—Barque Jemima, G. Freywer, from Cochin and Aleppy, cargo Coconut Oil—Passengers, Mrs. Brett, Miss Watson, Mr. M. Freywer, Mr. Schokman and 6 natives, Mr. Brett died at 11.30 A.M. at Sea.

10—Ship Symmetry, W. Richardson, from Hobart Town in ballast.

12—Barque Mahomet Ali, R. A. Gallilie, from London, cargo general.

19—Brig Missionary, G. R. Fentie, from Point de Galle, in ballast.

20—Ship Enterprize, W. Thompson from London & Cape of Good Hope—Passengers, 6 Officers and 1 Lady, 127 Rank and file, 13 Women and 15 children.

29—Barque Edmundsbury, H. Redpath, from Aleppy, cargo sundries.

OCTOBER 1—Ship Albemarle, J. F. Trivett, from Sydney in ballast—H. C. Aslett Esq., B. C. S., Rev. J. Morriss, Mrs. Morriss and 3 children. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

3—Brig Hermine, B. J. Martins, from Cochin, cargo Oil and sundries—Mr. H. P. Akted.

7—Ship Success, W. Barton, from Liverpool.

10—Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, from Bombay with Treasure for the Bank—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, infant and servant, Mrs. Knocker, 2 children and servant, Mr. J. Noding, Mr. W. T. Pearce, Mr. G. Hancock, Capt. Woodgate, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. R. Morse, Capt. Potts, and Mr. Wotton.

11—Brig Nina, W. Hammond, from Galle, cargo sundries.

15—Ship Portarshire, J. W. Gray, from Madras—Passenger, Lieutenant C. S. B. Walton, 18th Madras N. I.

19—Barque Rookery, A. P. Turner, from Galle, cargo Oil, Coir rope and yarn.

20—Barque Simoon, W. Ellwood from Bombay, cargo general—Passenger, Mr. R. E. Ellwood.

Barque Affiance, W. Barrick, from Galle, cargo Coir and sundries.

24—Barque Pasha, P. Day, from Galle, cargo Oil—Passenger, C. R. Buller, Esq.

27—Brig Harlequin, W. Brown, from Adelaide, in ballast.

30—Ship Almohomody, W. A. Simon, from Calcutta, cargo general—Passengers, Mrs. Simon, child and ayah.

- NOVEMBER 6—Barque Tenasserim, E. Conry, from Calcutta, cargo general.
 Barque Jane Green, C. O. Spencer, from Bombay, cargo sundries.
- 9—Ship Alfred the Great, J. H. Gowing, from Bombay, cargo general—Passenger, Mrs. Gowing.
 Ship Clara, H. Peachy, from Swan River in ballast—Passenger, Dr. Maber.
- 10—Barque Jimima, G. Freywer, from Trincomalie, cargo Timber—Passengers, Capt. Maclean, R. A., A. Bainbridge, Esq. A.M.S., Capt. Dore, Dr. Lamprey, 15th Regt., 1 serjt., 2 corporals, 13 privates, 1 woman and 2 children, R. A., 1 serjt., 15th Regt., 1 native and 2 servants.
- 14—Schooner Presto, G. Gruzlier, from Melbourne, cargo 2 tons of Tobacco.
 Barque Shree Rajah Rajaswarie, J. N. Smith, from Madras, cargo Rice and Sugar—Passenger Mrs. J. N. Smith.
- 19—Ship Lord Hardinge, W. Beeby, from Bombay.
- 21—Barque Koh-i-noor, J. B. Reid, from Cochin.
- 24—Ship Albemarle, J. F. Trivett, from Cochin, cargo Coconut Oil—Passenger, Mr. W. W. Wynn.
- 30—French Barque Adele, H. Caillet, from Tranquebar, cargo Rice.
 Barque Lady Stanley, W. Hall, from Galle, in ballast.
- DECEMBER 4—Ship Phoebe Dunbar, F. Michell, from Galle, in ballast—Passenger, Dr. Bowler R. N.
 Barque Pearl, A. Hill, from London, cargo general—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. Sorrell, and Mr. Robertson.
- 5—Barque Bellevue, J. E. Nicolle, from Port Philip, in ballast.
 Ship Indemnity, G. P. Vickerman, from Adelaide, in ballast—Passenger, R. Carter, Surgeon.
- 10—Barque Meg of Meldon, D. Stove, from Galle, cargo Oil and Coir.
- 11—Ship Annie Fisher, J. Edwards, from London, and Downs,—Passengers, Messrs. Howman and H. Rowdon, cargo general.
- 12—Barque Emelyn, T. Tuogood, from Glasgow, cargo general—Passenger, Mr. W. R. Wiley.
 Ship Portfarshire, J. W. Gray, from Tutuoreen, cargo Cotton and sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Skottow, and Mrs. Burrows.
- 19—French Ship Valentine, P. Adam, from Galle, in ballast—Passenger, Mr. Vallony.

GALLE.

- JANUARY 3—Ship Queen Victoria, John Mahy, from London, with Patent fuel.
- 5—Barque Ido, A. Scott, from Newcastle, with Coals.
 Russian Barque John, C. G. Luedross, from Newcastle, with Coals.
- 7—Passed by Ship Omega, S. Potter, from Port Adelaide, for Bombay, in ballast.
 Passed by Ship St. Abbs, J. Willis, from China, for Colombo, in sundries.
 Ship Mossat, shewed her No. in passing to Westward.
 Barque Syrophenician, J. Patterson, from Shields, with Coals.
- 11—Steamer Peking, Grainger, from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang—Passengers, for Galle, the Right Revd. the Bishop of Macao, Revd. Santa Anna, for Suez 2, for Malta 1, for Southampton 5, for Bombay 1, and for Calcutta 1.
- 19—Dutch Barque Waltemade, Hus, from Shields, with Coals.
- 20—Steamer Singapore, Evans, from Bombay—Passengers for Galle, Mr. Steel and Mr. Ranken, for Madras 2, for Calcutta 10, for Singapore 5, for Sydney 1, for Hong Kong 6.
- 21—Hamburg Barque Capella, J. Hauschild, from Shields, with Coals.
 Russian Barque Selene, O. Brumetrom, from Shields, with Coals.
- 25—Steamer Ganges, Evans, from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang—10 Passengers.
- 26—Steamer Precursor, Griffin, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, for Ceylon, Mr. Russell, Mr. Wilson, Lieut. Hedley, Messrs. P. Gorrie, F. Dawson, W. C. Thompson, Stuart and Mr. Swan, and 98 others for Singapore, Penang, Madras, and Calcutta.
- 28—Steamer Pottinger, Field, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers for Bombay and Suez, 30.
 Bremen Barque George and Ludwig, J. Sturge, from Newcastle, with Coals.
 Hamburg Ship Undine, J. E. Kayser, from Hartlepool, with Coals.
- 29—Barque Eos, D. M. Bridges, from Sunderland, and Stromness, with Coals.
- 30—Dutch Barque Jeannette Philippine, Rodemaker, from Newcastle, with Coals.
- 31—Barque Acacia, J. Johnson, from Sunderland with Coals.

- FEBRUARY 1—Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, from Southampton.—Passengers, Mrs. Bouchier, infant and servant, A. F. Osmond Esq. 2d class Passenger, Mrs. Gibson.
- 8—Barque John Bunyan, J. Lawson, from Colombo, cargo Patent Fuel.
- 12—Steamer Erin, Jamieson, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang—Passengers, from Galle, Cus-mal Tamby, and 18 others for Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Southampton, Suez, and Alexandria.
- 13—Steamer Hindostan, Harris, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers for Galle, Mr. and Mrs. Asphar, Mr. Simson, and 3 Misses Simson, Mr. Campbell and servant, and 66 others for Bombay, and Southampton.
- 15—Put in for water Barque Lord Elphinstone, Roberts, from Bombay, Cochin and Trevandrum, bound to Port Philip—Passengers, Mrs. Roberts and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Messrs. Dillon, McDonald, Crafter, Mathews, and Miller, Dr. Wilcox, 165 European Emigrants and 8 Parsees.
- 17—Dutch Barque Twee Gebroeders, C. F. Zeeman, from Swansea, with Patent fuel. His Siamese M. Ship Favorite, T. King, from Singapore.—Passengers, 10 Priests.
- 20—Steamer Ganges, J. W. Purchase, from Bombay.—Passengers for Galle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, infant and servant, Mr. Costentor and servant, Ensign Scott, Lieut. Graham, Mr. Keys, Mrs. Marshall, and 22 others for Singapore, Hong Kong, Madras, and Calcutta.
- 23—Russian Barque Vesta, C. W. Berg, from Hull, with Coals.
- 24—Steamer Oriental, Lovell, from Suez, and Aden—Passengers for Ceylon, Revd. Barber, Miss Jackson, Miss Holmes, Mr. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, Mr. Blainey, Miss Crisp, Lieut. and Mrs. Grantham, Dr. Smith, Capt. Dennis, and 60 others for Hong Kong, Singapore, Madras, and Calcutta.
- 25—Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang—Passengers for Galle, Mr. Olding and servant, and 14 others for Bombay and Southampton. Dutch Barque Twieling Sisters, W. P. Carst, from Swansea with Coals. Passed by Ship Punjab, from Calcutta to Bombay.
- 26—Norwegian Brig Broders Clausen, L. Machelbort, from Aden, bound to Arracan.
- Prussian Barque Rica, C. A. Darmer, from Hartlepool with Coals.
- Steamer Bosphorus, Benson, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius—Passengers, Mr. Logan, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Williams, and 3 others from Mauritius.
- MARCH 2—Steamer Precursor, Griffin, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers for Galle, Capt. Ormsby, 1 native, Major Le Hardy, and 36 others for Southampton.
- 3—American Barque Richmond, J. O. Pickins, from Colombo, cargo stores and provisions.
- Barque Varmia, T. Owen, from Shields, with Coals.
- 6—Steamer Mauritius, B. J. Elder, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius—Passengers for Ceylon, Messrs. Agar, Agar, Carey and Cassidy, Lieut. Campbell, and 34 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- Passed by H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, A. Newman, from Madras, for Cannanore—Passengers, Major Hamilton, Lieut. Harvey, Ensign Goodhall, with detachment of H. M. 25th Regt. Lieut. Stewart and lady, Lieut. Glong, and detachment of M. N. Artillery.
- 9—Steamer Erin, Jamieson, from Bombay.—Passengers for Ceylon, Mr. J. Skinner, Mr. Steel and servant, and 23 others for Calcutta, China, and Southampton.
- 10—Steamer Bombay, W. J. Tregear, from China, Singapore, and Penang—Passengers, for Ceylon, Mr. Ranken and servant, and 34 others for Calcutta, and Suez.
- 11—U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, S. S. Lee Esq. bearing the Broad Pendant of Commodore Perry from Mauritius.
- 12—Steamer Pottinger, J. S. Fields, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, for Ceylon, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Best, Surgeon and Mrs. Bradford, and 32 others for Madras, Calcutta, and Singapore.
- 13—H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, shewed her number in passing to Eastward.
- Steamer Bentinck, H. Bouchier, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, for Ceylon, Captain Dennis, Mr. Niclner, and 101 for Bombay, Suez, and Singapore.
- 14—Ship Sea Park, T. Spedding, from Adelaide.
- 20—Passed by Steamer Larriston, H. P. Baylis, from Bombay.
- 21—Barque Isabella, Brown, from Sunderland, with Coals.
- 22—Steamer Achilles, J. R. Stead, from Bombay.—Passengers, from Bombay to Galle, Captain Potts, Col. and Mrs. St. John, 2 children and 4 servants, Captain and Mrs. Nicol, a native servant; and 7 others for Calcutta and Southampton.
- 22—Passed by H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, shewed her number in passing to Westward.

23—Ship *Isabella*, Peat, from Port Philip, in ballast.

Steamer *Bosphorus*, H. B. Benson, from Calcutta and Madras, with 13 Passengers for Mauritius, Cape, and London.

MARCH 24—Steamer *Hindustan*, Harris, from Suez and Aden—Passengers for Ceylon, Lieut. Tilghman, Mr. H. De Usayer, Maria Cumbers, Lieut. Watson, Mr. Brice, and 49 others for Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Madras, and Calcutta.

25—Steamer *Singapore*, Evans, from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang, with 13 Passengers for Suez, Malta, Marseilles and Southampton.

Swedish Barque *Harmonie*, J. G. Sagus, from Newcastle and Cowes, with Coals.

26—Dutch Ship *Jan de Wett*, J. Truntermans, from Harlepool, with Coals.

27—Dutch Barque *Ostergoo*, D. J. Claus, from Newcastle, with Coals.

28—Dutch Ship *Nagasake*, J. A. Bannemeyer, from Swansea, with Patent fuel.

29—Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell from Calcutta and Madras.—Passengers for Ceylon, Mr. Wood and servant, Mr. Bremner, and 91 others for Bombay, Singapore, Aden, Suez and Southampton.

31—Dutch Ship *Oost Indien*, E. E. Maz, from Liverpool with Coals—Passengers, Mr. Forsyth.

Passed by Ship *Arundel*, John Mills, from Port Philip to Eastward—Passengers Mr. R. Maidment and John Butler.

APRIL 1—Ship *Anna*, shewed her Number in passing, from Port Philip to Bombay.

2—H. C. Steam Frigate, *Semiramis*, L. Stephens I. N., Commander, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, with 28 Sepoys and 7 convicts.

4—Ship *John Bunyan*, Geo. Coyle, from Melbourne in ballast.

6—Barque *Holyrood*, J. Stott, from Cochin bound for London, cargo sundries—Passengers, Dr. & Mrs. Adams, child and servant, Mr. R. L. Philips.

7—American Schooner, *Henry Ware*, C. Mason, from Newcastle with Coals.

8—Steamer *Precursor*, John Paterson, from Suez and Aden—Passengers for Ceylon, Mr. Hemans, Admiralty Agent, Mr. Robin and servant, and 38 others for Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta and Madras.

Steamer *Bombay*, W. J. Tregear, from Bombay, with 35 Passengers for Southampton, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia, Calcutta and Madras.

11—Steamer *Ganges*, J. W. Purchase, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, with 43 Passengers for Bombay and Suez.

12—Barque *Queen of the Isles*, J. Henty, from Colombo with Patent fuel.

13—Ship *Marion Moore*, J. Tweedie, from Port Philip in ballast.

15—Passed by H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, shewed her number in passing to Eastward.

17—Steamer *Hindustan*, H. Harris, from Calcutta, Sandhead, and Madras—Passengers for Galle, Major Angelo, Rev. C. Penn, and 1 native, with 69 others for Suez and Bombay.

Steamer *Queen of the South*, Norman, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius—Passengers for Ceylon, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. J. A. Mathias, Mrs. Matthias, 11 children and servant, and Mr. Latombe, with 30 others for Madras, and Calcutta.

Remarks, the Steamer *Hydaspes* broke down at Mauritius, and will return to England—Passengers of the Steamer *Hydaspes*, per Steamer *Queen of the South*, for Ceylon, Mr. and Miss Cargill, Miss Searle, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Duclos, with 29 others for Madras, and Calcutta.

18—Ship *Alarm*, R. Sallers, from Liverpool, with Coals.

21—Steamer *Singapore*, Evans, from Bombay, cargo sundries.

25—French Ship *Borneo*, G. Azan, from Havre, in ballast.

26—Swedish Ship *Superior*, J. C. Targer, from Harlepool, with Coals.

28—Steamer *Sir Jeejeebhoy*, J. Clarke, from Bombay and Colombo, bound to Singapore and Australia.

Steamer *Erin*, J. Jamieson, from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang, with 24 Passengers for Southampton, Suez, Alexandria, and Galle.

29—Ship *Koh-i-noor*, P. Burnett, from Port Philip, in ballast.

Steamer *Madras*, R. W. Evans, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Mr. Tyndall, Sen. and Mr. Tyndall Jr., with 39 others for Bombay and Southampton.

Dutch Barque *Lourens Koster*, D. R. Kleve, from Harlepool, with Coals.

MAY 1—Steamer *Mauritius*, B. J. Elder, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Dr. Pringle and servant, Mr. Crump, with 79 others for Mauritius, Cape and London.

4—Steamer *Bentick*, Bouchier, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Lieut. Covington, Messrs. McCartney, Alick, Lindsay, Eaton, Mr. Carpenter, with 33 others to Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Madras and Calcutta.

Remarks, cause of detention, broke her intermediate shaft on the 9th ultimo, and came on since with one engine; passed the Oriental on the 11th ultimo.

- 5—Steamer Ganges, J. W. Purchase, from Bombay—Passengers, Mrs. Spens, Mr. Spens and servant, Lieut. Rivers, Lord Bury and servant, with 5 others for Suez and Calcutta.
- 7—Steamer Oriental, Lovell, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Guthrie, with 23 others for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta.
Barque Gateshead, W. Gladson from Newcastle, with Coals.
- 11—Steamer Achilles, J. R. Stead, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang—Passengers, one native, with 15 others for Southampton, Suez and Bombay.
- 12—H. M. Sloop Steamer Styx, W. R. Hall, from Trincomalee.
- 13—Passed by French Ship Louis Napoleon, A. Blanc, from Bourbon, bound to Pondicherry, cargo sundries—Passengers, landed at Galle, Mr. Choin, Mr. Jacquier, Mr. and Mrs. Calaret, child and servant, Mr. Letiot and child, Mr. Ponjet, Mr. Berand.
- 15—Barque Ayrshire, J. Dewan, from Bombay, cargo sundries, bound for London.
- 16—Steamer Precursor, J. Paterson, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Dr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Rapallo and child, 4 natives, Mons. M. Dickmound, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Felford with 56 others for Bombay, Port Philip, Suez, Malta, and Southampton.
- 19—Dutch Schooner Leemo, G. L. Meller, from Hartlepool and Falmouth, with Coals.
Steamer Malta, Potts, from Bombay—Passengers, Major Boyd, Mrs. Halloway, Mr. Brooks and servant, Mr. Dunn, with 12 others for Madras, Calcutta, Singapore and China.
- 20—Steamer Lady Jocelyn, N. Stewart, from Southampton, Plymouth, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
- 22—Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, from Suez—Passengers, Mr. Rehe, Mr. Francis, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Thomson, Count Fridan, Dr. Schmarda, Mr. Koenigsbruun, Rev. Rouffiac and servant.
- 25—Steamer Pottinger, Fields, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang—Passengers, Dr. Cogan, Mr. Mathies, Mr. Fisher, 5 natives and 5 Gun Lascars, with 43 others for Southampton, Suez, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Queen of the South, Norman, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Mr. Cox, Capt. Prendergast, Mr. West and servant, with 75 others for Mauritius, Cape & Southampton.
- 26—Steamer Pekin, G. A. Grainger, from Calcutta—Passengers, Capt. Russel, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. White and Capt. Herring.
- JUNE 5—Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. and Mrs. Vincent, child and servant, Meah Mara, with 25 others for Singapore, China, Suez, Calcutta and Madras.
- 7—Steamer Singapore, Evans, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. H. Wodehouse, M. A. B. Scott, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Clissold, and 2 native servants of Mr. Thompson, with 39 others for Singapore, Port Philip, Madras, Calcutta, Adelaide, Sydney and Hong Kong.
Russian Brig Tapio, G. H. Malted, from Hartlepool, with Coals.
- 11—Barque Reliance, Burgoyne, from Mauritius, in ballast.
- 13—Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Rev. Formosa, Dr. French, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Dowley, with 40 others for Sydney, Bombay, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Southampton, Marseilles, Madras, Batavia and Aden.
- 17—Steamer Erin, Roberts, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang—Passengers, 17 natives, with 21 others for Bombay and Suez.
- 18—Steamer Indiana, G. H. Lambert, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius—Passengers, Mr. Peck, Lieut. Hobbes, Monsieur A. Abbe de Tarre and 2 Chinamen, with 23 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- 21—Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, from Bombay—Passengers, Dr. Don, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. A. Ravagus, Dr. Pitcairn, Lieut. Webster, Capt. Cormack, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, child and 3 servants, Mr. S. Compton and servant, Mr. Ward, with 21 others for Southampton, Alexandria, Madras, Calcutta and Singapore.
- 24—Lady Jocelyn, A. Stewart, from Calcutta and Madras, with 82 Passengers for Mauritius, Southampton and Cape.
- 25—Steamer Precursor, J. Paterson, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Ensign Lock, 2 Misses Temple and an E. F. servant, Lieut. Col. Hope, Mr. and Miss Hope, Capt. Baker, Dr. Church, Mrs. Brunker, Capt. Nightingale, with 38 others for Aden, Suez, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

- 29—Steamer *Bombay*, Tregear, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. F. Cholet and native servant, with 22 others for Bombay, Aden, Alexandria and Southampton.
- JULY 6—Barque *Berbice*, J. Longrigg, from Colombo, cargo sundries—Passenger, Mr. W. Robertson.
- 7—Steamer *Pekin*, G. A. Grainger, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Miss Campbell, (Mr. J. Campbell died at sea on the 27th June 1853,) with 13 others for Calcutta and Singapore.
- Hamburg Barque *Wilhelmine Maria*, B. H. Begson, from Hartlepool, cargo Coals.
- 8—Steamer *Formosa*, E. Christian, from Calcutta, bound to Bombay.
- Steamer *Erin*, W. H. Roberts, from Bombay—Passengers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Thinsoner and 1 native, with 67 others for Hong Kong, Suez, Madras and Calcutta.
- Brig *Wm. Bayley*, J. Rendle, from Mauritius, in ballast.
- 11—Steamer *Madras*, R. W. Evans, from Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Ward, Mr. MacKinstron and 1 native, with 19 others for Suez.
- 12—Barque *Trafalgar*, Richardson, from Sydney—Passengers, Mrs. Richardson, Capt. Murphy of the Barque *Victoria* of Liverpool, 2 Officers, 6 Seamen, and 8 Passengers. This Barque was wrecked in Torres Straits, the crew embarked on board the *Trafalgar* at Booby Island on June 6th.
- 14—Steamer *Malta*, H. H. Potts, for Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang—Passengers, Messrs. Broughton and Gallon and 1 native, with 22 others for Suez.
- 19—Brig *Maria Burris*, from Mauritius, in ballast.
- 21—Steamer *Calcutta*, J. Sceales, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius—Monsieur Moller, Miss Jackson, Mr. Sconce and servant, Mr. Tottenham and servant, with 32 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- Steamer *Ganges*, R. B. Baker, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Annesley, 3 children and servant, Capt. Hunt, Mr. Clarke and Dr. James, with 5 others for Calcutta, Singapore and Suez.
- 22—Steamer *Hindustan*, H. Harris, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Tucker and servant, Mr. Marchand, Mr. Green, Mr. Brown, with 32 others for Singapore, Madras and Calcutta.
- 24—Steamer *Indiana*, G. P. Lambert, from Calcutta and Madras, with 36 Passengers for Mauritius, Cape and England.
- 25—Steamer *Singapore*, C. Evans, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries, with 13 Passengers for Bombay, Calcutta and Suez.
- Steamer *Bentinck*, H. P. Bourcheir, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Fielder, Mrs. Philips, with 44 others for Bombay and Suez.
- 30—Ship *Amazon*, T. Coot, from Batavia, in ballast.
- AUGUST 3—H. F. M. Steamer *Colbert*, De Beardeau, from Bourbon, bound to Singapore, despatches from Europe.
- 5—Steamer *Malta*, H. H. Potts, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. H. D. Cartwright and native servant, Captain Raitt, with 9 others for Singapore, Calcutta and Suez.
- Steamer *Bombay* J. W. Tregear, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Francis, T. Russell, and J. Gray, with 28 others for Singapore and China.
- 11—Ship *Bombay*, T. Fleischer, from Hartlepool, cargo Coals.
- 12—Barque *Meegbool Ahmed*, C. Sarang, from Maldives.
- 16—Steamer *Precursor*, J. Paterson, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries, with 21 Passengers for Bombay and Suez.
- Brig *Missionary*, G. R. Fenter, from Cardiff and Mauritius, cargo Coals.
- 20—Steamer *Formosa*, E. Christian, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Wodehouse, Lieutenant Hogg, Mr. Stones, E. Nesserwajce, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Willoughby.
- 22—Steamer *Madras*, R. W. Evans, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Ingleton, Mr. Wilson, Geo. Thompson, with 28 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.
- 23—Steamer *Calcutta*, J. Sceales, from Calcutta & Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major Hart and servant, with 48 others for Mauritius, Cape and England.
- 25—Steamer *Erin*, W. H. Roberts, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, 2 natives with 9 others for Bombay and Suez.
- Dutch Barque *Jeannetta*, T. Visser, from Hartlepool and Portsmouth, cargo Coals.
- 28—Steamer *Bombay*, J. W. Tregear, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Pas-

sengers, Capt. Nugent, Mr. Dickens and servt., Mr. Stokeld, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Christian, with 31 others for Bombay and Suez.

Ship Marmion, N. W. Page, from Mauritius.

SEPTEMBER 3—Brig D'Arcy, J. Brown, from Sunderland and Hambantotte, cargo Coals.

5—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, 1 native, with 14 others for Singapore, China, Madras, Calcutta and Suez.

Steamer Bentinck, H. Bourcheir, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Harvey, Finlay, & Gordon, Lieut. and Master Ponsonby, with 17 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.

5—Ship Seringapatam, P. Hillman, from Bristol, cargo Coals.

Barque Reliance, W. J. Burgoyne, from Mauritius in ballast—Passengers, Mrs. Mason and child, Mr. T. Roddy and Mr. G. Roddy.

8—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Sconce and servt., P. Abdoogee, Mrs. Ratcliff and servt., with 11 others for Suez.

Steamer Propontis, A. Vincent, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape and Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. and Mrs. Sall and 32 privates, H. M. 37th Regt., Mr. Bessett, Mr. and Mrs. Durnford, Mr. Peele, with 7 others for Madras and Calcutta.

Barque Pacha, P. Kay, from Hartlepool, cargo Coals—Passengers, Mrs. Kay and child.

15—Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, from Calcutta and Madras—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Morgan, Capt. Tyler, Dr. Baillie, Lieut. Col. Stisted, with 39 others for Bombay and Suez.

17—Brig Mina, W. Hammond, from Mauritius in ballast—Mrs. Saunders, and 2 Masters Saunders.

22—Steamer Bosphorus, R. Maynard, from Southampton, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Monsieur Chabrier, with 11 others for Madras and Calcutta.

25—Steamer Precursor, Patterson, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs Worms, D'Assier, David Laire, with 36 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.

26—Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Rev. Finna, Rev. Zoppe, Mr. Geuera, Mr. Prebay, with 37 others for Calcutta, Bombay and Suez.

Barque G. F. D. J. Carter, from Sunderland, cargo Coals.

Barque Wild Irish Girl, J. Christie, from Liverpool, cargo Coals.

27—Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Capt. Manners, and 2 servants, with 25 others for Bombay, Singapore, Penang and Suez.

30—French Ship Melanie, E. Postel, from King George's Sound, in ballast.

Barque Rookery, A. P. Turner, from Adelaide in ballast.

French Ship Ceylon, H. D'Isle, from Swansea, cargo Patent Fuel.

OCTOBER 5—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Milford and servant, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Walmsley and servant, Mr. Mercon, Capt. and Mrs. Brett, with 5 others for Calcutta, Singapore & China.

7—Steamer Bombay, W. J. Tregear, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. White and servant, Capt. Cocks and Mrs. Ellis, with 47 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.

9—Barque Jemima, G. Freywer from Colombo, cargo Coals and Rice—Passengers, C. R. Buller, Esq., A. Bainbrigg, Esq., Capt. Maclean, R. A., Lieut. Cromartie, R. A. Dr. Lamprey, 15th Regt. and a Detachment of Royal Artillery.

11—Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Potts and 1 servant, with 15 others for Suez.

14—Steamer Bentinck, H. Bourcheir, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Broughton, Mr. J. Stalkart, Mr. W. Stalkart, Mr. Scott, with 29 others for Bombay, Singapore, China and Suez.

15—Steamer Formosa, E. Christian, from Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Alston, with 19 others for Suez and Bombay.

21—Steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Genl. Stavelly, Mrs. Stavelly, Mrs. Anson and child, 2 Misses Taylors, Capt. Cook and 4 servants, Mr. Holborn, Mr. O'Grady, Lieut. and Mrs. Bates and 2 children, Rev. Mr. Schawne, with 16 others for China and Calcutta.

23—Steamer Bosphorus, R. Maynard, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries, with 10 Passengers for Mauritius, Cape and England.

- Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, from Suez and Aden—Passengers, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Crabb, Mr. & Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Hedman, Mr. Bowman, with 55 others for Singapore, China, Madras, and Calcutta.
- 26—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, from HongKong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. W. A. Forsyth and 2 natives, with 10 others for Bombay, Calcutta and Suez.
- 27—Steamer Oriental, G. Henry, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Babington, Dr. Church, Capt. Fitz Eglan, Mr. De Beau, with 14 others for Bombay and Suez.
- 28—Steamer Queen of the South, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Table Bay and Mauritius—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. & Mrs. Walker and 2 servants, Messrs. Ford, Bruce, Banes and Stuart, 2 Deck Passengers and 4 native servants, with 15 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- 31—Steamer Shanghai, W. Partiff, from Sydney, Port Philip, Adelaide, and K. G. Sound, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Graves, Lieut. Blowers, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. Ramsay and servant, Mrs. Bowesignor child and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Moolley, Mr. & Mrs. Ravenscroft and Mr. Airy, with 8 others for Singapore and Calcutta.
- NOVEMBER 1—Steamer Bengal, J. Bowen, from Southampton and Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major and Mrs. Watson, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Bouke and child, M. de Saltesbad, Mrs. Puckle and child, Dr. Toussaint, Messrs. Cornell and Gibbs, Mrs. Partridge, Mr. Cursjee and servant, and Mr. & Mrs. Thellosson, with 21 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- 3—Barque Meg of Meldon, D. Stoves, from Newcastle, cargo Coals.
- 6—Steamer Malta, J. W. Purchase, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, J. Ritchie, Esq. and servant and Mr. Swaysland.
- 7—Barque Lady Stanley, W. Hall, from Shields, cargo Coals.
- 8—French Ship Georges, A. Lecorgne, from Cardiff, cargo Coals.
- 9—Passed by to the Westward, Barque Jeinima, G. Freywer, from Trincomalie, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Maclean, R. A., Lieut. Bainbridge, Capt. Dore, Dr. Lamprey and a Detachment R. A.
- 10—Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, from Suez, Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Bowman, Dr. Dodsworth, Rev. Mr. Plumston, with 49 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.
- 12—Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, from HongKong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries, with 16 Passengers for Suez.
- Steamer Bombay, J. W. Tregear, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Bagenall, Messrs. Gregory, Pirnon and Montclair, J. Costello, with 48 others for Bombay and Suez.
- 13—Ship Digby, R. J. Helton, from Melbourne, in ballast—Passenger, Mr. Hindly.
- 14—Ship Robert Small, J. H. Walker, from Western Australia, in ballast.
- Ship Phoebe Dunbar, F. Mickie, from Swan River, in ballast—Drs. Bowler and Morris, R. N.
- 17—Barque Hosana, J. Downes, from Singapore, cargo Sugar.
- 19—Ship Almahamody, W. M. Lemon, in ballast—Passengers, Mrs. Black and 2 children and Mr. Stalkart.
- 21—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Bellamore and servant, Capt. & Mrs. Murray, child and servant, Mr. Oorloff, with 26 others for Madras, Calcutta, Singapore and China.
- 23—Steamer Bentinck, H. Bourcheir, from Suez and Adey, cargo sundries—Passengers, Sir H. Maddock, Messrs. Maddock, Strong, Brockwell, Hacker, Cosslett, Field, Blair, Cornforth, Malcolm, Mc Mahon, Knight, Simpson, Paul, and Major Lloyd, with 86 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.
- Steamer Propontis, J. Maule, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Paten, with 7 others for England.
- 26—Steamer Hydaspes, H. B. Benson, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major Alston & servant, Mr. Young and servant, W. Master and 4 natives, with 40 others for Madras and Calcutta.
- Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major Keven, Dr. Baillie, Serjt. Brunnet and 1 native, Major and Mrs. Haynes, with 71 others for Bombay and Suez.
- Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Hon'ble Stuart Wortley, Mr. Lock, Rev. Mereweather, with 16 others for Bombay and Suez.
- DECEMBER 2—Hamburg Barque Capella, J. Hauschield, from Shields, cargo Coals.

- Barque *Dahlia*, C. Hodgson, from London, cargo Coals and sundries.
 Barque *Richard Young*, J. Smith, from Sunderland, cargo Coals.
 3—Ship *Lady Mc Henry*, W. Miller, from Liverpool, cargo Coals.
 4—French Ship *Valentine*, P. Adams, from Swansea, cargo Patent fuel.
 7—Steamer *Pottinger*, J. R. Stead, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, child and 3 servants, Major Lloyd and servant, with 29 others for Madras, Calcutta, Suez, Singapore and China.
 9—Ship *Despatch*, J. David, from Cardiff, cargo Coals.
 11—Steamer *Erim*, W. H. Roberts, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries, with 12 Passengers for Bombay and Suez.
 12—Steamer *Bengal*, J. Bowen, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Manners, with 42 others for Bombay, Penang and Suez.
 Schooner *Francis*, R. F. Egan, from Colombo, cargo sundries—Passengers, 2 Parsees.
 H. M. Ship *Fox*, J. W. Tarleton, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Lambert from Trincomalie, bound to England, via Cape of Good Hope.
 French Barque *L'Eugene*, F. Petteir, from Cardiff, cargo Coals.
 Steamer *Oriental*, G. Henry, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Swan, child and servant, Ensign Gubbins, Mr. Staples, Mr. Vallony, Lady Tuyl, Mr. Dawson and 3 natives, with 95 others for Bombay, Singapore, China, Madras, and Calcutta.
 13—Barque *Peony*, G. Jenkins, from Liverpool, cargo Coals.
 18—Ship *Charles Grant*, E. Evans, from China and Singapore, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Burn, and child, Mrs. and Master Neigro, Miss Hamer, Capt. D'Range, 6 natives and 46 Chinese.
 20—Ship *Earl of Clare*, J. Allcock, from China and Singapore, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Burjonje Khudadod, Ponchojie Pestonjee, Sopperjee Dohab boy, Rustonjee Bomanjee, and Denerjee Mursanjee and servants, and 2 natives. Died at Sea on the 14th December. Mrs. Lavinia Brown.
 22—Steamer *Ganges*, R. B. Baker, from Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Elliott and Braken, and 2 natives.
 Passed by Barque *Jemima*, G. Freywer, from Colombo bound to Sydney, cargo sundries.
 Steamer *Cadiz*, E. Cooper, from Southampton to Bombay, put in for Coals, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Brown, Capt. D'Range.
 Belgian Ship *Colombus*, T. Leclere, from Newcastle, cargo Coals.
 23—Steamer *Queen of the South*, W. H. Norman, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Smyth and servant, with 56 others, for Cape and Southampton.
 25—Ship *Bellecurrigg*, T. Calvert, from Liverpool, cargo Coals—Passengers, Mrs. Calvert and child.
 26—Steamer *Bentinck*, H. P. Bourcheir, from Calcutta and Madras, cargo sundries—Passenger, Mr. Tear, with 18 others for Bombay and Suez.
 27—Steamer *Malta*, J. W. Purchase, from Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Blundell and servant, with 9 others for Madras and Suez.
 Steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, G. E. Bird, from Plymouth, St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape, Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. De Esterre, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Mabson, Mr. Harrison and 2 servants, Rev. Mr. Tupper, Mr. Brascassart, with 55 others for Madras and Calcutta.
 28—Steamer *Bombay*, W. J. Tregear, from Suez and Aden, cargo sundries—Passengers, Ensigns Reece, and Hunter, Major and Mrs. Layard, 3 children and servt., 2 Misses Layard, Lieutenant Dent, Mrs. Brice child and servt, Mr. Dummer, with 43 others for Singapore, China, Madras and Calcutta.
 29—American Barque *Anne Bucknam*, J. N. Chapman, from Mauritius, cargo Coals.
 Steamer *Chusan*, H. Down, from Sydney, Port Philip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, cargo sundries—Passengers, Right Rev. Dr. Sierra, and Mr. Fletcher, with 53 others for Bombay, Singapore, China, Calcutta and Suez.

TRINCOMALIE.

JANUARY 19—H. M. Sloop *Bittern*, Vansittart, from England and the Cape of Good Hope.

MARCH 28—Dutch Barque *Reinbrant Von Rhire*, R. Triebel, from Cardiff.

MAY 9—H. M. S. *Winchester*, bearing the Flag of H. E. Rear Admiral the Hon'ble Sir F. Pellew, Kt. K. C. B., Capt. Shadwell.

14—H. M. S. *Styx*, Hall, from Galle.

- AUGUST 30—Ship Forfarshire, J. W. Gray, from London, cargo Govt. and E. I. Co.'s Stores—Passengers, Capt. W. Clendon, Lieuts. E. G. Stokes R. M., C. W. Burton, R. M., J. W. Bradshaw, Asst. Surg. R. M., Messrs. Bradbridge & Sewell, Clerks, 76 Marines for H. M. Ship Winchester.
- OCTOBER 21—Barque Jemima, G. Freywer, from Colombo and Galle, cargo sundries—Passengers, A. Bainbridge Esq., A. M. S., Capt. Maclean and Cocks, R. A., Lieut. Cromartie, Dr. Lamprey, 15th Regt. and a Detachment of the Royal Artillery.
- 10—Barque G. F. D., John Carter, from Galle—Passenger, Mr. I. Crabb.

Departures in 1853.

COLOMBO.

- JANUARY 1—Barque James Hall, J. Harris, for Madras, cargo general.
- 9—Ship Mayaram Dyaram, T. Brady, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Brady, Mr. Anderson and Mr. J. W. Breit.
- 12—Barque Semeramis, T. Milbanks, for London, cargo sundries.
- 14—French Barque Union, G. Bonnett, for Bordeaux, cargo Coffee.
- 15—Barque Despatch, J. David, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- Barque Thomas Dryden, J. Brown, for London, cargo Coffee &c.—Passengers, Messrs. T. Jennings and B. Kidd.
- 16—Barque Dominion, W. L. Darke, for Cochin in ballast.
- Ship Fortitude, W. L. Heyward, for London, cargo Coffee &c.—Passengers, Mr. Walker, Mr. J. Barber and Mr. W. Liddle.
- 20—Barque Chinsurah, S. Winchester, for London, cargo Coffee.
- Brig Narcissus, P. Batty, for London, cargo Coffee.
- Ship Gateshead Park, G. Cunningham, for Colingapatam in ballast.
- 21—Barque Dahlia, C. Hodgson, for London, cargo Coffee.
- 22—Barque Meander, J. Pounder, for Bombay, in ballast.
- Barque Juliet Erskine, J. Thompson, for London, cargo Ebony and Cotton.
- 25—Barque Bleng, J. Campbell, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 27—Barque Mariner, Robert Harland, for Bombay, cargo ballast.
- Ship Severin, H. Scowcroft, for Cochin in ballast.
- Barque Holyrood, J. Stoff, for Cochin in ballast.
- 28—Barque Elizabeth, Thomas Storey, for Bombay in ballast.
- 29—Ship Flora, C. Cobb, for Bombay, cargo Coal—Passengers, Mrs. Cobb and child, and Dr. Farmer.
- 30—Barque Mangalore, A. Taylor, for London, with general cargo.
- Barque Jane Cockerill, J. Mann, for London, with general cargo.
- 31—Ship Suitany, W. H. Shire, for Bombay—Passengers, G. Apar, W. Cothick, L. Bagram, M. Caprit, M. Rostanee and family, and M. Hormasjee and 4 Armenians.
- FEBRUARY 3—Barque Fairlie, E. Pavey, for London, cargo Ebony and Cotton.
- 4—Barque John Bunyan, J. Lawson, for Galle, cargo sundries.
- Barque Lady Stanley, W. Hall, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 6—Ship Queen Victoria, J. Mahey, for Tutucoreen, cargo Ebony.
- 7—Ship Lydia, W. R. Graves, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 9—French Ship Borromee, P. Bernard, for Alleppy, cargo Coffee and Oil.
- Barque Mary Hall, J. Richardson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- Ship Marian, J. Ryrie, for Cochin, cargo ballast.
- 10—Barque Persia, James Stevens, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passengers, Capt. E. D. Atkinson, Ensign E. A. Anderson, 37th Regt., Ensign G. R. Hunter, 15th Regt., Dr. Dodsworth and 4 children, Miss Elliott and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lorensz, 2 Messrs. Nell and Master Anderson, and 53 Invalids and their families of the R. A., and 15th and 37th Regiments.
- 12—Barque Samuel, A. Hill for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 18—French Barque Cecilie, T. Ertaud, for Havre, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- Schooner Blue Bell, F. Telfer, for Cochin, cargo empty Casks.
- 20—Barque Gratitude, J. Wilson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 23—French Barque France, J. Badelle, for Marseilles, cargo Coffee and sundries, Barque Pilgrim, H. Ma. man, for London, cargo Coffee, Oil and sundries.
- Barque Berbice, J. Longrigg, for Cochin in ballast—Passenger, Mr. G. Freywer.
- 27—Barque Alliance, A. Grenier, for Havre, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- 28—Schooner Caroline, H. Tate, for Port Philip, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passenger, 1 European.

- MARCH 2—Barque Cornwall, C. F. S. Maundrell, for Bombay, cargo Sugar and sundries.
 3—Barque William Brown, R. Bainton, for London, cargo Coffee & sundries.
 8—Whale Ship Surprise, J. Jarman, on Whaling Voyage, cargo 430 Barrels of Sperm Oil.
 Whale Ship Arab, G. T. Braley on Whaling Voyage, cargo 1000 Hhds. of Sperm Oil.
 9—Barque Sharp, C. H. Middleton, for London—Passenger, Mr. C. Braybrooke, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 11—Ship Queen Victoria, J. Mahy, for London, with general cargo.
 18—Barque Lord Petre, J. Middleton, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Hamburg Barque Capella, T. Hauschild, for London, cargo Coffee &c.
 19—Ship Severn, H. Scowcroft, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 22—P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Achilles, J. R. Stead, for Galle and Hong Kong,—Passengers, as on arrival.
 25—Barque Syrophenecian, J. Patterson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 30—Barque Eos, D. M. Bridges, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passenger, Mr. C. H. de Brunetiere.
 31—Barque Acacia, J. Johnson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Ship Marian, J. Rylie, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Barque Mermaid, J. P. Anderson, for Cochin in ballast.
- APRIL 9—Barque Queen of the Isles, J. W. Henty, for Galle, cargo sundries.
 Barque Trent, A. Collett, for Cananore, cargo sundries.
 14—Schooner L'Espoir, J. Berloires, for Pondicherry, cargo sundries.
 23—Barque Sarah Metcalf, R. Yorston, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 27—Ship Sea Park, T. Spedding, for London, cargo Oil, Coffee, and sundries.
 Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clarke, for Galle and Singapore.
 29—Barque Uruguay, R. B. Pringle, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- MAY 3—Brig Rosneath, F. Telfer, for London, cargo Coconut Oil and sundries—Passenger, Mr. Cook.
 6—Barque Agrippina, W. Rodgers, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Barque Duddbrook, J. Innes, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 11—Barque Queen of the Isles, J. W. Henty, for London, cargo Coffee, Oil and sundries.
 13—Barque Trent, A. Collett, for Calicut and Alleppy, cargo Coffee and Pepper—Passenger, 1 Malay servant.
 31—Barque Sumatra, W. Johnson, for London, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. C. Pitts and family and a native Female servant.
- JUNE 2—Barque Trent, A. Collett for Port Philip, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Stobbs and Mr. Quin.
 19—Schooner Sofia, A. Tortilla, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries.
 30—Brig Apollo, D. Hantila, for Alleppy, cargo sundries.
 22—Ship Lady Ebrington, G. Harris, for London—Passengers, Mrs. Cokely and 4 children, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- JULY 5—Barque Berbice, J. Longrigg, for Galle and London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passenger, Master Robertson.
 20—Barque Indian Chief, John Watt, bound to London, cargo Coffee, Cinnamon and sundries—Passenger, Mr. B. Wilkins.
 23—Ship Quito, E. D. Goulding, for London, cargo Coffee, Cinnamon and sundries—Passenger, Captain Murphy.
 26—Barque Isis, W. Lister, for Madras in ballast and sundries—Passenger, Mrs. Lister.
- AUGUST 1—Barque Gateshead, W. Gladstone, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 5—Russian Brig Tapio, G. M. Moller, for Alleppy, cargo sundries—Passenger, Miss Campbell.
 8—Barque Aries, J. Kennedy, for Port Philip, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Watson, Grant, McDonald and 2 European Sailors.
 12—Barque Morning Star, John Clark, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Ellison and Bowden, 1 Sejt, 2 Bombadiers, 1 Woman, and 4 children of the R. A., 1 Woman and 2 children of the 15th Regt.
 16—Barque Magellan, J. Jones, for Madras, cargo sundries.
 Brig Gulerus, John Keir, for do.
 18—Ship Anne Jane, T. Little, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hodgkinson and 2 children, and Mrs. Frost and 3 children.
 30—Barque Chandernagore, O. F. A. Edwards, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.

- SEPTEMBER 4—Barque Ellen Rawson, J. Sadler for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 6—Barque Trafalgar, G. Richardson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 12—Barque Fatta Sultan, J. Norman, for Calcutta, cargo sundries, with 3 European convicts and 4 guards.
 13—Brig Ellen, S. Paddon, for London, cargo Coffee.
 24—Schooner Water Lily, Thos. Philip, for Port Philip—Passengers, Mr. J. A. Layard, and Mr. Bain, cargo sundries.
- OCTOBER 3—Barque British Tar, G. Sharpe, for London—Passenger, Mr. J. Stainton, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 7—Barque Jemima, G. Freywer, for Galle and Trincomalie—Passengers, Captain Maclean, R. A. Lieut. Cromartie, R. A. Dr. J. Lamprey, 15th Regt., Lieut. Bainbrigge, A. M. S., C. R. Buller, Esq., 2 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 3 Corporals, 5 Bombardiers and 28 Privates, 1 woman and 8 children, R. A.
 Barque Mehemet Ali, R. A. Gallilee, for Madras.
 8—Ship Enterprise, W. Thompson, for Hong Kong—Passengers, Mrs. Heyman, and Mrs. Mytton, Captain C. R. O. Evans, Lieuts. Heyman and Mytton, Asst. Surg. Wright, 4 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 5 Corporals, 47 Privates, 10 women and 7 children, R. A., 25 men and 4 women, Gun Lascars.
 9—Ship Albemarle, J. F. Trivett, for Cochin—Passengers, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morris and 3 children, and Mr. W. W. Wynn.
 10—Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, for Galle—Passengers as on arrival.
 25—Brig Missionary, G. R. Fantie, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 28—Ship Symmetry, W. Richardson, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passenger, Mr. R. E. Lewis.
 29—Barque Rangoon, W. Ellis, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Barque Edmondsbury, H. Redpath, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
- NOVEMBER 3—At 1-30. A. M. without clearing at the Custom House. Brig Amaury, A. E. Perry Master.
 13—Ship Forfarshire, J. W. Gray, for Tutocoreen, cargo sundries.
 Ship Clara, W. Peachy, for Cochin, cargo sundries.
 17—Ship Success, W. Barton, for Liverpool, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Brig Nina, W. Hammond, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 18—Ship Almohomody, W. A. Lemon, for Galle, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Lemon and child.
 19—Barque Stree Raja Rajasware, J. N. Smith, for Chippicolum, cargo Rice and Sugar—Passenger, Mrs. Smith.
 20—Barque Tenasserim, E. Conry, for Cochin—Passengers Lieut. Puckle, M. N. I. Mrs. Puckle and child.
 24—Brig Harlequin, M. Brown, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 Barque Koh-i-noor, J. B. Reid, for Cochin in ballast.
 28—Barque Pasha, P. Kay, for London, cargo sundries.
- DECEMBER 6—Barque Alliance, W. Barrick for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 9—Schooner Presto, G. Gruzeli, for Melbourne, cargo sundries—Passenger Mr. F. W. Stanton.
 Schooner Frances, R. F. W. Eglan, for Galle and Sydney, cargo sundries—Passengers Mr. L. P. C. Daviot and 2 Parsees.
 14—Barque Rookery, A. P. Turner, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries—Passenger, Mr. J. M. Machell.
 French Barque Adile, H. Caillet, for Nantes, cargo Coffee.
 15—Barque Sibella, G. Withers, for London, cargo Oil, Coffee and sundries.
 20—Ship Forfarshire J. W. Gray for London, cargo Cotton, &c.
 Barque Jemima, G. Freywer, for Sydney, cargo Coffee, &c.—Passenger, Mr. F. Stewart.
 22—Ship Indemnity, G. P. Vickerman, for Cochin, cargo ballast and empty Casks.
 26—Barque Jane Green, C. O. Spence, for London, cargo Coffee and sundries.
 30—Ship Annie Fisher, J. Edwards, for Tutocoreen in ballast—Passenger Mr. T. L. R. Shand.
 31—Ship Albemarle, J. F. Trivett, for London, cargo Coffee, Oil and sundries—Passenger, Mr. J. Anderson.

GALLE.

- JANUARY 11—Barque Queen Victoria, J. Mahy, for Colombo, cargo sundries.
 13—Steamer Pekin, Grainger, for Calcutta.

- Steamer *Oriental*, Lovel, for Suez—Passengers from Galle. Mr. Worms, Mr. Ness, Mr. & Mrs. White, 1 European servant, and Mr. Warburton.
- 19—Barque *Tynemouth*, W. Taylor, for Arracan, in ballast.
- Barque *Nymph*, L. Coutner, for Arracan, in ballast.
- Barque *Sharp*, Middleton, for Colombo, in ballast.
- 26—Steamer *Singapore*, C. Evans, for China, cargo sundries.
- 27—Steamer *Precursor*, A. C. Griffin, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries.
- 28—Barque *Ido*, Scott, for Tutucoreen, in ballast.
- Steamer *Pottinger*, Field, for Suez.
- FEBRUARY 2—Russian Barque *John*, C. G. Lindroos, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 8—Brig *Selena*, O. Brunstrom, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 13—Steamer *Erin*, J. Jamieson, for Bombay.
- 14—Steamer *Hindustan*, H. Harris, for Suez—Passengers from Galle, Mr. Caley, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. A. Wise, Master A. Willisford, Hon'ble F. J. Templer, Mrs. Templer and servant, Mrs. Thechaud.
- 15—Dutch Barque *Waltemade*, J. Hus, for Arracan, in ballast.
- Bremen Barque *Geo. & Ledwig*, J. Sturje, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 16—Brig *Cambria*, H. T. Scott, for Madras.
- Barque *Ahamadee*, W. Teneace, for Mauritius.
- 18—Barque *Lord Elphinstone*, J. C. Roberts, for Port Philip.
- 22—Hamburg Ship *Indine*, C. Kayser, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 24—Steamer *Ganges*, Purchase, for HongKong.
- Steamer *Oriental*, Lovel, for Calcutta.
- 25—Barque *Jeanette* Phillippine, Rademaker, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 26—Norwegian Brig *Brodeens Clausen*, Nachelbost, for Arracan, in ballast.
- MARCH 1—Barque *Eos*, Bridges, for Colombo, cargo sundries.
- 12—Tweeling *Zusters*, W. P. Carst, for Arracan, in ballast—Passenger, Mrs. Carst.
- 14—Steamer *Bentinck*, Bouchier, for Suez.
- Steamer *Bombay*, W. J. Tregear, for Bombay.
- 15—U. S. S. Frigate *Mississippi*, S. S. Lee, Esq. bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Perry, for Singapore.
- 17—American Barque *Richmond*, J. O. Perkins, for Mauritius, cargo sundries.
- 18—Ship *Sea Park*, T. Spedding, for Colombo, in ballast.
- 29—Steamer *Singapore*, C. Evans, for Bombay.
- Steamer *Oriental*, Lovel, for Suez—Passengers from Ceylon, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. McCarty, Miss Anderson, Mr. Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. Bird, Dr. & Mrs. Cameron, 4 children & 2 servants, Mrs. Skinner, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Martin, 2 children and servant, Rev. C. Wood, Mr. R. D'Esterre, Mr. Layard, Mr. Barker and Mr. Crossley.
- APRIL 3—H. C. Steam Frigate *Semiramis*, L. Stephens, I. N., Commander, for Bombay.
- 8—Barque *Holyrood*, Stott, for London, cargo sundries—Passengers, Dr. and Mrs. Adams, child and servant.
- Steamer *Precursor*, Paterson, for Madras and Calcutta—Passengers from Galle, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. Brimster, Mr. & Miss White and 2 servants.
- Steamer, *Bombay*, Tregear, for China—Passengers from Galle, Lieut. Church and servant, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, children and servant.
- 10—Swedish Barque *Harmonie*, J. G. Lagras, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 15—Ship *Marion Moore*, J. Tweedie, for Bombay, in ballast.
- 17—Steamer *Hindustan*, H. Harris, for Suez—Passengers from Galle, Lieut. Atkinson, Major Partridge, Dr. & Mrs. MacIntire, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Mackenzie, Ensign Ramsay, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Butler, Dr. Unwin, Major & Mrs. Kelson, Mr. Henry Rudd, Mr. L. Vanderspaar, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Laren, Mr. Berry, Mr. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Viner and 4 children, Ann Murphy, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Pinhey.
- Steamer *Ganges*, Purchase, for Bombay—Passengers, Mr. R. L. Philips, Mrs. Parnell, Caroline Post and Mr. Bustos.
- 24—Dutch Ship *Jan de Witt*, J. Tunmerman, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 25—Dutch Barque *Ostergoo*, D. C. Claus, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 28—Ship *Borneo*, G. Azan, for Bombay, in ballast.
- 29—Steamer *Madras*, H. W. Evans, for Bombay—Passengers, Rev. Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Latouch and a native.
- 30—Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, E. Clark, for Singapore.
- Steamer *Singapore*, C. Evans, for Suez—Passengers, Mrs. Anderson, 2 children and servant, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Baker, Lieut. Turner, Mr. Finlay and child, Mr.

- Burrowes, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Lawrence, Seyed Hydros.
 Steamer Erin, T. Jameison, for China—Passengers, Mr. Sparkes, Mrs. Rant and Mr. Duclos.
- MAY 3—Steamer Mauritius, Elder, for Mauritius, Cape and England—Passengers, Capt. Dennis, Ensign Deckey, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Longshaw, Mr. N. Longshaw, Mrs. Garstin, child and servant, Major Angelo and servant.
- 4—Steamer Bentinck, Bourcheir, for Calcutta—Passengers, Mr. Wood and servant, Mr. Reach and servant and a native.
- 12—American Ship Henry Ware, E. Mason jr., for Arracan, in ballast.
 11. M. Sloop Steamer Styx, W. R. Hall, for Trincomalie.
- 16—Steamer Achilles, J. R. Stead, for Bombay—Passengers, Mr. Campbell & 1 native.
- 17—Steamer Precursor, Paterson, for Suez—Passengers, Capt. Hartley, Mr. Maloney, Mrs. Wheatstone, Lord Bury and servant, Messrs. Ponget, Jacqueir, Choin, and Berand, Miss Dickson, Paymaster Sayers, S. Philips and J. Rally.
- 23—Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, for Singapore and China—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Quarles, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Skinner and servant Ashum, Messrs. Ireland, Rapallo, Mrs. Rapallo and child and Mr. Bohle.
- Ship Alarm, R. Salters, for Bombay.
 Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, for Madras and Calcutta—Passenger, Mr. Williams.
 Ship Superior, J. C. Tanger, for Arracan.
- 26—Steamer Queen of the South, W. H. Norman, for Mauritius, Cape and England—Passengers, Lieut. Rivers, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, 4 children and servant, Mr. Christoffelsz, Miss Smyth, Major Boyd, Mrs. Holloway & 2 Misses Caulfield.
 Steamer Pottinger, J. S. Field, for Bombay—Passengers, Major and Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. Reach and servant, Mr. Spens and servant.
- JUNE 4—Barque Gateshead, W. Gladsen, for Colombo, cargo sundries.
- 14—Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, for Suez.
- 18—Steamer Erin, Roberts, for Bombay—Passengers, Mr. Stora, Capt. Robson, J. Barry, Prated, and 4 natives.
- 29—Ship Panola, Rainy, for Bombay, in ballast.
- JULY 7—Steamer Pekin, Grainger, for Calcutta.
 8—Russian Barque Tapio, Cutter, for Colombo, in ballast.
- 14—Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, for Suez—Passengers, Lieut. Col. Hawshaw, Messrs. Young, Cargill, Fisher, Avery and Spence, Hon. Byron Carey, Hon. Capt. FitzClarence and servant, Mrs. West, and 2 firemen.
- 18—Barque Trafalgar, G. Richardson, for Colombo, in ballast.
- 22—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Mackeston, Mellier, Parsons, and 1 native.
 Steamer Calcutta, J. Sceales, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Arnesley and Mr. Broughton.
 Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Sutherland and servant, Mr. Gallon, Dr. Church, Mrs. Smith, Dr. James, Messrs Ward, A. Ingmire, J. Storey, C. Wilson, C. Smith, J. Noice, J. Clarke, G. Franks, and 86 natives, crew of the Steamers Erin and Formosa.
- 26—Steamer Singapore C. Evans, for Bombay—Passengers, Mr. Green and 2 servants, J. Brown, and 3 natives.
 Steamer Bentinck, H. P. Bouchier, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Kershaw and Fulton, Master Ritchie, Revd. Formosa, Mrs. Asphar, Messrs Asphar and Manours, Capt. Macgregor.
 Steamer Indiana, G. P. Lambert, for Cape and England, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Annesley 3 children and servant, Messrs. Clarke and Marchand, Nagoda S. Mahomet, Mrs. Baxter, Ormsley, Cooney, Noel, Grondin, Trehouart, Roche and Fluery.
- 30—Ship Amazon, F. Cook, for Madras, in ballast.
- AUGUST 6—Steamer Bombay, J. W. Tregear, for Madras and Calcutta; cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Beckett and Mr. Reinecke.
 Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Feilder, Sconce and servant, Mrs. Phillips.
- 10—H. M. F. St. Colbert, Do Beardean, Captain de Frigate, for Singapore.
- 12—Barque Mugbool Ahmed, C. Sarang.

Barque Rangoon, J. Campbell, in ballast.

- 16—Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Raitt and servant, D. Barjona, Mr. Cartwright.
 17—Steamer Precursor, John Paterson, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Asst. Surgeon Smith, Messrs. Mackenzie, Rennie, Muspratt, Brodie, Pulle, Margesson, and Fleming, Mrs. Duff, 3 children and servant, Lieut. Brown, Count de Hesse-steen, Allan Ramsay, Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Bowman and 2 children of Capt. Raitt.
 21—Brig William Bayley, J. Rendle, for London, cargo sundries.

AUGUST 23—Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. James, Messrs. Scott, Tottenham and servant, and 5 Lascars.

Steamer Formosa, E. Christian, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries.

- 24—Steamer Calcutta, J. Seeales, for Mauritius, Cape and England, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Reed and servant, Mrs. Palm and 3 children, Capt. Carter, Lieuts. Hogg, Stone, Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, 2 children and 2 servants.
 28—Ship Marmion, N. W. Page, for Madras, in ballast.

Steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major Hart, and servant, George Thompson, R. Goodenough, 12 Lascars, and 1 servant.

Steamer Bombay, J. W. Tregear, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. B. Armitage, Master Jumcaux, Mr. O'Halloran, Rev. Caetano, Mr. Chitty, Capt. Butler, Lieut. Wodehouse, Dr. and Mrs. Williams and servant, Lieut. Campbell.

SEPTEMBER 5—Steamer Bentinck, H. Bouchier, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Dickens and servant, Mr. Stokeld.

- 6—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Peeke, Mrs. Mason and child.

8—Steamer Propontis, A. Vincent, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. Bagenall, Mrs. Sconce and servant.

Brig Maria Burriess, E. Tucker, for London, cargo sundries.

- 15—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. MacLachlan and Peele, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, child and 2 servants, Master Sears, Father Irwenah and 1 native.

Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Duff, Skottowe and Richardson, and D. McIntosh.

- 16—Ship Bombay, Thos. Fletcher, for Cochin, in ballast.

17—Brig Missionary, G. B. Fent, in ballast.

- 22—Steamer Bosphorus, R. Maynard, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Miss Searle, Capt. Power, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Crump.

25—Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, David Laurie and 8 Sydors.

Steamer Precursor, J. Paterson, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Ratcliffe and 2 natives.

- 28—Steamer Malta, H. H. Potts, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Nightingale and 2 natives.

Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Captain Raithbourne, Bishop Betachini, Rev. Cassinelli and 2 servants, Mr. Fricux.

- 30—Brig D'Arcy, J. Brown, for Maulmein, in ballast.

OCT. 3—Barque Reliance, W. J. Baygoyne, for Singapore, cargo Coir rope.

- 5—French Ship Melanie, E. Postel, for Bombay, in ballast.

8—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Taylor, child and 2 servants, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Winholt.

Steamer Bombay, W. J. Tregear, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Pohle, Hughes, Isaac, Doyle, Montclair, Astell and Chabrier, Mr. and Mrs. Montclair, 4 natives and 1 European servant, G. Goodall and J. Baxter.

Dutch Barque Jeannette, T. Visser, for Batavia, in ballast.

Brig Nina, W. Hammond, for Colombo, cargo sundries.

- 15—Barque Jemima, G. Freywer, for Trincomalie, in ballast—Passengers, A. Bainbrigge, Esq. Capts. Maclean and Cocks, R. A., Lieut. Cromartie, R. A., Dr. Lamprey, 15th Regt. and a detachment of the R. A.

Steamer Bentinck, Bouchier, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. & Mrs. Brett, Mr. Rawarch and George Saul.

Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Ellis, Messrs. Jenkins, Simpson, Walmsley and servant, and 4 natives.

- 17—Barque Rookery, A. P. Turner, for Colombo, cargo sundries.

Steamer Formosa, E. Christian, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries.

- 18—Barque Affiance, W. Barrick, for Colombo, in ballast.
Passed by Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, from Bombay, bound to China.
- 21—Barque Pasha, P. Kay, for Colombo, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Kay and child, and C. R. Buller, Esq.
Ship Seringapatam, P. Hildman, for Madras, in ballast.
- 21—Steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Taylor, Rev. Johnston, Messrs. Schroatic, Borradaile and 1 native.
Steamer Hindostan, H. Harris, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Genl. and Mrs. Stavelly, Mrs. Anson and child, 2 Misses Taylor, Capt. Cook and 4 servants, Lieut. Nugeat, Mr. and Mrs. Hayworth, Dr. Baillie and Mr. Stalkart.
Steamer Bosphorus, R. Maynard, for Mauritius, Cape, and England, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Pedly, Capt. Hannam, Mr. and Mrs. Bate and two children, Lieuts. Holborne and O'Grady.
- 27—French Barque Ceylon, A. D'Isle, for Tranquebar, in ballast.
Barque G. F. D., J. Carter, for Trincomalie, in ballast—Passengers, Mr. Crabb.
- 28—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Dadabhoj, Mr. Oorloff, Mr. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Remington, and 2 natives.
- 29—Steamer Queen of the South, W. H. Norman, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries.
Steamer Oriental, G. Henry, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and servant.
Passed by to the Westward, Ship Alma from Calcutta.
- 31—Barque Wild Irish Girl, J. Christie, for Maulmein, in ballast.
- Nov. 1—Steamer Shanghai, W. Parfit for Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Robertson and Cumberland.
- 2—Steamer Bengal, J. Bowen, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Webster and McLachlan, Capt. Ramsay and servant.
- 11—Steamer Malta, J. W. Purchase, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Butterworth and 2 servants, Messrs. De Beaux and Passmon, Capt. St. George, 2 natives.
Steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Major Tayler, Messrs. Martin, Robertson, Swayslead, Forsythe, Assier, Ritchie and servant.
- 13—Steamer Bombay, J. W. Tregear, for Suez—Passengers, Revd. Renaud, Capt. and Mrs. Merley, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. Airey, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, Monsr. Grenier, and T. Hosmer.
Steamer Pottinger, J. R. Stead, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Cursetjee and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thelluson, Revd. Mr. Pheniston, Lieut. Blowers, Messrs. Roberston and Hindley, 1 suconny and 15 natives.
- 17—Ship Digby, R. J. Hilton, for Bombay, in ballast.
- 19—Barque Hosana, J. Downes, for Bombay, cargo Sugar.
Ship Robert Small, J. W. Walker, for Arracan in ballast.
- 23—Steamer Singapore, C. Evans, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries.
Steamer Bentinck, H. Bouchier, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Stalkart, Mr. and Mrs. Babington, Lieut. Walton and servant, J. Crocker, 1 native.
Steamer Propontis, J. Maude, for Mauritius, Cape and England, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. De Bellemare and servant, Dr. Morris, R. N., Mr. Odier, and servant and 6 natives.
- 23—Passed by Ship Good Success, L. Thomas, from Bombay and Cochin, for Port Philip.
- 27—Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. Brockwell, Hackett, Cosset, Field, Blair and Malcolm, Major Lloyd and servant, Lieut. Paul, Major Aston and servant, Mr. Young and servant, Mrs. Luard, Mrs. Boie, W. Maston, Mr. Perera and 1 native.
Steamer Bentinck, H. Harris, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Boursequat, Miss and Master Coulson, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Scott, Capt. Dore, Mr. and Mrs. Grantham, and Mr. R. Rudd.
- 28—Steamer Hydaspes, H. B. Benson, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Hon'ble Stuart Wortley, Mr. Lock, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs.
- 29—Barque Lady Stanley, W. Hall, in ballast.
- DECEMBER 1—Barque Meg of Meldon, D. Stoves, cargo sundries.
Ship Phoebe Dunbar, F. Mickie, in ballast—Passenger, Dr. Bowler, R. N.
- 4—French Ship Georges, A. L. Cargue, for Pondicherry, in ballast.

- 13—Steamer Pottinger, J. H. Stead, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Haynes, Rev. Molheise and 4 Chinese.
- Steamer Bengal, J. Bowen, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Franklyn and 2 children, 3 Misses and 2 Masters Franklyn and servant, W. Walton, Mrs. Power, Messrs. Stroganell, Williamson and Broughton.
- Steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Messrs. McMahon and Nesserwanjee and 2 servants.
- Steamer Oriental, G. Henry, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Hunt and 4 natives.
- 14—H. M. Ship Fox, J. W. Tarleton, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Lambert, for Bombay.
- 17—French Ship Valentine, P. Adams, for Colombo, in ballast—Passengers, Mr. Vallony and 2 servants.
- Barque Richard Young, J. Smith, for Arracan, in ballast.
- 19—Schooner Francis, R. F. Eglan, for Sydney, cargo sundries.
- 21—Ship Charles Grant, E. Evans, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Burn and child, Mrs. and Miss Neigros, Miss Uenar and 6 natives.
- 22—Ship Earl of Clare, J. Allevch, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, B. Khoo-dada, P. Pistonjee, S. Deedaliboy, R. Bonanjie, and D. Meerwanjee and 5 servants and 2 natives.
- 24—Steamer Queen of the South, H. W. Norman, for Mauritius, Cape and Southampton, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Perindorge and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and 3 servants, Miss Cicard, Major Keavin, Dr. Baillie, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Fulton, 4 children and servant.
- 26—Brig Fattch Islam, H. Ahmed, for Mauritius, cargo sundries—Passengers, 6 natives.
- 27—Steamer Bentinck, H. Bouchier, for Suez, cargo sundries—Passengers, Lieut. Cole, R. N., Sir H. Maddock, Rev. Mr. Mereweather, Monsieur Brascassat.
- Steamer Malta, J. W. Purchase, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and servant, Mr. Harrison and servant and 2 natives.
- 28—Steamer Lady Jocelyn, G. E. Bird, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Blundell and servant, Miss Bogue, Mr. and Miss Hill and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and 4 children, Major Lloyd and servant.
- Steamer Ganges, R. B. Baker, for Singapore and China, cargo sundries—Passengers, Mr. Dumeuler, 5 privates, C. R. Regt., 3 women, 4 children and 4 native.
- Steamer Bombay, W. J. Tregear, for Madras and Calcutta, cargo sundries.
- 30—Steamer Chusan, Down, for Bombay, cargo sundries—Passengers, Capt. and Mrs. Marriott 2 children and servant.
- 31—Ship Lydia McHenry, W. Miller, for Moulmein, in ballast.
- French Barque Eugene, F. Pittier, for Pondicherry in ballast.

TRINCOMALIE.

- MAY 15—H. M. Sloop Contest, The Honble J. W. S. Spencer—Passengers, F. Harvey, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.
- JUNE 18—H. M. S. Winchester, bearing the Flag of the Naval Commander in Chief, Shadwell, for Madras.
- H. M. St. S. Styx, Capt. Hall, for Madras—Passengers, Capt. West, 1st M.N.I., Lieut. Prile, 49th do.
- SEPTEMBER 8—H. M. Sloop Bittern, Vansittart, for Hong Kong—Passengers, Capt. Clenden, Lieuts. Stokes and Burton with 76 Marines, Asst. Surgeon Bradshaw, Messrs. Bradbridge and Sewell, R. N.
- 14—Ship Forfarshire, J. W. Gray, for Madras in ballast.
- OCTOBER 31—Barque Jenima, G. Freywer, for Colombo, cargo Timber—Passengers, Capt. Maclean, R. A., Dr. Lamprey, Capt. Dore, C. R. R., A. Bainbrigge, A. M. S. and a detachment, R. A.
- NOVEMBER 16—Barque G. F. D., J. Carter, for Madras, in ballast.
- DECEMBER 10—H. M. Fox, Tarleton, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Lambert, for Cape and Portsmouth—Passengers, Lieut. Col. Clenden, R. M., Mr. C. B. Warrington.
- 28—H. M. Ship Sybelle, The Honble C. G. J. B. Elliot, for Madras.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Remarks.
Madras Observatory	9 1 11	80 15 57	The Latitude is the mean from 348 altitudes, taken at Mr. Templeton's house, and reduced to the Flag Staff. The Longitude is derived from that of Madras, and other well fixed positions on the Coast, from runs of the <i>Melville Curassow Benares</i> and <i>Royal Tiger</i> . A comparison of very exact observations made during the year 1840 has required the Longitude formerly given to be increased 6".
Colombo Flag Staff	6 56 6	79 51 58	
Negombo Fort	7 12 34	79 52 52	Recent observations.
Chilaw	7 34	79 38 10	Approximate.
Putlam	8 2 50	79 55 48	Recent observations.
Calpethyn	8 14 45	79 49 58	Do.
Dutch Bay	8 18 15	79 47 26	Do.
Mutval Point	8 18 53		The extreme north point at the entrance to Dutch Bay. Mr. Quintom.
Kadremalle Point	8 32 27	79 53 39	Mr. Quintom.
Aripo	8 47 56	79 56 53	The Fort lodge (old ruins) Mr. Quintom.
Carativo	8 30 41	79 49 39	Northern extremity, sandy point. Lt. Powell.
Manaar Channel		79 54 44	Western south entrance. Lt. Powell.
Manaar	8 58 42	79 56 12	South east end of the Fort. Lt. Powell.
Paumban Flag Staff	9 17 1	79 13 59	Recent observations—Lat. 9° 17' 5". Lt. Powell.
Ramisseram	9 18 7	79 19 41	The Great Pagoda. Reduced from the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.
Delft	9 32 0	79 44 8	The old Dutch House. Lt. Powell.
Jaffna	9 39 54	80 3 13	Recent observations.
Amsterdam Island	9 43 50	79 51 14	N. W. point. Longitude deduced from that of Trincomalie, Mr. Higgs.
Point Calymere	10 18 30	79 51 32	Near the most eastern Bungalow. Lt. Powell.
Tondemanaar	9 48 6	80 11 21	Searcher's House. Eastern side of the Inlet. Latitude measured from Point Pedro. Longitude deduced from that of Trincomalie. Mr. Higgs.
Point Palmyra	9 50 10	80 14 47	North eastern point of Ceylon.

PART	Place.	Lat.		Long.		Remarks.
		°	'	°	'	
V.	Point Pedro (Harbour)	9	50 29	80	6 43	Lat. observed, Long. deduced from that of Trincomalie, Mr. Higgs. Long: 80° 16' 43". Recent observations.
	Moelativo House	9	14 4	80	51 5	By bearing and estimated distance from the shoal. Mr. Higgs.
	Moelativo Shoal	9	14 50	80	53 29	Eastern edge. Lat. observed, Long. from Trincomalie. Mr. Higgs.
	Trincomalie	8	35 38	81	16 37	Fort Frederick Flag Staff. Mr. Higgs.
		8	33 31	81	15 21	Dock yard Flag Staff. Mr. Higgs. Lat. 8° 33' 26". Lt. Powell. The Longitude must be considered very nearly exact. The Latitude is derived from the mean of very consistent observations.
	Foul Point	8	32 22	81	21 3	By measurement. Mr. Higgs.
	Venloos Bay	8	6	81	37 10	Approximate.
	Friar's Hood	7	28	81	42 10	Do.
	Komene Aar	6	31 10	81	47 20	The entrance to Kombochan River.
	Little Basses	6	25 40	81	50 4	Centre of the group. Derived from the survey made in 1826 by H.M.S. <i>Tamar</i> .
	Point	6	28 40	81	46 5	The nearest point of land to the Little Basses.
	Elephant Rock	6	23 48	81	30 30	A conspicuous object, a little inland
	Great Basses	6	12 0	81	31 4	Longitude given by Mr. Higgs, being 15' 43" E. of Trincomalie Dock yard.
	Amedowe Point	6	17 10	81	27 5	The nearest land to the Great Basses.
	Batticaloa	7	40 47	81	43 51	Port. Latitude reduced from the observed Latitude of the Harbour mouth. The Longitude from that of Trincomalie. Mr. Higgs.
	Hambantotte	7	43 32	81	43 34	Harbour mouth. Latitude observed. Mr. Higgs.
		6	6 58	81	5 59	Mr. Twynam. The Longitude being altered to suit the amended Longitude of Galle.
	Calamatra Bay	6	4 7	80	57 17	Do.
	Mahawelle Bay	5	59 30	80	46 34	Do.
	Tangalle	6	1 16	80	49 7	Do.
	Nillewelle Bay	5	57 37	80	44 40	Do.
	Gandore	5	55 42	80	38 49	Do.
	Dondra Head	5	55 15	80	37 9	Do.

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Remarks.
Matura	5 56 26	80 34 26	Mr. Twynam. The Longitude being altered to suit the amended Longitude of Galle.
Belligam Bay	5 57 30	80 27 39	Do.
Dodandowe Bay	6 6 47	80 8 43	Do.
Galle	6 1 40	80 14 28	The Longitude formerly allotted to Galle, which was deduced from numerous runs of the <i>Royal Tiger</i> and <i>Benares</i> , has been increased 12" to suit more recent observations, and a more careful comparison of those formerly collected.
Bentotte	6 24 41	79 52 21	Rest House.
Barberyn Island.	6 27 40	79 59 20	
Caltura Fort	6 35 1	79 59 6	Approximate.
Pantura	6 42 51	79 55 24	Do.
Pantura Rock	6 42 2	79 54 41	
Mt. Lavinia House	6 50 0	79 53 10	By bearing and measured distance from Colombo.

The Longitude of Madras has been taken from the table at p. 606 of the Nautical Almanac for the year 1854, and as this differs 2' 10" from that given in the Ceylon Almanacs for former years, it has been necessary to add this difference to the longitudes of the places included in the table.

The Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and the Masters of Merchant Vessels, are earnestly requested to forward, under cover to the Colonial Secretary, any information they may collect, which can tend to increase the accuracy, or extend the limits of the preceding Table.

Domestic Occurrences.

1853.

Births.

JANUARY 1st—At Kandy, Mrs. Tytler, of a son.

8—At Negombo, Mrs. E. B. Alphonso, of a son.

10—At Negombo, the wife of Mr. C. Perera, of a son.

At Slave Island, Colombo, Mrs. Daniel Macaulay, of a son.

15—At Point de Galle, the wife of T. W. Martin, Esq., Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

16—At Colombo, Mrs. Willisford, of a son.

20—At Cotta, the wife of the Rev. I. Wood of a son.

24—At Kandy, the wife of W. Fergusson, Esq., of a daughter.

25—At Kandy, Mrs. W. C. Miller, of a daughter.

30—At Colpetty, Colombo, the wife of Mr. James Smith, of a daughter.

FEBRUARY 16—At Kandy, the wife of Captain H. C. Bird, of a daughter.

19—At Trincomalie, Mrs. Bernard Crispeyn, of a son.

MARCH 1—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. W. Perera, of a daughter.

2—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. L. R. de Jong, of a daughter.

13—At Hendella, the wife of Mr. G. Loftus, of twins, both daughters.

23—At Kandy, the wife of A. Guthrie, Esq., of a daughter.

24—At Cotta, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Higgins, of a daughter.

APRIL 5—At Caltura, the wife of J. W. Francke, Esq., of a daughter.

10—At Colombo, Mrs. J. W. Moddar, of a son.

13—At Colombo, the wife of Lieut. Col. Franklyn, H. M. 37th Regiment, of a daughter.

17—At Hatella Estae, Upper Doombera, the wife of Mr. P. Fincham, of a son.

21—At Moderah, Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. Armitage, of a son.

24—At Badulla, the wife of Mr. Alexander Davidson, of a son.

26—At St. Sebastian, Colombo, Mrs. T. Anthonisz, of a daughter.

28—At Chilaw, Mrs. Nathaniel Cooke, of a daughter.

MAY 10—At Korneegalle, Mrs. C. P. Marcus, of a daughter.

12—At Mutwall, Colombo, the wife of the Rev. J. Allen, of a son.

15—At Galle, the wife of Mr. J. Turner, of a son.

18—At the Academy, St. Sebastian, Colombo, the wife of Mr. F. Gray, of a son.

JUNE 2—At Colombo, the wife of Capt. E. H. Power, 7th Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, still-born.

4—At the Manse, Galle, the wife of the Rev. James King Clarke, of a daughter.

At Jaffna, Mrs. Dunlop, of a daughter.

At Atherton, the wife of Mr. W. B. Lamont, of a daughter.

18—At Chilaw, Mrs. J. C. Malleappah, of a son.

21—At Caltura, Mrs. G. P. Muck, of a son.

27—At Colombo, Mrs. P. A. Woutersz, of a son.

JULY 1—At Trincomalie, Mrs. C. Buttery, of a son.

3—At Kandy, the wife of J. F. Moir, Esq., of a daughter.

8—At Madras, the wife of Mr. Agustine Assey, of the Ceylon Times Office, of a son.

25—At Colombo, the wife of A. Robertson, Esq., of a son.

AUGUST 1—At Colombo, Mrs. D. Gogerly, of a daughter.

4—At Trincomalie, the wife of Mr. R. B. Holgate, of a daughter.

10—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. P. Pronk, of a daughter.

14—At Colombo the wife of F. de Livera, Esq., of a daughter.

16—At Galle, the wife of S. C. Vanderstraaten, Esq., of a daughter.

21—At Batticaloa, the wife of Charles Dixon, Esq., of a daughter.

25—At Trincomalie, Mrs. B. G. Keyser, of a daughter.

28—At Kandy, the wife of James Miller, Esq., of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER 17—At Kandy, the wife of E. Bradford, Esq., Staff Surgeon 1st Class, of a daughter.

18—At Colombo, the wife of W. D. Bernard, Esq., of a son.

19—At Colombo, Mrs. C. B. Kelaart, of a son.

22—At Colombo, Mrs. W. H. De Vos, of a son.

23—At Colombo, Mrs. J. W. Mack, of a daughter.

At Kandy, the wife of J. C. Bannister, Esq., of a daughter.

29—At Batticaloa, Mrs. Kilner, of a daughter.

OCTOBER 1—At Colpetty, Colombo, Mrs. W. C. Brodie, of a son.

4—At Colombo, Mrs. Mitford, of a son.

8—At Colombo, Mrs. A. M. Fergusson, of a son.

12—At Colombo, Mrs. S. W. Ide, of a daughter.

At Colombo, Mrs. C. M. Wootler, of a son.

13—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. Fyfer, of a son.

19—At Colombo, Mrs. C. Dickman, of a daughter.

At Kandy, Mrs. E. Lewis, of a son.

23—At Peradenia, Kandy, Mrs. J. S. Wright, of a daughter.

25—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. F. De Silva, of a son.

NOVEMBER 11—At Great Valley, the wife of Thomas Freckleton, Esq., of a son.

At Barnes Hall, Nuwera Ellia, the wife of Mr. H. O'Connor, of twins, (a son and a daughter).

12—At Colpetty, the wife of John Dalziel, Esq., of a son.

18—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. A. Van Twest, of a daughter.

30—At Colpetty, Mrs. Peter Harridge, of a son.

At Colombo, the wife of Mr. G. J. Ohlmus, of a daughter.

DECEMBER 4—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. A. W. Mottau, of a daughter.

10—At Kondagalle Estate, Kandy, the wife of Mr. George Bodie, of a daughter.

13—At Putlam, the wife of Mr. W. Jansz, of a son.

27—At Colombo, the wife of the Hon'ble H. C. Selby, Esq., of a daughter, still born.

Marriages.

JANUARY 20—At Kandy, Lieut. William Harper Mytton, R. A., to Eveline T. Curgenvin, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Steuart Curgenvin of Trincomalie.

26—At Colombo, Mr. W. C. De Silva, to Miss A. C. Assauw.

28—At Colombo, A. Coomerasamy Goerloo Himmatalal, to Miss Swenasam, only daughter of Ayerappa Chitty Sivapoonya Chitty.

FEBRUARY 1—At Kandy, Charles Murray, Esq., to Annie, daughter of J. B. Graves, Esq.

2—At Jaffna, Henry Pole, Esq., to Catherine Emily, 5th daughter of Joseph Price, Esq.

3—At Jaffna, Raoul Eugene Pichaud, Esq., to Sarah Helen, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. T. Anderson.

At Colombo, Mr. J. M. Rode, to Miss P. Wolff.

7—At Colombo, Henry A. David, to Anna, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Malleappa.

22—At Colombo, John Dalziel, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of Robt. Wilson, Esq.

At Kandy, Captain Romer, H. M. 59th Regt., to Frances Clarissa, daughter of the late James Simons, Esq.

26—At Galle, the Rev. W. Hill, to Lucy Mary, only daughter of the late Thomas Holmes, Esq., of Bristol.

At Galle, the Rev. J. Rippon, to Isabel, daughter of the late Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Islington, London.

APRIL 6—At Batticaloa, John Impett, Esq., to Miss Caroline Van Schelver.

13—At Kandy, Color Serjeant Peck, to Jane Potter.

17—At Badulla, B. W. Weerakoon, Native Writer, to Miss Dona Carolina Goonetilleke.

MAY 28—At Trincomalie, Mr. W. F. Cremor, Officer in charge of H. M. S. "Sapphire," to Sophia Selina Harriet, 3d daughter of Mr. F. Doonhoist.

30—At Nuwera Ellia, Mr. Arthur Bullock, to Mrs. Sarah Cornell.

JUNE 7—At Kandy, Major Franklin Lushington, C. B., 37th Regt., to Anne Dobree, eldest daughter of Major General Bainbrigg, C. B., Commanding the Forces in Ceylon.

14—At Colombo, Charles Shand, Esq., to Marion Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Symons, R. A.

19—At Pusselava, George Watt, Esq., to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of D. Mac Donald, Esq.

JULY 13—At Morotto, Martinus Perera, Mohm., to Anna, eldest daughter of Adrian Mendis. Mohm.

21—At Ca tura, H. F. Stephen, Esq., to Charlotte Margaret, daughter of J. W. Reimers, Esq.

22—At Galle, Color Serjeant A. Jackson, H. M. 15th Regt., to Emily, 4th daughter of the late Mr. John Jackson.

27—At Caltura, F. P. Fretz, Esq., to Henrietta Louisa, 3rd daughter of the late F. H. Francke, Esq.

AUGUST 22—At Colombo, Mr. Peter O'Hara, 37th Regt., to Miss Marian Duffey.

SEPTEMBER 6—At Matura, Mr. S. L. Fernando, to Miss C. L. Senn.

8—At Kandy, Mr. Edwin de Zilwa, to Miss Johanna Henrietta Rahot.

13—At Colombo, Henry Rudd, Esq., to Emma, the 4th daughter of J. Piachaud, Esq.

15—At Colombo, Mr. S. G. Anjou, to Miss Maria De Kretser.

At Colombo, Mr. W. V. Blume, to Miss S. E. Neydorff.

OCTOBER 12—At Colombo, Mr. J. S. Andriesz, to Miss C. Davids.

13—At Pusselawa, J. Martin, Esq., to Miss Ellen MacCombe.

20—At Colombo, Mr. H. B. Metzdris, to Mrs. J. G. Reiners.

NOVEMBER 30—At Colombo, Mr. George Lambert, to Miss Jane Jacobsz.

DECEMBER 15—At Colombo, H. R. Fretz, Esq., to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of C. A. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

Deaths.

JANUARY 12—At Colombo, Catherine Morgan, the wife of Mr. J. E. Van Cuylenberg, aged 36 years and 6 months.

13—At Colombo, Mr. G. E. Hoffman, aged 26 years and 7 months.

14—At Colombo, Dorothea Christina, the wife of Mr. James W. Ohlmus, aged 41 years.

17—At Badulla, Mr. H. J. W. Vanderstraaten, aged 23 years.

19—At Colombo, Mrs. Catherine Christoffelsz, wife of Mr. L. P. Christoffelsz, aged 37 years 5 months and 2 days.

21—At Galle, Geo. Winter, Esq., aged 55 years.

25—At Colombo, the wife of Dr. Dodsworth.

26—At Kandy, Mr. D. Stewart, of Oonoongalle Estate.

31—At Colombo, the widow Mrs. H. P. Ledulx, aged 80 years.

FEBRUARY 15—At Kandy, Cornelius, only child of Mr. James Silva, Assistant Missionary.

19—At Colombo, Wilhelmina Merciana, the wife of Mr. D. C. Meier, aged 34 years 4 months and 11 days.

MARCH 1—At Slave Island, Colombo, Harriet Sophia, the infant child of Mr. J. F. Mellicin.

3—At Colombo, Mrs. Andrew La Haye.

5—At Hendella, Mrs. Mary Loftus, aged 35 years 4 months and 3 days.

16—At Colombo, Andra Rodrigo Phillip, aged 20 years and 1 month.

19—At Badulla, Clarisa, Herardina, wife of Mr. J. V. De With.

26—At St. Sebastian, Colombo, David D'Alwis, Esq., Modliar of Caltura and Raygam Corle.

APRIL 3—At Colombo, Francisco Fernando, aged 72 years.

6—At Manaar, Miss F. E. Bartholomeusz, the 2nd daughter of Mr. J. W. F. Bartholomeusz, aged 20 years 4 months and 14 days.

12—At Colombo, Eliza Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. C. D. Anthonisz.

21—At Kandy, Don Denis De Alwis Abeywickreme Goonewardene Wijeratne Titular Modliar of Kandy, aged 65 years.

30—At Point De Galle, Lieut. R. W. Wheatstone, 7th Regt., B. N. I., aged 36 years and 4 months.

MAY 2—At Galle, Sarah Catherine, daughter of Mr. Jas. Barton, aged 4 years and 7 months.

23—At Gampola, Mr. A. P. Harmezon.

24—At Colombo, Mr. Francis Dick, aged 24 years and 28 days.

JUNE 2—At Ootacamund, Kandy, the wife of A. Stephens, Esq.

9—At Atherton, Henrietta, daughter of W. B. Lamont, aged 1 year and 5 months.

13—At Jaffna, E. S. Whitehouse, Esq.

14—At Baddagam, Don Bastian De Silva Goonesekere, Aratchy of the Attepattoo, aged 83 years.

15—At Cotchecade, Colombo, Anthony Fernando, aged 25 years.

16—At Jaffna, Anne Cecilia, wife of R. J. Duglop, Esq., aged 29 years.

17—At Brassfounder Street, Colombo, Pedro Letti Ramanaden Pulle, aged 81 years.

22—At Colombo, Eugenie Maria, infant daughter of H. A. Farmer, aged 1 year and 8 months.

24—At Colombo, Mrs. W. G. Koelmeyer, aged 46 years.

At Colombo, Mrs. the widow F. A. Siebel, aged 64 years.

28—At Colombo, Mr. H. G. De Silva, aged 54 years 5 months and 13 days.

29—At Colombo, Catherine, daughter of Mr. J. P. Vandort, aged 2 years and 8 months.

JULY 11—At Colombo, Johanna Emelia, wife of Mr. W. A. Joseph.

12—At Nuwera Ellia, George Watt, Esq., aged 32 years.

21—At Kandy, Frances, wife of John Emerson, Esq.

27—At Matura, John L. Ferdinandus, aged 40 years 2 months and 5 days.

AUGUST 9—At Matura, Gerald Henry, second son of Mr. G. A. Poulier, aged 5 years and 7 months.

20—At Colombo, Cornelia Henrietta, wife of F. de Livera, Esq., aged 29 years 7 months and 13 days.

23—At Batticaloa, Mr. Conrad Stephen, aged 57 years 10 months and 9 days.

26—At Small Pass Colombo, Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward MacCarthy.

29—At Cochin, Cecilia Frederica, wife of J. B. de Arango, Esq., aged 29 years 3 months and 9 days.

SEPTEMBER 5—At Badulla, Lydia Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. W. C. J. Ondaatjee.

At Makangodde, Sarah Lucy, the infant daughter of the Rev. G. R. Muttukistna.

9—At sea off Colombo on board the *Jemima*, John William Brett, aged 36 years.

12—Between Aden and Suez, Mary Anne Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Williams, R. A.

20—At Colpetty, W. Bogue, Esq., aged 29 years.

OCTOBER 1—At Hellibodde, Puselawa, Mr. James Falconer, aged 22 years.

9—At Putlam, the infant son of Mr. J. C. Malleappah, Maniagar of Putlam, aged 3 months and 21 days.

10—At Manaar, L. R. de Jong, Esq., Sub-Collector of that place.

At Kandy, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Charles La Foy, Esq., aged 1 year and 8 months.

11—At Manaar, L. H. Kock, Esq.

At Colombo, Mr. J. Gilgot, late Government Compositor, aged 66 years.

22—At Kandy, the wife of Mr. L. Wijesinghe, Medical Sub-Assistant, aged 24 years and 10 days.

25—At Matura, Mrs. M. M. Kemps, aged 56 years.

26—At Kornegalle, James Angus, the son of Mr. T. de With, aged 7 years 6 months and 29 days.

NOVEMBER 5—At Colombo, Private Ralph Totton, of H. M. 37th Regt.

8—At Grand pass, the widow Mrs. Sansonie, aged 90 years.

13—At Colombo, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. F. Schrader, aged 1 year and 5 months.

15—At Colombo, Betsy Alexander, 3d daughter of Samuel Alexander, aged 20 years 7 months and 1 day.

18—At Colombo, J. A. Kriekenbeek Esq., aged 76 years and 6 months.

19—At Colombo, Frances, 4th daughter of Henry Ritchie Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

20—At Galle, Ernest Frederick, youngest child of E. H. Smedley, Esq., aged 6 months.

21—At Colombo, Mrs. Francina Varney, aged 58 years.

At Manaar, Mr. A. E. Bartholomeusz, aged 85 years 8 months and 9 days.

DECEMBER 1—At Galle-face, Colombo, Mr. Francis Mayo, late Pensioner of H. M.

41st Regiment of Foot, aged 62 years and 9 months.

2—At Colombo, Mr. Theodore Williamsz, aged 44 years and 8 months.

3—At Colombo, Mr. P. W. Erfson, aged 71 years 1 month and 16 days.

4—At Colombo, Johanus Cornelius Oorloff, aged 50 years 2 months and 16 days.

At Colombo, Mrs. B. D. Wootler, wife of Mr. C. M. Wootler.

6—At Putlam, Mr. James Thompson.

14—At Galle, Mr. Andrew Orr.

27—At Cinnamon Gardens, Mrs. Jane Parsons, aged 49 years.

28—At Negombo, Mr. Henry Trauchell.

29—At Panagalle Estate, A. Stephens, Esq., aged 33 years.

31—At Colombo, Philip David Alexander, aged 24 years 10 months and 10 days.

PART VI.

Directory.

ADVOCATES & PROCTORS

NOTARIES

EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

ESTATES, ETC.

List of Advocates and Proctors.

ADVOCATES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1833	Charles Stewart, Esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate.
H. J. Staples, Esq., Commissioner the Court of Requests, Colombô.	1847
1839	E. L. Layard, Esq., Deputy Fiscal Colombô.
The Hon'ble H. C. Selby, Esq., Queen's Advocate	George Lawson, Esq., Deputy to the Queen's Advocate, Kandy
1842	1848
T. L. Gibson, Esq., District Judge of Kornegalle	John Selby, Esq.
1844	1849
R. Langslow, Esq.	Henry Dias, Esq.
1845	A. Murray, Esq., Dep. to the Queen's Advocate, Jaffna.
J. D. Robertson, Esq., District Judge, Tangalle	H. F. Muttukistna, Esq.
W. H. Clarke, Esq., Police Magistrate, Bentotte	1850
H. C. Sirr, Esq.	T. Rust Esq.
G. W. Edema, Esq.	L. Oliphant Esq.
1846	1851
R. F. Morgan Esq.	Dennis Purcell, Esq.
W. Morgan, Esq.	T. Berwick, Esq. Deputy to the Queen's Advocate, Southern circuit.
T. Y. McChristie, Esq.	1853
Alex. Grace, Esq.	C. A. Lorensz, Esq.
	J. A. Dunuwille, Esq.

ADVOCATES OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

1846	
R. F. Morgan, Esq.	| The Hon'ble H. C. Selby Esq.

PROCTORS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1813	1841
Mr. A. C. Van Cuylenberg	Mr. T. F. Morgan
1827	" D. E. De Silva
Mr. G. A. Ebert, Clerk, Queen's Advocate's Office	" A. Walles
1833	1843
Mr. J. Driberg	Mr. P. J. L. Vanderstraaten
1837	" G. A. Gambs
Mr. S. C. Vanderstraaten, Police Magistrate, Matura	" P. F. Toussaint
1838	1844
Mr. J. Booth	Mr. G. C. Koch
" C. Beling,	" G. Perera
" H. C. Prins	" A. S. Andree
1839	" T. Gordon
Mr. L. Jumeaux, Police Magistrate, Chavagacherry	" G. Toussaint
" W. Stork	1845
" J. C. Dias	Mr. J. G. De Vos
" J. L. Vanderstraaten	" F. J. De Sañam
1840	" C. Vanderwall
Mr. F. A. Prins	" J. W. Kriekenbeck
" A. E. Andree	" P. E. Vanderstraaten
	" H. F. Stephen
	" G. A. De Silva

1846
Mr. R. E. Andree
" N. Cook
" G. Stewart
" J. De Alwis

1847
Mr. R. J. Smith
" J. P. Stephen
" J. Dabera

1848
Mr. G. B. Hodges

1849
Mr. C. Greve
" P. Vanhouten
" R. Forbes
1850
Mr. B. C. Kelaart
1852
Mr. D. E. de Saram
1853
Mr. Super Chinappah
" H. O. Jansz
" J. Bauljens
" C. B. Dirkze
" W. F. de Vos

N. B.—Every Advocate and Proctor of the Supreme Court is allowed to appear, plead, and act as an Advocate or Proctor respectively in any District Court in the Colony.

PROCTORS OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS.

1813
Mr. A. C. Van Cuylenburg
1847
Mr. A. S. Andree

Mr. A. Murray
" J. De Alwis
1848
Mr. F. J. De Saram

PROCTORS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Colombo.

1833
Mr. A. C. Van Cuylenburg
" G. A. Ebert
" J. Drieberg
1835
Mr. A. E. Andree
1837
Mr. S. C. Vanderstraaten
1838
Mr. J. Booth
" C. Belling
" H. C. Prins
1839
Mr. L. Jumeaux
" W. Stork
" J. C. Dias
" P. J. L. Vanderstraaten
1840
Mr. F. A. Prins
" A. Walles
1842
Mr. G. Stewart
1844
Mr. F. J. De Saram
" A. S. Andree
" J. De Alwis
1845
Mr. V. W. Vanderstraaten
" E. Drieberg
" T. Buckhouse
1846
Mr. J. A. Martensz
1847
Mr. C. B. Kelaart
" P. E. Vanderstraaten
1848
Mr. H. Ball
1849
Mr. D. E. De Saram
1850
Mr. E. G. Sikouw
" J. H. de Saram

1852
Mr. E. Kats
" C. P. Morgan
" J. F. Giffening
" J. F. Prins
" J. W. Orr
1853
Mr. H. A. Wayrewenaden
" P. L. Gomes
" J. de Livera
" Don Conrad Ameresekero
" F. L. Dasenaikie
" P. M. J. Ondatje

Caltura.

1834
Mr. D. Williams
" J. W. Kriekenbeek
1837
Mr. J. L. Vanderstraaten
1840
Mr. J. F. Stephens
" G. Koenitz
1849
Mr. J. W. Franke
1850
Mr. E. de Abrew
1851
Mr. F. S. Thomasz

Ratnapoora.

1823
Mr. M. F. Fernando
Don Abraham
1840
Mr. M. Rebeira
1850
Mr. C. W. Vanderwall
" A. J. de Saram
1851
Mr. W. Stewart
1853
Mr. J. C. Abewardene

Kurnegalle.

1837
Mr. J. W. Lobendahn
1838
Mr. J. G. Jayyatileke
1845
Mr. G. De Zilva
„ G. Perera
„ J. Rebeira
1851
Mr. C. B. Direkze

Chilaw & Puttiam.

1834
Mr. J. Everstz
1844
Mr. N. Cooke
1845
Mr. H. Dabrera

Kandy.

1833
Mahamado Lebbe Sidy Lebbo
1841
Mr. L. W. Drieberg
„ G. Bracker
Meera Lebbe Cooppe Tamby
1845
Parnegame Mudianse
Hetugedere Ranghamy
Mr. C. L. Vanderwall
„ R. J. Smith
„ H. Hughes
„ C. Greve
„ F. P. Vanhouten
„ C. H. De Saram, acting District
Judge &c. Caltura
1850
Mr. W. Jayetilleke

Badulla.

1837
Mr. W. Vaudendriesen
1850
Mr. E. J. Gerlits
„ C. L. Ferdinands

Galle.

1833
Mr. W. Meurling
„ L. De Rossairo
„ D. S. De Silva
„ M. Perera
1838
Mr. D. E. De Zilva
1839
Mr. G. H. Poulier
1840
Mr. T. F. Morgan
1841
Mr. G. A. De Silva
„ G. C. Gersse
1845
Mr. J. P. Stephen
1846
Mr. R. E. Andree
1849
Mr. D. J. F. W. Obeyesekere

1850
Mr. F. W. de Vos
1852
Mr. J. W. Ludovici
1853
Mr. Don Alexander Jeyewardee

Matura.

1835
Mr. G. A. Poulier
„ A. W. Kemps
1836
Mr. J. H. Vollenhoven
1837
Mr. J. B. D. Keuneman
1841
Mr. C. W. Poulier
„ W. A. Claessen
1851
Mr. J. Buultjens
„ H. D. Jansz
1852
Mr. W. H. Perera
1853
Mr. J. W. M. Kemps

Tangalle.

1836
Mr. W. Lambias
„ W. A. Claessen

Manar.

1838
Mr. J. H. Kriekenbeck
„ E. W. Theile
1839
Mr. W. DeNiesse, Clerk Police Court
Kurnegalle
1841 Mr. W. Marsh
Mr. L. H. Koch

Jaffna.

1822
Mr. G. C. Koch
1825
S. Wala Supermanien Ayer
1830
Mr. G. Toussaint
1833
Mr. E. Williamsz
1834
Mr. G. W. Colette
„ G. Koch
„ C. Ollegesegera Pulle
1835
Mr. A. H. Beuljens
„ P. E. Toussaint
1836
Mr. J. T. Andersön
„ G. A. Gambs
„ H. Rulach
„ J. J. De Lile
1838
Mr. E. Theile
1839
Mr. W. Martensz
1840
Mr. J. W. Toussaint

Lokoogey Don Wellon Appoohamy
 Alliar Marikar Auder Lebbe Marikar
 Mr. John Christian De Neys
 „ John Cornelius Wijeyesinhe
 Don Adrian de Silva Abeyegoncratne
 Appoohamy
 Wajakode Rajakaruna Naveratne
 Attepattoo Mudiansele Kiry Banda
 Carolis Lodewyk Wannegeratne Man-
 nampary Appoohamy
 Heela Liana Aratchigey Don Samuel
 Senceratne
 Walpitia Mudanayeke Mudiansela-
 gey Gregoris Peiera Appoohamy
 Armogan Subapatty
 Bibiley Wijeyekoon Herat Cada Mu-
 dianse
 Isaac Mulanderemelagey Sinne Lebbe
 Marican
 David De-Silva
 Jayesoore, Aratchigey Jusay Perera
 Don Carolis de Silva
 Don Carolis Jayewardene
 Ismael Lebbe Collende Markar

RADULLA.

Mr. William Vandendriesen
 Ederisinhe Jayasooria Appoohamilla-
 gey Don Tellenis Dias
 Lokoogey Don William Appoohamy
 John Cornelis Wejesinhe
 Don Hendrick De Silva
 Abou Casim Mandor Jayman
 Warese Ibrahim Mohedin Pitche

KURNEGALLE.

Mr. W. J. Felsingher
 Kotowelle Amerekoon Mudiansela-
 gey Punchy Appoohamy Aratchille
 Kandedere Wijesoondere Gone-
 ratne Tennekoon Heratmudianse-
 lagey Punchiralle Koralle
 Doroteawe Wijepale Attepatto Mudi-
 anselagey Banda
 Mr. Gerhardus De Zilva
 „ Gabriel Perera
 Narangoonoowe Wieresinhe Mudi-
 anselagey Punchiralle Gang Arat-
 chille
 Rillegalle Appoohamy
 Ihalecotowelle Ramenaikie Mudianse-
 lagey Appoohamy
 Mr. Andrew Samuel Henry Felsingher
 Don Moses
 Dumongoe Ramenaden Pulle

RATNAPOORA.

Don Cornelis Ameresakerre of Ruan-
 welle
 Fakir Tamby Kader Tamby of ditto
 Mr. Martinus Ribera of Ratnapoora
 Abraham John De Saram of Rat-
 napoora
 Lodewyk Aransegey Harmanies Arense
 Appoohamy of Bullangodde
 Don Denies of Ratnapoora

Don Joronemus of Kurru witte
 Kolonde Markan Comestar Hassena
 Markan of Ratnapoora

CALTURA.

Mr. John Lewis Vanderstraaten of
 Caltura
 Trimannehettigey Don David Vidahn
 Aratchy of Alikam
 Wadogey Francisco Fernando Jaye-
 sooria of Nalloor
 Beninihennedigey Juanis Peiris of
 Pantura
 Mr. Peter Engelbert Vanderstraaten of
 Colombo
 Calepoozey Don Carolis of Waddowe
 Boosabadogey Stephen Fernando of
 Payagalle
 Assoremomy Elodris Perera of Was-
 kadowe
 Bodiabadogey Bastian Perera Wijer-
 ratne Jayesooria of Barbareen
 Edirimony Salemon De Sose Wickre-
 mesinhe of Pohadderemolle
 Manuellore Tidoris Perera of Calle-
 molle
 Tidoris De Fonseka Abesekere Gone-
 ratne of Waskadowe
 Don David de Alwis Goneyesekere of
 Wisidagame
 Pattinihennedigey Jeremias Rodrigo
 Warnediptia Korokolesooria of
 Dickbedde
 Louis Peris Gonerwarnesooria of Pattia
 Dewegey Don Bastian of ditto
 Don Hendrick Kuruppoo Jayeward-
 ene of ditto.
 Daniel Pieris Wijeyewardene Gone-
 tilleke
 David Caldera Disasekere of Caltura
 Jayewardene Wickremaratne Maha-
 vidanelagey Juan Simon of Pay-
 agalle
 Oedoweregey William De Sadris Sil-
 va of Pinwatte
 Don Cornelis Dias of Pantura
 Mettiagey Don Joronis Gonetilleke of
 Talpitia
 Wickremearatchigey Don David of
 Payagalle
 Wickremesooriapalamandadigey Ju-
 anis Fernando of Pattia
 Pattinihennedigey Carolis Rodrigo
 Warnediptia Kurukolesooria of We-
 kedde [of Barbareen
 Selena Lebbe Sego Meera Lebbe
 Bodiabadogey Simon Perera Goneratne
 Jayewardene of Desaster Caltura
 James Adrian Van Rooyen of Bar-
 beryn
 Abraham Fernando Payewardene
 Jamcedeen Markan Cader Markan
 Don Abraham De Silva Moneresinhe
 of Kandy
 Oedoma Lebbe Comister Minaca
 Markan of Caltura

Mr. Abraham Cornelis Van Cuylen-
burg of ditto
Waturantrigey Louis De Alwis Goneratne of Gorekane
Panedorecharigey Don Juan Perera of Sarikkannolie
Don Louis De Silva Jayewardene Senewiratne of Galle
Louisheendigey Andris Fernando Go-
newarnesooria of Pinwelle
Bodiabadagey Gregoris Perera of Barbareen
Delkandorearatchigey Gerardis De Silva Goneratne of Callomolle
Lokukankanagey Johannes Peiris of Alotgame
Galeembezeey Don Abraham Cornelis of Desaster Calura
Odonis De Fonseka Abeyesekere Goneratne of Waskadowe
Casy Lebbe Idroos Lebbe Markan of Alotgame
Cornelis Perera Goneratne of Waskadowe
Wannekruwattewadagey Gabriel Perera of Desaster Calura
Don Seneris Gunsekere of Moregalle
Don Andreas Perera Rajakarona of Calura

GALLE.

Mr Petrus Jacobus Ludovici
„ Andreas Cornelis de Vos
Meera Lebbe Marcar Segoe Saibo
Mr. William Charles Meurling
Nan Ediry Johannes Mendis Goonesekere
Don Siman de Silva Wijesinghe Abeyesekere
Manuel Perera Abeywardene
Don Carolis De Silva Ammeresiriwardene Jayesekere
Don Jacobus de Silva Wickremeratne Goonesekere Kandamby
Dionysius de Silva Wijesinhe
Don Adrian de Silva Wijesingha
Don Bastian De Silva Dissanayake
Don Theodoris De Silva Ameresinhe
Don Siman De Silva Ameresinhe
Don Carolis de Silva Wijesiry Goonewardene
Don Johannes Gerhardus De Silva Wijeratne Alabackone
Don Juan Dingoroo Wimelesiry Juanarayene
Don William Wijesekere Dissanayake
Henry Mendis Karoneratne
Don Silvestre Perera Rajakarone
Don Wellon de Silva
Don Cosman de Alwis Abeyesiriwardene [kere
Don David Dias Jayewere Abeyese-
Abraham de Silva Jayewardene
Don Salman de Silva Abeyenaikere
Wijesekere
Mr. Trutrand Frederick Morgan
„ Richard Edward Andree
Dionisius Edward De Silva

Mr. Gerhard Henricus Poulter
Don Hendrick Ferdinandus Wijeratne Abeyesekere
John Bernard Boucher
Don Harmanis De Silva Wiresuriye
Don David De Silva Sameresinhe Goonewardene
Don Louis Dias Senewickreme Wijesekero
Don Johannes De Alwis
Don Theodoris De Silva Jayewardene
Don Harmanis De Silva Ameresinghe Aratchy Appoo
Don David De Silva Wickremeratne Goonesekere
Don Louis Herardus Wijesundere Ratnaikere
Don Andris De Silva Madenaikere
Don Tueberis de Silva Ameresinhe
Don Abraham Dias Abeyesiriwardene Senewiratne
Hewa Wasan Raulgey Don Andris Samerejewe
Johannes Frederick De Ferdinandis Wijewardene
Mootoo Coody Odoma Lebbe Mari-
car Casim Lebbe Marcar
Don Philippo De Silva Wijeyeratne Sameresekere
Don Elias Bastians Wijesekere
Buddeco Mallagey Don Luvis De Silva Wijesery Goonewardene Abeyesekere
Maddegey William De Silva
Don Louis Wickremesinghe Mootoo-
coomarene
Wellalegey Don Siman De Silva
Don Daniel de Silva Wijesekere
Oduma Lebbe Abdul Cader
Mr. Solomon Block
Don Louis de Silva Jayewardene Sen-
neweratne
Mr. James Peter Stephen
Don Bastian Salman Sammeresinghe
Balthazar Mendis Weeresinghe
Don Johannes de Silva Wickremeratne Siriwardene
Wejemoony Goonewardene Endris De
Silva Rajakaroono Canganan Appo-
pahamy
Adrianus Wilhelmus Smals
Don Endoris De Silva Wickreme-
singhe
Richard Gerald Meurling

NATURA.

Mr. Andreas Everhardus Andree
Don Matthes de Silva Amereweere
Don Francisco Weeretonga Yapa
Mohandram Appohamy
Don Alvis Samerewickreme Wellap-
pully
Mohammadoo Lebbe Udeyar Aydroes
Lebbe Marikar
Raya Marikar Mohammadoo Lebbe
Marikar
Don Christian Samerewiere
Don Jandries Abeyediene
Don Simon Dewendene

Don Luis Jayesinghe
 Don Luis Ratnayake Senarat
 Mr. Gerard Arnold Poulter
 Seegoo Slenia Lebbe Mokkedan
 Seyedoo Mustafa
 Hendrick Matthew Wellappuly Appohamy
 Mr. George Poulter
 Don Hendrick De Silva Wanigeratne Amerediwakere
 PahalleGallegay Don Louis Goonesekere
 Don Simon De Alvis Sameresinghe
 Don Franciscoe Abeyegonewardene Leane Aratchy
 Don Louis Goonewardene Leane Aratchy
 Don Bastian De Silva Soedrickoe Jayewickreme
 Don Simon Gerard Jayewardene Benjamin Alexander Jayesinghe
 Don Carolis De Silva Poogittiygoonesekere Casinade Wickremaratne Samerewere Pattibendige Don Bastian De Silva
 Don Samuel Jayewardene Amerdoor
 Don Hendrick Sepaale Dassenaik Appohamy
 David Ferdinandus Abeyegoonesekere Samerewere Pattebendige Don Theodoris De Silva
 Mr. Frederick Edward Bastiansz
 Don Costan Perera

TANGALLE.

Don Louis de Silva Amerregonewardene
 Don David de Silva Wickremesinha
 Don Nicholas de Silva Wijesiriwardene
 Tellois Frederic Pojitte Gonewardene
 Don Samuel Jayewardene Dissanaik
 Padrey Sego Ibrahim Lebbe Ismael Lebbe
 Don Andries Wijesondre Dissanaik
 Don Juan De Silva Wikremaratne

CHILAW AND PUTLAM

Assen Mira Lebbe of Ackerepattoo
 Philipo Britto Palle of Manporir
 Abraham Perera of Morokolly
 Wappoo Kando of Putlam
 Don Sebastian Naweratne Appohamy of Madampe
 Bodeabadogay Bastian Perera of Tamberawille
 Agemado Nina Nina Lebbe Markan of Putlam
 Segoe Sikander Assen Nina Markan of Chilaw
 Seyna Markan Assena Markan of Calpentyn
 Marimottoo Chitty Candappa Chitty of Calpentyn
 Don David de Abrew Wejesondere Gonesekera of Chilaw

Imihamelagay Sinho Appoo Wederalle of Haldandowene
 Mr. John Henry Adamsz of Negombo
 Peria Markar Abdul Assin Tamby Markar of Calpentyn
 Agamado Nina Markar Ibrahim of Putlam

MANAR.

[checho

Don Jeronimo Juan de Croos Pat-
 Don Gabriel Retnemodykarte Corogolosurie Edirmaunesinga Arsonilleita Mudliar
 Auwakker Lebbe Coppo Maula
 Christowoe Fernando

JAFFNA.

Mr. John De Niese Jaffna and throughout the District of Jaffna
 „ Charles Francis Riberg Jaffna and ditto
 Kanther Wisowenathen, Kopay and ditto
 Matheweraya Mudr. Soopermanien, Manipay and ditto
 Welayther Pereatunby, Odowill and ditto
 Sewecoronetha Mudr. Irregenathen, Wanarponne and ditto
 Manapole Mudr. Arasogasery, Nellore and ditto
 Armogam Kanther, Kopay and ditto
 Kanthapper Wisowenathen, Nellore and ditto
 Wenayeger Canewathy, Nuverely and ditto
 Kanther Tiager, Nellore and ditto
 Supermanier Motocomaren, Poottoor and ditto
 Mapana Mudr. Amblewance, Sunagan and ditto
 Wisowasinga Mudr. Canagasawe, Mampay and ditto
 Motheletamby Sinnetamby, Mampay and ditto
 Sinetamby Kanther, Poonerren and ditto
 Wulther Tamotheram, Poottoor and ditto
 Mandelenayega Mudr. Ponambelam, Odoville and ditto
 Amblewanner Sarcwannemottoe, Mallagam and throughout the District of Walligammo
 Motokomaren Swaminathen, Tellepalle and ditto
 Ponner Wayrewenathen, Batticotte and ditto
 Kanagarayer Mapaner, Myletty and ditto
 Amblewanner Sarrewannemottoe, Sangane and ditto
 Canthapper Ramenathen, Atchowelly and ditto
 Tandegay Kanagaraya Mudr. Poothetamby Tallepalle and ditto

Pasopadiar Ambleswaner, Sangane and ditto	Caartigaser Tamotheram, Alleputty and ditto
Sittamblewer Soopermanier, Battecotte and ditto	Canthappa Modr. Mottocomiaren, Delft and ditto
Keseger Sethemberepulle, Ellale and ditto	Ramenather Nagenthran, Delft and ditto
Irrgenather Armogam, Battecotte and ditto	Nelynaar Lingapulle, Welene & ditto
Sithemberenather Christoffel, Sangane and ditto	Thomas Gordon, Esq. Jaffna and throughout the District of Jaffna
Moroguser Anarasingam, Pandeteripo and ditto	Thomaspulle Swampulle, Mulletivoe and throughout Mulletivoe in the District of Jaffna
Sittamblewer Kaylayer, Araly South and ditto	Mr. Peter Frederick Toussaint, jr. Jaffna and throughout the district of Jaffna
Peromynaar Maarymoetto, Battecotte and ditto	Kanther Paramanather, Wanaarponne and ditto
Katheruser Kolatoonger, Tellepalle and ditto	Avodel Kaderlebbe Enagatoolla, ditto
Sangerapulle Wisowenathen, Mawettyporam and ditto	Tissewarasinga Mudliar Abraham, Sundicody and ditto
Poother Kanthawanam, Tillepalle and ditto	Sinnatamby Kuthder alias Grier Davidson, Karativo and ditto
Ponamhelam Wisowenathen, Tillepalle and ditto	Casinather Ramanathen, Sundricully and ditto
Ayenpermaal Caderetamby, Mallagam and ditto	Sinnatamby Comarasamy, Pooneram and ditto
Myler Swan Soopermanien, Odopetty and throughout the District of Wademoratchy	Cathergamier Canthapper, Mulliawalle and throughout Mulletivoe
Cadergamier Sidemberenathen, Alevay and ditto	
Canther Moroger. Ploly and ditto	
Canther Sidemberen, Carewitty and ditto	
Naraner Catherunloe, Tonalle and ditto	
Mr. T. R. Vandergucht, Chavachery & throughout the District of Temmoratchy and Patchelepalle	
Cathergamier Tanapolesingam, Chavachery and ditto	
Ellangenarana Mudr. Sangerapulle, Mattovell and ditto	
Sethemberenatha Mudr. Ramelinsgam, Nawekooly and ditto	
Welayther Sinnatamby, Kaythaddy Nawakooly and ditto	
Moroger Welayther, Wareny and ditto	
Supper Moroger, Mantlovil & ditto	
Moroger Supper, Warreny and ditto	
Armogam Canewathiaar, Carambogam and ditto	
Canewathiaar Armogam, Elodomattual and ditto	
Sithemberepulle Arnaselam, Katchay and ditto	
Canewathiaar Sarewannemoettoe, Mohomalee and ditto	
Aromar Welayther, Plopalle and ditto	
Cathergamier Wallyporonathen, Mulyanpokarpe and ditto	
Sarrewannemoettoe Telleamblam, Welene & throughout the District of the Islands	
Cathertamby and Sinnatamby, Nynativoe and ditto	
	TRINCOMALEE.
	Mr. F. Dornhorst
	Wayreperoemal Cadergamatombly
	Winasytomby Cadergamatombly
	BATTICALOA.
	Lewecandoelewe Oemorlewe
	Cudramer Christoffel Casoopady
	Paramecutty Cassinaden
	Meeracanny Habibooneyna Marcair
	Wimapody Allegypody
	Segenade Modliar Colesegeren
	Tingerepulle Mark Yanamoettoe
	Chettyody Chinnewepody
	Neynapulle Meeralebbe Marcair
	Casinader Conicopulle Sidembrepulle
	Agemadoneyna Marcair Meeralebbe Marcair
	Cadramapody Callegypody
	Cadramapody Robert Mondapody
	Ramenaden Wayremotoe Chartamby
	Segowadypulle Parigary Alliar
	Chinnepodien Daniel Nageppen
	Cadramer Cannewedymoettoe
	Meeralebbe Isalewe
	Agemado Monille Oemercandoe
	Allipulle Marcair Oemorlewe
	Motoepulle Chinneppulle
	Meeralebbe Alim Ismaylewe
	Wadarnea Vidahn Canagasabe
	Nalletambypode Tirahpody
	Nageppen Adigary Joachim Moettamby
	Pakierpulle Oemorlebbe
	Don Pedro de Zilva Rajapakse Abayratne Gonawardene Aratchy Appoo

Coffee Estates.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietor or Agent.</i>
Four Corles.		
Tunpalate Pattoo	Ambulowanewatte	Ceylon Plantation Company
"	Gudadessa	A. R. Crowe & Co.
"	Waketia	The late W. H. Kelaart
"	Hunugalkanda	Messrs. Dundas
"	Honogalle	Mr. Mackwood
"	Kottegalle	Do.
"	Tambewette	Do.
"	Parekande	Do.
"	Jambugastenne	Do.
"	Morotawatte	Gerard, Brown & Stainbank
"	Punchy Capalawelle	A. Stephens
"	Kekunegalle	The late Mr. W. Ferwerda
"	Gattecowelawatte	Gregory Mendis
"	Gellenawadiawatte	Mr. Brown
Galbodde Korle	Oerakande	Messrs. Brackmen, Salmon and Beckman
"	Koowillekande	F. Lambe
"	Hunugalekanda	Do. and J. Perera
"	Kallogallekande	Mr. Rodgers
"	Pahalakadogannawe	The late G. D. Zoysa Modliar
"	Mittipala welgalle	Mr. Morgan
"	Ballenewatte	The late J. L. Perera Modliar
Lower Bulatgam	Yacdesse Ella	Mr. Maclean
"	Pahaletebbowatte	do.
"	Pittekanda	W. Cawthorne
"	Halmokolane	G. Morrison
"	Weweyetalawe	Do.
"	Mahabagey	Abandoned
"	Kilvin	R. D. Gerard and A. Nicol
"	Radjatotte	Wilson Ritchie & Co.
"	Tahande Mookelane	Judge Temple
"	Narenwele watte	Abandoned
"	Dotalle Galle	F. Siraube

SAFFRAGAM.

<i>Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietor or Agent.</i>	<i>Resident Manager.</i>
Massene	Baron Delmar	J. Ward
Pitie Tenne	A. Gun	
Springwood	C. Shand	W. Webster
Dampitie Mukalane	Don Bartholomeus Modliar	
Dampitia	Don S. Kuruppu Koral	
Pettigalle	W. Huxham	
Hopewell		
Ballangodde	W. Huxham	J. Wyllie
Willevalle	R. Dawson	
Haterabage	A. Gun	J. Harding
Ratmalevine	D. Bartholomeusz	Resident

The No. of acres planted with Coffee in the Western Province amounts to 5727.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

<i>District and Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents.</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
YATTINOOWERA.		
Mahabalougalle -	Wilson Ritchie & Co. -	James Leslie
New Do. -	Do. -	Do.
Kadoggannaawe -	A. W. Heale & Co. -	J. Macphail
Kiri Mettia -	Crowe and Company -	D. Marshall
Amoonooporey -	Don Carolis Appoohamy -	Don Carolis Appoohamy
Richmond -	Alexander Brown -	Perera
UDUNOOWERA.		
Providence -	G. Pears -	C. Evans
Paranepattia -	F. Solomon and 2 others -	M. B. Parys
Johannesberg -	Do. and another -	Do.
Colpitty Hill -	Do. -	Do.
Vermillion Rock -	Do. -	F. Solomon
Alpitte Cande -	J. & G. Smith -	Macgregor
Mawicoombuete -	Messrs. Scovell -	Macgregor
Gadadesse -	Crowe and Company -	E. Mortimer
Wegirikande -	F. Solomon -	F. Solomon
Franklands -	Viner and Gerard -	J. Lambe
Church Hill -	Gerard Brown and Stainbank -	Do.
HARRISPATTOO.		
Odahena -	Swan and Kier -	A. Guthrie
Katukittoola -	George Pride -	Do.
Gomenawe -	Swan & Kier -	Do.
Ambacoombera -	W. Kier -	
Halucadowe -	Ayrton -	Lakeman
Laboogahella -	A. C. White -	
Ancoomboore -	George Pride -	Stiven
Do. -	Do. -	W. Williams Wynn
Moraukande -	Swan and Keir -	Lindsay
Yahelatenne -	J. I. Strachan -	J. Goonesekere
Doolwelle -	A. Brown -	Perera
Gadepolle -	Jacob Ambrose -	S. Ambrose
Hollegalle -	Lady Barnes -	J. Northway
Rockhill -	A. Brown -	Webster
TOOMPONE.		
Peak -	Crowe and Company -	A. Lindsay
Kudagalle -	Marshall and Martin -	J. Rice
Greenwood -	H. Robertson -	H. Robertson
Dunera -	Do. -	Do.
Gallegedere -	Hon. W. Villiers -	T. P. Archbald
LOWER DOOMBERA.		
Rajewelle -	Mortimer and Tytler -	J. Gordon
Do. -	J. Ingleton -	J. Ingleton
Ambecotte -	Morton & Tytler -	J. Gordon
Mahaberia -	R. D. Gerard & Co. -	H. Baird
Gavatenne -	Crowe and Company -	Pitts & Gavin
Pattampaye -	J. G. Smith and Co. -	A. Millie
Hatelletenne -	Gerard & Fincham -	Fincham
Tunnisgalle -	R. D. Gerard & Co. -	Huxham
Middleton -	Villiers -	Do.
Bambereelle -	Darley Butler and Co. -	W. H. Walters
Katuloya -	Do. -	A. F. Harper
Gomereteune -	Do. -	Do.
Moragahagalle -	W. Huxham -	Do.
Kandekettia -	J. R. Fulton -	Campbell
Allecalle -	R. D. Gerard & Co. -	J. Wright
Madoolkella -	W. Huxham -	D. Stewart
Oonoonoogalle -	Do. -	D. Stewart
Maupakelle -	Henry Rudd -	G. Rudd
Liongalle -	G. Crewell -	
Derenille -	Dundas and others -	G. H. Dundas
Relugas -	McKelligan -	J. Fraser

<i>District and Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents.</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
Meemorakande -	Morton and Tytler	G. Wait
Sagalacande -	Do.	Do.
Wattekelley -	A. N. Scott	J. Stephens
Kallibokke -	W. Huxham	J. Lambert
Galleheeria -	Do.	Do.
Madakelley -	Vanderspaar & Co.	J. Menzie
Lord Elphinstone's	R. D. Gerard & Co.	Baird
Kondesalle -	Captain Bird	
Pallikele -	W. Huxham	
Deegalle -	Do.	
Nelloomalay -	Mortimer and Tytler	R. MacCarty
Hoolookande -	Do.	G. Wait
UPPER DOOMBERA.		
Hangoroogame -	Robertson	Robertson
Rangalla -	A. Nicol	Martin
Do.	Duckworth	Duckworth
Do.	Dr. Duncan	J. Willox
Do.	T. Pride	T. Pride
California -	E. Eager & Wynn	E. Eager
Nugetenna -	Messrs. B. Armitage and Captain Stevens	Grimshaw
Wattekattia -	A. Reid	Do.
UPPER BULATGAM.		
Baherundra -	Sir J. E. Elphinstone	J. Macdonald
Rillagalle -	Sir J. E. Dalrymple	Do.
Atherton -	J. K. Jolly	J. B. Lamont
Barcaple -	Wilson Ritchie & Co.	G. Paterson
Korookooodey -	P. E. Wodehouse	W. Thompson
Woodstock -	Tristram and Gore	G. Morrison
Galbodde Middle	Mackwood & Co.	D. de Silva
Galbodde Lower	E. Arvey	L. Boyer
Galbodde Upper	Mackwood & Co.	D. de Silva
Templestone -	F. Templer	J. W. Thompson
Saunders Court -	R. D. Gerard & Co.	G. Morrison
Werelogastallawe	P. Anstruther	Appoohamy
Kintail -	Do.	Oliver and
Hyndford -	Do.	R. Matherson
Imboolpittia -	G. Bird	G. Bird
Lower Mukalane	J. N. Stoddart	J. N. Stoddart
Dahenaikakande	C. R. Buller	H. Philipz
Inchyra -	F. Anderson	W. Grant
Agrawatte -	W. P. Grant	W. Grant
Trafalgar -	Dr. Unwin	W. Hood
Parevony -	F. B. Norris	
The Burn -	J. K. Jolly	W. B. Lamont
Gallamudune -	A. & B. Scott & Co.	W. MacCullagh
Tibbowattowe -	Ceylon Plantation Com- pany	J. MacLachlan
Wadiacadulle -	J. Stoddart	W. Grant
Wattawella -	D. Kershaw	Do.
Horagalle -	Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie	R. McGregor
Yakdesse -	Ceylon Plantation Com- pany	J. MacLachlan
Dotalla -	Baron Delmar	R. Crawford
Pittekande -	Grimshaw & Co.	W. Cawthorn
Amuhena -	R. D. Gerard & Co.	Slatterly
Dickoya -	D. Kershaw	J. Turner
Kaberegalle -	A. Brown	C. La Foy and D. Brown
Hangeran Oye -	W. King	W. King
Wewehalawe -	Taylor and Potter	

<i>District and Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents.</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
UDEPALATE.		
Gampola Estate	Capt. H. C. Bird	Dr. Shipton
Wahugeypittia	Mr. & L. Bird & Sobanadiere	J. James
Black Forest	Capt. Bird	H. Towgood
Kehalwatte	Dawson & Co.	A. Haultain
Amboolooawawe	Ceylon Plantation Company	W. Rose & R. Haden
Hunagalla	Kier Dundas & Co.	J. A. Bell
Peacock	Sir J. Wilson	E. Francis
Donagalla	A. C. White	W. Reid
Valley	Wilkinson	Wilkinson
Gadadesse	A. R. Crowe & Co.	E. Mortimer
Gonaadukoowe	Messrs. Scovell	McGregor
Pen-y-lan	R. D. Gerard	J. Sim & W. Smith
Kellie	Do.	Do.
Dorset	Col. Carpenter	A. Cuthbert
Barnagalle	J. Stone	J. Stone
Raxawe	J. Hartley	H. Coxon
Paroogalle	A. Stephens	J. Blackett
Allagolle	J. Freckleton	A. A. Cuthbert
Windsor Forest	Gerard and Nicol	T. O. Chauvineau
Hill side	J. S. Robertson	J. S. Robertson
Madolheena	J. Laing	Chauvineau
Kelvin	Gerard and Nicol	J. L. Cox
Hormanjie	B. and A. Hormanjie	
Cattaram	A. A. Cuthbert	A. A. Cuthbert
Gallowekanowe	Dr. Miller	J. Miller
Moolegame	B. A. Brenner	A. Geddis
Lapalagolle	A. Stephens	Chauvineau
Calugamowe	Sir John Wilson	J. Northway
Hindegalle	Henry Rudd	W. Rudd
Wattegode	W. Huxham	Do.
Wariagolle	C. T. Arbuthnot	G. Francis
Nillenbe	Sir John Wilson	E. Dale
Vedihitte	Sir John Cheap	C. Mortimer
Kandelewawe	J. Segar	J. Segar
Delta	Baron Delmar	F. R. Sabonadiere
Do. North	Do.	Geo. Bird
Do. South	Do.	T. Theobald
Do. West	Do.	J. Harding
Do. Central	Do.	R. MacCombe
Rothschild	G. & M. B. Worms	G. Worms
Peak Forest	Do.	I. C. Jones
Lower Peak Forest	Do.	G. Bodie
Rothschild, eastern division	Do.	Cummings
Condegalle	Do.	G. Gidlow
Moneregalle	T. Hartley & Co.	G. Morrice
Gawerekadde	Sir J. Wilson	E. Francis
Upper Kandelawe	Grey and Company	J. Dale
Peacock Hill	Baring Brothers	J. Catto
Katukitulla	W. Thompson	J. Barker
Glenlock	John and B. Tyndall	J. Tyndall
Melfort	Frith Sands & Co.	N. Stewart
Dematagas	A. C. White	
Nyapane	Major Lillie	R. Houston
Harmony	J. R. Tate and Sparks	G. Cook
Yattepiangalle	Kier Dundas and Co.	S. Mootoosamy
Natta Cande	J. N. Stanley	J. N. Stanley and R. England
Morottie	R. D. Gerard	J. Sim & J. Slattery
Hormasjie	Darley Butler & Co.	Chauvineau
Allattadenia	Andrew Nicol	Do.

<i>District and Estates</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
Lola Montes -	J. Northmore -	Pierre Duverger
New Market -	Capt. Wilkinson & J. M. Sutherland -	Capt. Wilkinson & J. M. Sunderland
Pooprasse -	J. Segar -	J. Segar
Torrington -	Do. -	Do.
Kalugalle -	W. Sabonadiere -	W. Sabonadiere
Mouerekande -	Brown & Braybrooke -	G. Sheriff
Halbodde -	Major D. McPherson -	P. D. Mille
Upper Kahikitoole -	J. G. Reddie -	F. Lambe
Dummelegastalawe -	F. Lambe -	J. G. Reddie
Karegastalawe -	J. G. Reddie -	
LOWER HEWEHETTE.		
Naranheena -	G. Pride -	J. Howie
Little Pattiagame -	J. Freckleton -	
Great Pattiageme -	E. A. Whitehouse -	Margesson
Little Valley -	Wilson Ritchie & Co. -	A. Grant
Great Valley -	D. C. Mackay & T. Freckleton -	T. Freckleton
Popittia -	J. L. Gallie -	J. L. Gallie
Bawlane -	H. Rudd -	R. Rudd
Maupakelle -	J. Emerson -	J. Emerson
Gallantenne -	Colonel Braybrooke -	T. Brown
Deltotte -	Capt. Meaden -	J. Meaden
Gallaha -	Sir J. Cheap & J. Bell -	J. B. Whitaker
Dunally -	D. Kershaw -	W. Sabonadiere
New Uduwelle -	Baring Brothers -	W. Newman
Old Uduwelle -	Do. -	Do.
Shrubs Hill -	H. C. Bird -	Miskin
Haregame -	W. J. Soysa -	Gurunanse
WALEPCNE.		
Tolloes -	Preston & Ouchterlony -	Wm. Boyd
St. Margaret's -	Messrs. Perry & Co. -	J. M. Wilson
Monwick -	Baron Delmar -	R. Crawford
MATELLE.		
Pittekande -	R. B. Tytler -	A. Wilson
Midland & Bamberegalla -	Sir Herbert Maddock -	F. W. Grant
Bamberegalle -	D. Bernard Aratchy -	A. Garnicus
Odelennawe -	S. Keir -	D. Robert
Hunugalle -	F. & C. Hadden -	J. F. Moir
Dankanda -	Strachan and Tytler -	H. Price
Kinrara -	S. Keir -	R. J. Mackay
Damboolagalle -	R. R. Tytler -	A. Wilson
Kandenoowere -	G. Steuart & Co. -	J. Macpherson
Halgolle -	F. & C. Hadden -	W. Douglas
Caberegalle -	S. Keir -	J. F. Churchill
Do. -	Do. -	J. Shand
Weygalle -	F. and C. Hadden -	R. Douglas
Pongalle -	S. Kier -	J. A. Clarke
Vicarton -	J. K. Jolly -	W. A. Swan
Madewelle -	T. Viner -	J. Forbes
Galgeywatte -	Gerard Brown and Co. -	S. Middleton
Mahatinne -	R. D. Gerard -	A. Adie & J. F. H. Nimmo
Elkadoowe -	Ceylon Plantation Company -	
Hapuwidde -	Do. -	A. Adams
Hunnasgeria -	W. Tindall -	G. F. Bury
Do. -	Do. -	R. Duncan
Do. -	Do. -	W. Gordon
Do. -	Do. -	J. H. F. Macklewie
Dotallagalle -	Ceylon Plantation Company -	W. Henderson
		H. C. Bury

<i>District and Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents.</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
Selawakande -	S. Kier -	N. Wylle
Selegame -	Gerard Brown and Co. -	R. Mitchell
Coladacheychena -	T. Mahar -	T. Mahar
Carosseella -	Dowdall Cargill & Co. -	G. Urquhart
Goddepola -	Brown & Middleton -	Williamson
Wariapolle -	J. Fraser -	J. Macpherson
Katarantenne -	G. Pride -	J. H. Phillipsz
Ambooke -	R. D. Gerard & Co. -	Mitchell
Kent -	Do. -	Do.
Beeridiwelle -	G. A. Perera -	G. A. Perera
Berkshire -	T. Viner -	J. Forbes
Goorelehelle -	Price & Bousted -	G. Trek
Algoeltenne -	Ceylon Plantation Com- pany -	R. W. Boulton
NEWERA ELLIA.		
<i>Upper Helochette.</i>		
Allerolewawe -	W. N. Robertson -	J. Peeris
Marigold -	E. A. Bartholomeusz -	F. De Silva
Gallalle -	Dwyer and Rose -	J. Rose
Pitterelle Yakabendikelle -	Dalrymple and Adams -	A. Y. Adams
Rahetoongodde -	Pitts & Gavin -	Anderson & Keane
Muloya -	Do. -	J. Rennie
Hope -	Dr. Jackson -	W. Bannerman
Gonaway -	T. Freckleton -	J. N. Martinstyn
Medeganne -	Gerard Brown and Stain- bank -	H. E. A. Young
Hangorankette -	W. Jeronis Soyza Modliar -	W. M. De Soyza
Wewetenna -	Do. -	Do.
Ratmetioya -	Do. -	Do.
Rickillegaskadewatte -	D. A. De Silva -	D. A. De Silva
Naranheena -	G. Pride -	W. A. Howie
New Maddegama -	R. D. Gerard & Ryan -	P. Ryan
KOTMALIE.		
Tispone -	C. Murray -	W. Judd
Harangolle -	Colonel Fletcher -	W. R. Duff
Katagalla -	W. R. Duff -	Do.
Dodangalle -	A. Berwick -	J. B. Sadler
Hunugaloya -	Hon. D. Fortescue -	J. B. Saddler
Heenawelle -	Major A. Watson -	W. T. Richmond
Yalabindoowe -	Moffatt & Gerard -	Do.
Tellisangolle -	Col. Brown & G. S. Duff -	G. Cuzbie
Halgolle -	A. N. Gordon -	N. Gordon
Gongalle -	R. J. Corbett -	F. Berwick
Dodanwelle -	Messrs Berwick -	Do.
Kolapattena -	C. Hay -	F. Macdonald
Katubulla -	Capt. Gallway -	K. MacLellan
Korrooka -	Do. -	Do.
Hunukotoowe -	E. B. Cargill -	J. Martin
Dumnialagastalawe -	Dawson & Co. -	D. Elbert
Reliawatte -	Windham & Steward -	D. Steward
Hunugalle -	Wm. F. Johnston -	A. Hood
Louisa -	G. Odier -	E. Viscardi
Ratmulelekella -	D. Steward -	E. Viscardi
Palleradaella -	F. Hudson & A. Hunter -	A. Hunter
Radaella -	F. H. Palliser -	F. H. Palliser
Ratmulekelle -	Do. -	A. Hunter
Wedemullekelle -	H. Smith -	J. B. McIntyre
Rambode and Dewekinde -	Col. J. Fraser -	J. Sinnoth
Union -	J. W. Wright & T. Hudson -	J. W. Wright
Niagara -	Do. -	Do.

<i>District and Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors or Agents.</i>	<i>Resident Managers.</i>
Hudson - -	Wright & Hudson - -	J. W. Wright
Queensbury - -	G. Curbie - -	C. Adams
Dametogas - -	A. C. White - -	S. Darley
Glenlock - -	J. B. Tyndall - -	J. Tyndall
Wademulle - -	Major Kelson & Dr. Garstin	E. McLellan
Palagalla - -	George Watt - -	F. Kelson
Dogahewatte - -	J. C. Bannister - -	J. C. Bannister
Wattegode - -	A. K. Johnston - -	A. Hood
Woonden - -	Capt. H. G. Hayes - -	J. F. Falconer
Neeriscotowekelle - -	John Lyon Fraser - -	John Lyon Fraser
Poojagodde - -	Capt. H. G. Hayes - -	J. F. Falconer
Helbodde - -	Heirs of the late Colonel McPherson.	G. Sheriff
Upper Katukittola - -	J. G. Reddie - -	P. D. Millie
Lower do. - -	Do. - -	P. MacRae
Donimelegastalawe - -	Wm. Kier - -	W. Kier
BADULLA.		
Kaneweralle - -	D. Bernard Vidalin Aratchy	A. Garnicus
Dickhedde - -	A. Davidson - -	A. Davidson
Dehiwinne - -	Do. - -	J. E. Tap
Haputela - -	Do. - -	Do.
Kabegolle - -	Do. - -	C. Littlejohn
Unoogalle - -	J. V. DeWith - -	P. Tamby
Ridipane - -	A. M. Chetty - -	A. M. Chetty
Katugodde or Mary land	C. Galland & M. D. Malta	A. Bertlin
Odoowera - -	Do. - -	Do.
Gongaltenne - -	J. J. Vanderspaar & Co.	Do.
Wewelheena - -	G. T. Baines - -	C. C. Byers
Nawella - -	Dawson & Co. - -	J. Falconer
Spring Valley - -	J. Bannatyne - -	T. Wood
Pallagolla - -	Messrs. Brodie Bogue & Co.	J. Velcher
Weewisse - -	Cawasjie Eduljie & Co. -	J. T. Henry
Dabedde - -	Do. - -	Do.
Kirklees - -	J. & B. Armitage - -	J. Forbes
Gawerekelle - -	J. & G. Smith & Co. -	G. Bogue

The Number of acres under cultivation in the above estates, is about 40,000.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.—KURNEGALLE.

Hundoorookande	.. Messrs. Swan & Scott	.. Mr. Bailly
Woodlands	.. G. Perera	..
Tampane	.. Do.	.. Resident
Dodantalawe	.. A. Nicol	.. Native Cangany
Greenwood	.. H. Robertson	.. Resident
Bolutwille	.. Capt. W. Fisher	..

The Number of acres under cultivation in the above estates is about 400.

Sugar Estates.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietor.</i>
Salpitty corle	Matagodde	G. Odier
Raygam corle	Etgalle and Perth	Mr. Dawson

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Yattinowere	Peradenia	Baring, Brothers & Co.
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SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Wattereke	Kappooelleaddereowitte	Mr. G. Palmer
Do.	Leyenageydewelwatte	W. Carolis Appoo
Gonapinowelle & Warrol-		
galle	Paradise	" A. Odier
Ginnemellegha	Shandon	" J. M. A. Montclar
Walpitte	Mehimolleheine	" Ditto
Baddagame	Baddegam Okwatte	Estate of the late Mr. G.
Ganegame	Dampayaye	" Ditto [Winter
Ganegame	Ettewelemolleheine	" Mr. J. M. A. Montclar
Tellicadde	Werelogahawitye	" P. D. A. De Silva & others
Gonellegodde	Ekellegodde	" Mr. A. Orr
Nagodde	Nagodde Okwatte	" J. Orr
Maplegame	Talgaswelle Mookelane	" A. Orr

MATURA.

Parredoovey	Okwatte	Lord Elphinstone
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IAMBANTOTTE.

Mamuddele	Daberegaswatte	C. Gardette
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Cinnamon Estates.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ALOOTCOOR CORLE (NORTHERN DIVISION)

<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietor.</i>	<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietor.</i>
Bazatelle	Arbuthnot & Co.	Ewariawatte	L. de Soya Mohm.
Pallanchena	Mr. G. Stork	Katroomeka	Baron Delmar
Neloupittia	C. Stewart	Damboowa	Soosey Soiza
Imboulgaswadia	Mr. Daniels		M. Perera
Demaniandia	" Oucherlony	do.	Soosey Soiza
Kimbulapittia	" Young	do.	A. De Abrew Rajepakse Modliar
Oolooambalam	" Daniels	do.	Appoo Canghan
Bambalapittia	" H. Bessell, &c.	do.	G. de Soya Modliar
Golowapocoone	" D. Smith	Mookalangamoowa	
Kandettia	Lieut. Mergesson		
Moutoowadia	A. de Abrew Rajepakse Modliar	do.	Mr. Vanderstraaten
do.	" pakse Modliar	do.	S. Mendis Mohandiram
Ewariawatte	G. de Soya Modliar	do.	Gabriel Appoo
do.	" Sadris Mendis Mohandiram	do.	Ramiya
do.	" Gabriel Appoo	do.	D. J. Appoohamy
do.	A. de Abrew Rajepakse Modliar	Bandarewatte	A. D. A. Rajepakse
Andiambelam	Do.	Dawategaliawatte	Mr. Maartensz
		Colleformice	H. Bessell

ALOOTCOOR CORLE (SOUTHERN DIVISION.)

<i>Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>	<i>Estates</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
Ekele ..	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Kanoowne ..	Mr. Brayard
do. ..	„ „ Simson & Co.	Anikande(nutmeg)	P. Anstruther
do. ..	J. Armitage	Welisere (do. and	do.
do. ..	A. D. Raymond	cloves)	M. Davidson
do. ..	A. Ponnambelam	do. ..	Don Andris Aratchy
do. ..	Mr. Martensz	do. ..	& others
do. ..	A. W. Fernando	do. ..	B. Nicholas Silva
do. ..	Aratchy	Magammene ..	Mr. Stork & others
do. ..	G. Alvis & others	Kandency ..	M. Mendis Aratchy
do. ..	L. Hettysrawle	do. ..	& others
do. ..	D. de Abrew Rajepakse Modliar	Weligampitiaweley	Cawaljie Eduljie
Raddoloowe ..	do. do.	Kapoowatte ..	Mr. Marshall
		Do. ..	R. Hendoo Appoo

SALPITTY CORLE.

Ratmalane ..	Hon. F. J. Temp-ler, Esq.	Oedahamulle ..	Messrs. J. and H. Raffel, and J. L. Alwis
Morottoo ..	Messrs. R. Dawson & A. Gun	Boralla ..	W. Ritchie
do. ..	Hormanjie Espondarjie	Paregaha ..	Dr. J. B. Misso
do. ..	C. P. A. de Silva	Kappetia ..	do.
do. ..	Estate of L. Pinto	Boralla ..	D. M. Tillekeratne Aratchy
do. ..	J. Soysa Modliar	Rajegiria ..	A. Ponnambelam
do. ..	Hon. W. C. Gibson, Esq.	Boralla ..	A. Ponnambelam
do. ..	J. S. Fernando	Kappetia ..	S. L. Markan
do. ..	Joseph Pieris	do. ..	C. J. Fernando
do. ..	G. Steuart	Pelengaha ..	B. Carolis Corea
do. ..	L. Soysa	Wellitudda ..	B. Silva Aratchy
do. ..	J. Soysa and others	do. ..	M. Rodrigo
do. ..	B. M. S. Mendis	Punche ..	Rev. J. Thurston
do. ..	G. B. Fonseka and others	do. ..	W. Taylor
Dawetegaha ..	Messrs. J. W. Schokman & J. J. Van Geyzel	do. ..	J. de. Franz
Karpiniegaha ..	W. Taylor	Walauwe ..	do.
Cottah ..	D. J. Dias, Modliar	Mapitia ..	do.
		Timbiigageya ..	C. E. Breard
		do. ..	W. Ritchie
		do. ..	D. M. Silva Aratchy
		do. ..	L. Don Johannis
		Pelengaha ..	D. Coorey Aratchy

The total number of acres under Cinnamon cultivation in the Western Province, is about 12,230.

Cocoanut Estates.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Situation.	Estate.	Proprietor.
Allootcoor Corle Northern division.	Badalgama watte.	Dr. Elliott.
"	Cosgaha lande.	Mr. J. Armitage.
"	Dalooatgedere.	Lieut. P. D. Margesson.
"	Nywala.	Mr. J. Armitage.
"	Petigoda.	Dr. C. Elliott.
"	Catookunde Mookelane.	Messrs. Buller & Co.
"	Pallansena.	Manuel de Croos.
"	Meriswatte.	Philip Fernando.
"	Dawategaha watte.	M. Domingo Fernando.
"	Waljapaley.	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
"	Horemookalana.	Mr. J. Stephen.
"	Petigoda.	Baron Delmar.
"	Dombawinna.	William King.
Southern division.	Kanoowangalle.	Mr. Piachaud and others.
Cina Corle.	Horregolle watte.	D. S. Dias, Bandarenaikie Modliar.
Oedoogahapattoo.	Pasyalle watte.	do.
"	Kongasyaye watte.	do.
"	Ritigasyaye watte.	do.
Gangeboddepattoo.	Mahawallewatte.	do.
"	Pambehene watte.	do.
"	Dippelleye watte.	do.
"	Paloogame Mookolane watte.	The Estate of Siman Peris Vidahn Aratchy.
"	Pelengaha lande.	The Estate of Sooriapperroomegey Thomas appoo
"	do	Sooriapperroomegey Paulu Peries (alias) Malhamy.
"	do	do.
"	Kekoongaha lande.	Sooriapperroomegey Sinho Appoo.
"	Delgaha lande.	do. Siman Appoo.
"	Galbode lande (alias)	do. do.
"	Goddeporegaha lande.	Sammandapperroomee Mottigey Alwis Appoohy.
"	Kosgaha lande.	Carolus Perera, Padicare Mohandiram.
"	Millegaha watte.	Don Johannis de Silva, Aratchy.
"	Wailgame Kooroondoo watte.	John Abraham Perera, Modliar.
Meddepattoo.	Kallegediheene watte.	Louis de Lewera, Modliar.
"	Tennekoon watte.	Don Hendrick Dassenaike Modliar.
"	Naranwolle watte.	Johannes Jacobis De Sarum, Modliar.
"	Bandarewatte.	Oendatchy pulle, Modliar.
Adicarypattoo.	Bandarewatte.	Messrs. Skinner & Power.
Hewegam Corle.	Haddoowe watte.	Mr. Armitage.
"	Kattebodey watte.	do.
"	Salawe watte.	Mr. Steuart.
"	Nawegomoowe watte.	Mr. L. De Lewera, Modliar.
"	Wanepotoomookelane watte.	do. do.
"	Gallewillemookelanewatte	do. do.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietor.</i>
Hewegam Corle.	Paregaha watte.	Mr. L. De Lewera, Modr.
"	Pelengaha watte.	do. do.
"	Wanepotoomookelane watte.	A. D. Saram, late 2nd Maha Modliar.
"	Koorooppoatchiamookelane watte.	Polwattegey Abraham Cangan.
"	Talidiyawalle watte.	Jayemaanne Mohottigey Don Juan Appoohamy.
Rygam Corle.	Moottettoo Mookelane.	Mr. Dawson.
"	Bocottoowe Mookelane.	do.
"	Medde Mookelane.	do.
"	Pattepelpolle watte.	Mahamarakkegey Bastian Perera.
"	Ratmalegodde watte.	Telgey David Peries.
"	Cospottoo Mookelane.	Egodahagey Don Siman.
"	Goorookade Mookelane.	Caloobowillegey Siman.
"	Noogegaha lande.	Egodahagey Mallappoo.
"	Kiripelleghaha lande.	Ilettiatchigey Don Siman.
"	Pantia Mookelane.	Mahawadoogey Andris Perera.
"	Ballantoodawe watte.	do.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Cadawewe	.. Horrekelle	.. Wilson Ritchie & Co.
Madampe	.. Pepper Garden	.. Don A. W. Jayewardene
do.	.. Allotwalawewatte	.. do. and D. B.
Mahawewe	.. Malegawatte	.. H. Seneweratne, Modliar
Marawelle	.. Bandarrewatte	.. Ramayah of Colombo
Ihele Kattoneria	.. Kattooneriawatte	.. D. Gabriel Appoo
		.. M. P. D. Fernando

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

<i>Galle.</i>		
Wackwelle	.. Dollegodde Hene	.. N. Austin
"	.. Austin's hill	.. W. Austin
"	.. Hume's hill	.. Mr. Hume
"	.. Sonnencalb's hill	.. H. Sonnencalb
"	.. Armitage's hill	.. B. Armitage
Heruimbooray	.. Ellenborough hill	.. Rev. N. Garstin
Indoraneywille	.. Indoraneywille Estate	.. Mr. J. Wilson
Baddegam	.. Galpottogodde Paddecan-dewatte	.. Church Mission Society
Mapelegame	.. Coodamookelane	.. H. Sonnencalb
Madampay	.. Galegodde watte	.. The Estate of the late Mr. Straube
"	.. Andegahane Tottewatte.	.. Do.
Waregodde	.. Yahaigodde bedde	.. Do.
Gonapenuwelle	.. Wawoolagalle	.. The Estate of the late G. Winter
Karendenia	.. Borakandel	.. M. F. Workus
do.	.. Kohillewagoore	.. T. Dixon
<i>Matura.</i>		
Kapehangodde	.. Walpollegaywatte	.. D. J. Gogerly
Batevelepategame	.. Batevelewatte	.. G. Brooks and N. Ke-nendree
Kqodelumulle	.. Rabinelgaywatte	.. B. S. J. Goonewardene
Capperetotte	.. Bellicollegaate Bandare-watte	.. S. P. D. T. De Silva
Pittedoowey	.. Dencawatte	.. do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Estates.</i>	<i>Proprietor.</i>
	<i>Trincomalie.</i>	
Tamblegam Pattoo ..	Ootoo Oday ..	Mr. J. Wright
	<i>Batticaloa.</i>	
	Sandevally ..	Messrs. Munro
	Sandevally ..	Col. Spencer
Eraorpattoo ..	Chittandy ..	B. Kadd
	Maylambavelly ..	Dr. Sortain
	Tannamoney ..	J. C. Sortain
	Agmere ..	C. Dixon [main
	Hydrabad ..	Capt. Taylor, Scott & Bal-
	Calme ..	Capt. Taylor
	Caroorpenkeny ..	J. Roelofs and others
Manmonepattoo ..	Coorkelmadam ..	McKilglen and others
	Inveragy ..	S. Keir
	Spring Field ..	J. Thompson
	Jetativoe ..	J. R. G. Cumming
	Cattocolom ..	W. O'Grady
	Caldawelle ..	McKilglen
Errovilpattoo ..	Roslin ..	Win. Enright
	Easter Seaton ..	J. Ouchterlony
Carrewaw ..	Caretivoe ..	A. Nicol and others
Nindoor ..	Nindoor ..	
Ackra ..	Olovil ..	

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

<i>Name of Estate.</i>	<i>Proprietors.</i>
Siviaterra	J. Price
Navatcooly	E. McCulloch
Drummond (Victoria) ..	G. E. Dalrymple
Carombogam	A. S. Finlay & C. Stewart
Mogomale	Executors of the late E. S. Whitehouse
Klaly	H. E. Dalrymple
Klaly proper	Sir H. Maddock
Woodlands	J. T. Minchin & T. Clark
Ivanhoe	T. Gordon
Nungavil	Heirs of Sir D. R. H. Elphinstone
Tattovenkotty	Sir D. J. H. Elphinstone
Ayanange	Sir H. C. Montgomery & A. P. Onslow
Kattiarotan	Do.
Plotalle	Sir T. H. Maddock
Vetokadoo	E. S. Greenway
Koilkadoo	J. J. Cotton & J. J. Minchin
Narvundan	Do.
Manelkadoo	T. Gordon
Kayankadoo	Sir H. E. Montgomery
Tachenkadoo	Capt. Cathcart
Tanmakeny	Wilson Ritchie & Co.
Kopechykadoo	H. Impey
Kattakadoo	C. Forbes
Kanegeraven	Do.
Seaford	Messrs. Forde
Pappakadoo	H. Maclean
Eya katchy	R. J. Dunlop
Taunton	E. A. Blundell
Fairfield	Do.
Cottandarcolom	W. Simpson
Maasar	Sir T. H. Maddock

The number of acres under Cocoanut cultivation in the above estates amounts to, in the Western Province, about 5,100; in the North-western 3,430; in the Southern 800; in the Eastern, 3,314; and in the Northern, 8,768½;—total, 21,412½

European Residents,

Not belonging to the Army or Navy.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Employment or Firm.</i>
Adam, A.	Matelle ..	C	
Adams, A. Y.	Upper Hewehette ..	"	Roads Department
Adams, C.	Kotmalie ..	"	
Adams, P.	Colombo ..	W	Armitage Brothers
Adie, A.	Matelle ..	C	
Affleck, J.	Kandy ..	"	
Affleck, T.	Begambra Mills ..	"	Engineer
Aldricks, G. S.	Trincomalie ..	E	Master Shipwright
Allen, Rev. J.	Mutwal ..	W	Baptist Missionary
Alston, J. B.	Colpetty ..	"	Alston, Scott and Co.
Alvin, P.	Marandahn ..	"	A. W. Heale and Co.
Anderson, J.	Ratehoongodde ..	C	
Ankle, J.	Colombo ..	W	
Appleton, J.	Matelle ..	C	
Arbuckle, M.	Slave Island ..	W	Milne Cargill & Co.
Archbald, T. P.	Gallegedere ..	C	
Armitage, J.	Mutwal ..	W	Armitage Brothers
Arthur, H. M.	Paredowe ..	S	
Ashworth, T.	Kaduganawa ..	C	
Atherton, R.	Batticaloa ..	E	Asst. Govt. Agent
Atherton, R. jr.	" ..	"	
Atherton, E. N.	Mulletivoe ..	N	Actg. Asst. Govt. Agent, &c.
Atwell, J.	Deltotte ..	C	
Bagenall, G. F.	Slave Island ..	W	
Bailey, Rev. J. B. H.	Mutwal ..	"	Inspector of Schools.
Bailey, J.	Matelle ..	C	Asst. Govt. Agent
Baily, J.	Colpetty ..	"	Deputy Fiscal
Bailey, M. B.	Kornegalle ..	N.W	
Bain, A.	Gampola ..	C	
Baird, H. D.	Doonibera ..	"	
Baker, J.	Newera Ellia ..	"	
Baker, S.	" ..	"	
Baker, E.	Galle ..	S	
Barnforth, Rev. J.	St. Thomas's College ..	W	Master College School
Bannerman, W.	Hewehette ..	C	
Bannister, J. C.	Kotmalie ..	"	
Barber, Rev. W.	Jaffna ..	N	Wesleyan Missionary
Barker, J.	Dimboola ..	C	
Barnes, H.	Pusselawe ..	"	
Barton, W.	Negombo ..	W	Police Magistrate &c.
Bell, J. L.	Colpetty ..	"	
Bell, J. R.	Kandy ..	C	
Bell, J. A.	Kaduganawa ..	"	
Bell, D.	Colombo ..	W	J. M. Robertson and Co.
Bernard, W. D.	Colombo ..	"	Actg. Dep. Com. General

Name.	Place of Abode.	Province.	Employment or Firm.
Bertlin, A.	Kaloogedde	C	
Berwick, F.	Kotmale	"	
Berwick, T.	Galle	S	Dep. to the Q's. Advocate
Bews, W.	Udepalate	C	Roads Department
Birch, J. W.	Mallagam	N	Police Magistrate
Bird, G.	Nawelpitye	C	
Bird, G.	Pusselawa	"	
Black, J.	Galle	S	Merchant
Blacket, J.	Dolosbagey	C	
Blainey, J. M.	Galle	S	Merchant
Boake, Rev. B.	Colombo	W	Principal Col. Academy
Bodie, G.	Pusselawa	C	
Bogue, G.	Gawerekelle	"	Planter
Bogue, J. M.	Colombo	W	Brodie, Bogue & Co.
Bouttiac, Rev. A.	Sillale	N	R. Catholic Missionary
Bowerman, E.	Newera Ellia	C	
Boyd, W.	Walepone	"	"
Boyer, L.	Ambegamowe	"	
Boyers, E. C.	Wewellicena	"	
Braybrooke, P. W.	Colombo	W	Asst. Colonial Secretary
Braybrooke, C. H.	"	"	Surveyor
Braybrooke, J. F. G.	"	"	
Bren, Rev. R.	Kopay	N	Church Missionary
Brodie, W. C.	Colombo	W	Brodie Bogue & Co.
Brook, E. G.	Colombo	"	Boat Company
Browning, T. L.	Wallepone	C	
Brown, T.	Hewellette	"	
Brown, A.	Kandy	"	Gerrard Brown and Co.
Brown, D.	Nawelpittia	"	
Brown, J.	Pusselawa	"	
Bullock, A.	Newera Ellia	"	
Bury, H. C.	Matelle	"	
Bury, C. G.	Hapooowidde	"	
Butcher, R.	Galle	S	
Butler, S.	Marandahn	W	Darley, Butler and Co.
Byrne, H.	Jaffna	N	Asst. Civil Engineer
Cairns, W. W.	Galle	S	Asst. Government Agent
Calaghan, D.	Colombo	W	
Caldwell, E. C. A.	Colpetty	"	2d Master Col. Academy
Campbell, F. C.	Knuckles	C	
Campbell, A.	Negombo	W	Roads Department
Campbell, F. H.	Galle	S	Customs Department
Carey, J.	Batticaloa	E	
Carey, J. A.	Fort	W	Clarke Romer and Co.
Cargill, D. S.	Slave Island	"	Milne Cargill and Co.
Carr, Hon. W. O.	Uplands	"	Senior Puisne Justice
Carrol, J.	Cotanchina	"	
Carter, Rev. C.	Mutwal	"	Baptist Missionary
Carter, J.	Colombo	"	Wilson Ritchie and Co.
Catto, J.	Pusselawa	C	
Caulfeild, Hon. J.	Colombo	W	Acting Treasurer
Cawthorn, W.	Yattiantotte	"	Planter &c.
Charsley, W. P.	Kandy	C	Medical Department
Charter, G.	Colombo	W	Engineer
Chavineau, T. O.	Dolosbage	C	
Christian, G.	Slave-Island	"	J. M. Robertson & Co.

Name.	Place of Abode.	Province	Employment or Firm.
Churchill, J. F.	Matelle ..	C	Planter
Chuvinal, Rev. J.	Pooliantivoe ..	E	R. C. Missionary
Clark, F.	Kandy ..	C	Surveyor
Clark, E. A.	Kandy ..	"	"
Clarke, J.	Kittoogalle ..	W	Planter
Clarke, Rev. J. K.	Galle ..	S	Presbyterian Minister
Clarke, W. H. L.L.D.	Kurnegalle ..	N W	Acting District Judge, &c.
Clarke, W.	Colombo ..	W	Medical Hall
Clarke, R. C.	Colpetty ..	"	Broker
Coates, C.	Kandy ..	"	"
Cochrane, G.	Trincomalie ..	E	Late Lt. Colonel, C.R.R.
Coggins, J.	Kaduganave ..	C	"
Cohen, F.	Colombo ..	W	Mercantile Bank
Colombo, The Right Rev. J.	Mutwall ..	"	Lord Bishop
Cook, J.	Pusselawa ..	C	"
Cooper, E.	Pusselawa ..	"	"
Cotton, G.	Newera Ellia ..	"	"
Crabb, W.	Trincomalie ..	E	"
Craig, Rt.	Colombo ..	W	Wilson Ritchie & Co.
Craig, Rd.	Colombo ..	"	Asst. Government Printer
Craven, J.	Trincomalie ..	E	"
Crawford, R.	Upper Bulatgam ..	C	"
Crawford, J.	Kittoogalle ..	W	Planter
Creswell, A.	Newera Ellia ..	C	"
Crosbie, G.	Upper Bulatgam ..	"	"
Crozier, J.	Etgaale ..	W	Sugar Planter
Cusfe, J.	Colombo ..	"	Registrar Supreme Court
Cumming, J. R. G.	Batticaloa ..	E	"
Cummins, P.	Dickwelle ..	C	Roads Department
Curgenvin, C. R.	Danar ..	N	Customs
Cuthbert, A. A.	olosbagey ..	C	"
Dailey, W.	Nellia ..	C	"
Dailey, S.	Demelegas ..	"	"
Dale, E.	Nilleembe ..	"	"
Daley, P.	Gampolla ..	"	"
Dalziel, J.	Colpetty ..	W	Police Magistrate
Darley, S.	Pusselawe ..	C	"
Darley, E. J.	Slave Island ..	W	Merchant
Darley, E. G.	" ..	"	"
Davies, Rev. J.	Kandy ..	C	Baptist Missionary
Davidson, W.	Slave-Island ..	W	Parlett O'Halloran & Co.
Davidson, T.	Hunasgeria ..	C	"
Davidson, A.	Dehiwenne ..	"	"
Davidson, R. W.	Patchelapalle ..	N	Planter
Dawson, R.	Slave-Island ..	W	Merchant
Dawson, J. F.	Colpetty ..	"	Oriental Bank
D'Esterre, R.	Kandy ..	C	Clarke Roiner & Co.
Decon, H.	Newera Ellia ..	"	"
Dewerger, P.	Pusselawa ..	"	"
Dickson, G.	Hantane ..	W	"
Dickson, F.	Negombo ..	"	Sub-Collector
Dickson, T.	Carandenia ..	S	Planter
Dickson, T.	Colombo ..	W	Dawson Dickson & Co.
Dixon, C.	Batticaloa ..	E	"
Douglas, W.	Halgalle ..	C	"
Douglas, R.	Weygalle ..	"	"

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Employment or Firm.</i>
Drummond, J. L. ..	Batticaloa ..	E	
Duckworth, W. N. ..	Knuckles ..	C	
Duff, W. R. ..	Kotmalie ..	"	
Duncan, R. ..	Huna-giria ..	C	
Dunlop, R. J. ..	Patchelapalle ..	N	Planter
Dunn, A. ..	Cadirane ..	W	Planter
Durnford, A. H. E. ..	Slave Island ..	"	
Dwyer, G. S. ..	Kandy ..	C	
Dyke, P. A. ..	Jaffna ..	N	Govt. Agent
Eager, E. R. ..	Yatinowere ..	C	
Edley, J. ..	Galle ..	S	
Elbert, H. ..	Dommelegastalawe ..	C	
Ellery, W. ..	Kandy ..	"	Surgeon
Elliott, C. ..	Mutwal ..	W	Proprietor Observer News- Clerk [paper]
Elliott, W. ..	Colpetty ..	"	
Emerson, J. ..	Hewchette ..	C	
Enright, W. ..	Kotmalie ..	"	
England, R. ..	Dolosbage ..	"	
Faintlough, J. ..	Galle ..	S	
Falconer, J. ..	Nawelle ..	C	
Falconer, J. ..	Kotmalie ..	"	
Falkner, E. P. ..	Chilaw ..	N.W	
Farrance, R. ..	Colombo ..	W	Examiner Newspaper
Fenn, Rev. C. C. ..	Cottah ..	"	Church Missionary
Ferguson, A. M. ..	Colpetty ..	"	Ed. Observer Newspaper
Ferguson, W. ..	Kandy ..	C	Surveyor
Ferguson, J. ..	Slave Island ..	W	Milne Cargill & Co.
Fincham, P. ..	Doombera ..	C	
Findlay, A. ..	Colombo ..	W	Hotel Keeper
Findlay, D. ..	Colombo ..	"	Tailor and Clothier
Fisher, W. ..	Kurnegalle ..	NW	Road Department
Fletcher, J. ..	Dodandoowe ..	S	
Forbes, C. W. ..	Cadenliende ..	C	
Forbes, J. A. ..	Hewchette ..	"	
Forbes, J. ..	Oode Pusselawe ..	"	
Ford, H. ..	Kandy ..	"	Deputy Post Master
Forbes, W. G. ..	Matura ..	S	Asst. Govt. Agent
Forbes, R. ..	Dolosbage ..	C	
Fowler, J. ..	Dewetegasmaditte ..	"	
Francis, E. ..	Pusselawa ..	"	
Francis, G. ..	Nillemba ..	"	
Francis, R. ..	Galle ..	S	Asst. Comnr. of Roads
Fraser, J. L. ..	Meeriskotowekelle ..	C	
Fraser, J. ..	Elie House ..	W	2d Asst. Col. Secretary
Fraser, J. ..	Relugas ..	C	
Fraser, G. G. ..	Colombo ..	W	Actg. Post Master-General
Freckleton, T. ..	Hewahette ..	C	
Follerton, A. ..	Mutwal ..	W	Merchant
Fulton, J. R. ..	Knuckles ..	"	
Gallie, J. L. ..	Hewahette ..	C	
Gardette, C. ..	Hambautotte ..	S	Planter
Garstin, Rev. N. D. D. ..	Galle ..	"	Colonial Chaplain
Gavin, J. ..	Kndy ..	"	Pitts & Gavin

Name.	Place of abode.	Province.	Employment or Firm.
Gay, J.	Parredoowa, Matura	S	
Geddes, A.	Pusselawa	C	
Gerard, R. D.	Kandy		
Gibson, Hon. W. C.	Colpetty	W	Auditor General
Gibson, A.	"	"	
Gibson, T. L.	"	"	
Gidlow,	Kondegalle	C	
Gisborne, F. W.	Putlam	NW	Asst. Government Agent
Glenie, Rev. S. O.	Trincomalie	E	Colonial Chaplain
Gogerly, Rev. D. J.	Colpetty	W	Wesleyan Missionary
Gogerly, D.	"	"	Schoolmaster
Gordon, W.	Hunasgiriya	C	
Gordon, A. N.	Kotmalie	"	
Gordon, T.	Patchelapalle	"	Planter
Gottelier, A.	Colombo	W	
Grace, E. F.	Galle	S	Surgeon, &c.
Grant, W. P.	Relugas	C	
Grant, A.	Aniakande	W	
Grant, F. W.	Matelle	C	
Grant, W.	Ambegamowe	"	
Grant, J.	Kittoogalle	W	Planter
Graves, Capt. J. B.	Kandy	C	Police Magistrate
Gray, W. H.	Rajawelle	"	
Gray, F.	Colombo	W	Exchange Library
Green, A. G.	Wellicadde	"	Governor of Prison
Green, A. W.	Kandy	C	Surveyor
Green, J. P.	Colombo	W	Merchant
Greenshaw, J.	Yatteantotte	"	Planter
Greig, A.	St. Sebastian	"	Engineer
Griffith, Rev. R.	Jaffna	N	Wesleyan Missionary
Griffiths, C.	Trincomalie	E	
Grimshaw, T.	Medewakenowere	C	
Gun, G.	Trincomalie	E	Sub-Collector of Customs
Gunn, G.	Colombo	W	Parlett O'Halloran & Co.
Guthrie, A.	Morankande	"	
Hadden, F.	Matelle	C	
Hadden, C.	"	"	
Haden, R.	Kaduganawe	"	
Hall, W. G.	Trincomalie	E	Asst. Comnr. of Roads
Hall, F.	Newera Ellia	C	
Halliley, W.	Mutwal	W	Customs Department
Hampton, J.	Hewehette	C	
Hancock, E. B.	Kandy	"	Oriental Bank
Handyside, W. B.	Hambantotte	S	
Harding, J.	Haterabage	W	
Harding, G.	Pusselawa	C	
Hardy, T.	Patchelapalle	N	Planter
Harper, A.	Goomera	C	
Harper, A.	Colombo	W	Geo. Wall & Co.
Harris, J.	Newera Ellia	C	
Harris, Jas.	"	"	
Haultain, A.	Kehelwatte	"	
Hawke, J.	Peradenia	"	Sugar Planter
Heale, A. W.	Marandahn	W	Merchant
Henderson, T.	Colpetty	W	Milne Cargill & Co.
Henderson, J.	Hunasgiriya	C	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Employment or Firm.</i>
Henderson, W.	.. Munasgiri ..	.. C	
Herry, J. T.	.. Wewisse ..	.. "	
Higgis, Rev. E. F.	.. Kandy ..	.. C	Church Missionary
Higgs, J.	.. Trincomalie ..	.. E	Master Attendant
Hill, Rev. W.	.. Dangederre ..	.. S	
Holles, G.	.. Galle ..	.. "	
Hollady, W.	.. Dimboola ..	.. C	
Hood, W.	.. Ambegamowe ..	.. "	
Houston, R.	.. Pusselawa ..	.. "	
Howie, W. A.	.. Narangheena ..	.. "	
Hudson, T.	.. Colombo ..	.. W	
Hudson, F.	.. Kandy ..	.. C	F. Hudson and Co.
Hume, J. A.	.. Wackwelle ..	.. S	Merchant
Hume, W. W.	.. Ratnapoora ..	.. W	Actg. Asst. Govt. Agent
Hunter, A.	.. Dimboulda ..	.. "	
Huxham, B.	.. Knuckles ..	.. C	"
Huxham, H.	.. Mutwal ..	.. W	Merchant
Impett, J.	.. Hydrabad ..	.. E	
Imray, D.	.. Kadooganawe ..	.. C	
INGLETON, J.	.. Rajawelle ..	.. "	
Ingram, G.	.. Colombo ..	.. W	Kandy Mail Coach Office
Irving, G. F.	.. " ..	.. "	Brodie Bogue & Co.
Jackson, E. P.	.. Bentotte ..	.. "	Roads Department
Jeffreys, J. R.	.. Mutwal ..	.. W	
Jellicoe, S. J. G.	.. Galle ..	.. S	Agent P. & O. Steam Co.
Job, J.	.. Colombo ..	.. W	
Jodd, W.	.. Kotmalie ..	.. C	
Jolly, J. K.	.. Yattinowere ..	.. "	
Jolly, S.	.. " ..	.. "	
Jones, J. C.	.. Pusselawe ..	.. "	
Jordan, M.	.. Colombo ..	.. W	United Service Library
Judd, W.	.. Kotmalie ..	.. C	
Kean, J. P.	.. Newera Ellia ..	.. C	
Keating, Rev. L.	.. Manaar ..	.. N	R. C. Missionary
Ker, J. A.	.. Putlam ..	.. N.W	Roads Department
Keir, S.	.. Kandy ..	.. C	Keir Dundas and Co.
Keir, W.	.. Pusselawa ..	.. "	
Keir, J. L.	.. Deltotte ..	.. W	Merchant
Kellow, M.	.. Newera Ellia ..	.. C	
Kellow, W.	.. " ..	.. "	
Kelson, Dr. F. H.	.. Rambodde ..	.. "	
Kenendree, N.	.. Bateveleputegame ..	.. S	Planter
Kennedy, E.	.. Kandy ..	.. "	
Kennedy, H.	.. Hewahette ..	.. "	
Kessen, Rev. A. L. L. D.	.. Colpetty ..	.. W	Print. Normal Institution
Kettle,	.. Gampola ..	.. C	
Keynton, T.	.. Slave Island ..	.. W	
Kilcer, Rev. J.	.. Batticaloa ..	.. E	Wesleyan Missionary
King, W.	.. Nawelpittia ..	.. C	
Kydd, J.	.. Slave Island ..	.. W	Milne Cargill & Co.

Name.	Place of Abode	Province.	Employment or Firm.
LaFoy, C.	Nawelpittye ..	C	
Laing, W.	Upper Bulatgam ..	"	
Laing, J.	Udepalate ..	W	
Lakeman, S.	Ballacadua ..	C	
Lambe, F.	Kotmalie ..	"	
Lambe, J.	Kadogannawe ..	"	
Lamont, W. B.	Upper Bulatgam ..	"	
Lavalliere, T.	Kandy ..	"	District Judge
Lawson, T.	Newera Ellia ..	"	
Lawson, G.	Kandy ..	"	Deputy Queen's Advocate
Layard, C. P.	Colpetty ..	W	Government Agent
Lebescou, Rev. J.	Pillale ..	N	R. Catholic Missionary
Ledward, C. H.	Slave Island ..	W	
Lee, W. D.	Colombo ..	"	Merchant
Lemarchand, M. J.	Jaffna ..	N	Planter
Leslie, J.	Kaduganawe ..	C	
Lewis, W. E.	Putlam ..	N.W	
Liesching, L. F.	Point Pedro ..	N	Actg. Police Magistrate
Liesching, C. F. H. L.	Marandahn ..	W	
Lindsay, A.	Peak ..	C	
Little, J. W.	Kandy ..	"	
Littlejohn, C.	Habegalle ..	"	
Lovells, K.	Colombo ..	W	
Lyford, J.	Galle ..	S	
MacCarthy, Hon. C. J.	Colombo ..	W	Colonial Secretary
Macauley, D.	Colpetty ..	"	Milne Cargill & Co.
Macartney, W.	" ..	"	Superintendent of Police.
Mactombe, R.	Pusselawa ..	C	
MacCullagh, W.	Upper Bulatgam ..	"	
McCullagh, J.	Kittoolgalle ..	W	Planter
Mc'ulloch, E.	Patchelapalle ..	N	Planter
McDonald, F.	Kotmalie ..	C	
MacDonald, A.	Colpetty ..	W	
MacDonald, J.	Colombo ..	"	
MacDonald, D.	Pusselawa ..	C	
MacDonald, A.	Gampola ..	"	
MacDonald, J.	Kotmalie ..	"	
MacGoone, R. A.	Galle ..	S	Milne Cargill & Co.
Mackay, R.	Kinrare ..	C	
Mackelvie, J. F. A.	Hupasgaria ..	"	
Macklellan, K.	Kotmalie ..	"	
MacLennan, E.	Rambodde ..	"	
Mackenzie, G. A.	Colombo ..	W	G. Stuart & Co.
MacLeod, J. F.	Kotmalie ..	C	
Mackinlay, G. F.	Caberagella ..	"	
Macintyre, J. B.	Rambodde ..	"	
MacLachlan, J.	Ambegamowe ..	"	
MacRae, P.	Rambodde ..	"	
Mackwood, F.	Marandahn ..	W	Mackwood & Co.
Mackwood, W.	" ..	"	
Maclean, H.	Patchelapalle ..	N	Planter
MacOmerick, T.	Newera Ellia ..	C	
Macphail,	Kaduganawa ..	"	
Macpherson, J.	Kittoolgalle ..	W	Planter
Macpherson, J.	Kande Nuera ..	C	
Macpherson,	Ambegamowe ..	"	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Employment or Firm.</i>
Maltby, E.	Negombo	W	
Maukol, Rev. L.	Point Pedro	N	R. Catholic Missionary.
Manefy, P.	Colombo	W	Confectioner
Manzie, D.	Knuckles	C	
Marshall, J.	Yattinowera	"	
Martin, J.	Hantanne	"	
Matheson, R.	Cosheenmulle	W	Agent.
Mauroit, Rev. L.	Jaffna	N	R. C. Missionary
Meaden, D.	Kandy	C	
Meikle, J.	Galle	S	Milne Cargill & Co.
Michel, D.	Rackwane	W	
Middleton, J. S.	Galgeywatte	C	
Miller, H.	Trincomalie	E	
Miller, J.	Pusselawa	C	
Millar, W. C.	Kandy	"	Bell, Millar and Co.
Millie, P. D.	Rambodde	"	
Mitchell, R.	Sellegame	"	
Moir, D.	Hunugalle	"	
Moir, F. J.	Hunugalle	"	
Moir, J. F.	Colombo	W	Oriental Bank.
Mola, Rev. J. C.	Kayts	N	R. C. Missionary
Montclar, J. N. A.	Galle	S	Planter
Mooyaart, J. N.	Kaigalle	W	
Mooyaart, H.	"	"	Asst. Government Agent
Mooyaart, Rev. E.	"	"	Colonial Chaplain
Morrice, G.	Colombo	W	J. P. Simpson and Co.
Morrice, A.	Pusselawa	C	
Morphew, J.	Hambantotte	S	Asst. Government Agent
Morphew, J. B.	Colpetty	W	
Morris, W.	Putlam	N W	Actg. Government Agent
Morris, R. W. T.	Kandy	C	Asst. Government Agent.
Morrison J.	Kittoolgalle	W	
Morrison, G.	Ambegamowe	C	
Morrison, C. G.	Kurnegalle	N.W	
Mortimer, E.	Kaduganawa	"	
Moukal, Rev. J.	Putlam	N.W	
Mulholland,	Dimboola	C	
Munro, M.	Ambegamowa	"	
Murdoch, J.	Kandy	"	
Murray, C.	Kotmalie	"	
Murray, A.	Jaffna	N	Deputy Queen's Advocate
New, T.	Katukella	C	
Nicholas, J.	Kandy	"	Watchmaker, &c.
Nicholson, J.	Slave Island	W	
Nicol, J.	Kandy	C	Schoolmaster
Nicol, A.	"	"	
Nicol, A.	Mutwal	W	Nicol Cargill & Co.
Nicol, R.	"	"	Planter
Nietner, J.	Marandahn	"	A. and R. Crowe & Co.
Nimmo, J. F. H.	Mahatenne	C	
Northway, J.	Yattinowere	"	
Oakley, Rev. W.	Kandy	"	Church Missionary
O'Brien, C. D. C.	"	"	Assistant Surveyor

Name.	Place of Abode.	Province.	Employment or Firm.
O'Connor, H.	Newera Ellia ..	C	
Odier, A.	Gonapinowelle ..	S	Planter
Odier, G.	Colpetty ..	W	G. Odier & Co.
O'Grady, H. E.	Trincomalie ..	E	District Judge
O'Grady, Dr.	" ..	"	
O'Grady, W.	Batticaloa ..	"	
O'Halloran, A.	Kandy ..	C	
Oliphant, Hon. Sir A.	Marandahn ..	W	Chief Justice
O'Neil, Rev. J.	Nellore ..	N	Church Missionary
Orr, J. J.	Nagodde ..	S	
runa, Rev. F.	Putlam ..	NW	R. C. Missionary.
Owers, W.	Gampola ..	C	
Palliser, F. H.	Kotmalie ..	C	
Palmer, G.	Wattercke ..	S	Planter
Pargiter, Rev. R.	Sundicooly ..	N	Church Missionary
Parker, R. H.	Colombo ..	W	Chemist and Druggist
Parker, W.	" ..	"	Do. Do.
Parsons, G. M.	Slave Island ..	"	Commr. of Loan Board
Parsons, R.	" ..	"	Acting Deputy. P. M. G.
Parsons, Rev. G.	Baddegam ..	S	Church Missionary
Parting, J.	Colombo ..	W	Watchmaker
Paterson, G.	Upper Bulatgam ..	C	
Patten, J. M.	Wackwelle ..	S	
Paul J.	Udepalate ..	W	Planter
Pears, J.	Kandy ..	C	Watchmaker
Peasy, J.	Galle ..	S	
Pelissier, Rev. L.	Mantotte ..	N	R. Catholic Missionary.
Petrie, W.	Halgolle ..	C	
Pettitt, Rev. G.	Colombo ..	W	Sec. to Church Mission
Pizchaud, J.	St. Sebastian ..	"	Actuary Savings' Bank.
Pitts, C.	Kandy ..	C	Pitts and Gavin
Plunkett, J.	Nawalpittya ..	"	
Pole, H.	Jaffna ..	N	Police Magistrate &c.
Potts, T. P.	Dotalagalle ..	C	
Power, E. Rawdon.	Kandy ..	"	Actg. Govt. Agent.
Power, T. C.	Kurnegalle ..	NW	Actg. Asst. Govt. Agent, &c.
Price, H.	Dankande ..	C	
Price, J.	Jaffna ..	N	District Judge
Purcell, D.	Colombo ..	W	Advocate Supreme Court
Purdy, R.	Kandy ..	C	
Quinton, D.	Jaffna ..	N	
Rae, T.	Caltura ..	W	Schoolmaster
Ranken, P.	Colpetty ..	"	Oriental Bank
Reddie, J. G.	Karagastalawie ..	C	
Reed, C. Y.	Kaderane ..	W	Planter
Reid, J.	Colombo ..	"	Merchant.
Reid, W.	Pusselawe ..	C	
Reid, A.	Galle ..	S	Merchant
Rennie, J. A.	Moolage Gannawa ..	C	
Reyed, Dr.	Candewella ..	W	Planter.
Rice, J.	Trincomalie ..	E	Constable
Richmond, S. F.	Mutwall ..	W	Nicol Cargill and Co.
Richmond, W. T.	Kotmalie ..	C	
Riley, W. A.	Chilaw ..	NW	

Name.	Place of Abode	Province.	Employment or Firm.
Rippon, Rev. J.	Galle	S	Wesleyan Missionary
Ritchie, H.	Slave Island	W	Wilson Ritchie & Co.
Robb, A.	Matele	C	
Robb, W.	Wellicadde	W	
Roberts, D.	Oodoolmana	C	
Robertson, H.	Doonera	"	
Robertson, J. M.	Slave Island	W	Merchant
Robertson, J. S.	Dolosbagay	C	
Robertson, J.	Kandy	"	Bell Miller and Co.
Robertson, A.	Batticaloa	E	
Robertson, W. N.	Awisawelle	W	Police Magistrate
Robinson, Rev. E. J.	Batticaloa	E	Wesleyan Missionary
Robinson, J.	Colombo	W	
Roddy, C. H.	Slave Island	W	
Roddy, G. H.	"	"	
Roddy, T. F.	"	"	
Roff, W. H.	Wellicadde	W	
Ronayne, J. D.	Galle	S	Collector of Customs
Rose, D.	Gallalle	C	
Rose, W.	Kaduganawe	"	
Rose, J.	Maturatta	"	
Rossiter, T. W.	Galle	S	Inspector of Police
Royston, J. P.	Colombo	W	Civil Engr.'s Department
Rudd, H. Jun.	Colombo	W	
Rudd, R.	Hewehette	C	
Rudd, G. W.	Lower Doonibera	"	
Rudd, W.	Hindoo-galle	"	
Russell, H. S. O.	Colombo	W	Extra Asst. Col. Secy.
Russell, H. W.	Colpetty	W	
Ruthbridge, E.	Kandy	C	
Rust, T.	Mutwall	W	Advocate Supreme Court
Sabonadiere, F. R.	Pussellawa	C	
Sabonadiere, W.	Nilleembe	"	
Sadler, J. B.	Kotmale	"	
Sauliere, F.	Slave Island	W	Engineer
Saunders, F.	Colombo	"	Collector of Customs.
Schrader, Rev. G.	Newera Ellia	C	Colonial Chaplain.
Scott, B.	Colombo	W	A. B. & B. Scott & Co.
Scott, E. B.	Colpetty	"	Surveyor
Searle, J.	Newera Ellia	C	
Searle, S.	"	"	
Segar, I.	Pussellawa	"	
Selby, Hon. H. C.	Colombo	W	Queen's Advocate
Selby, J.	"	"	Advocate Supreme Court
Selwood, J. T.	Colombo	"	Parlett O'Halloran & Co.
Semeria, Rev. S.	Jaffna	N	R. C. Missionary
Shand C.	Slave Island	W	Merchant
Shand, J.	Batticaloa	E	
Sheriff, G.	Pussellawa	"	
Shipton, J.	Gampola	C	Surgeon
Sim, J.	Dolosbage	"	
Simons, Rev. Dr.	Colombo	W	Colonial Chaplain
Simpson, G.	Rakwana	"	
Simpson, J.	Colpetty	"	Oriental Bank
Sinnott, J.	Rambodde	C	
Skeen, W.	Colpetty	W	Government Printer
Skinner, T.	Marandahn	"	Cl. Eng. & Com. of Roads
Slatterly, T.	Dolosbage	C	
Smedley, E. H.	Galle	S	District Judge

Name.	Place of Abode.	Province.	Employment or Firm.
Smith, D.	Kaderane	W	Planter
Smith, W.	Dolosbage	C	
Smith, W.	Ambegamowa	W	
Smith, F.	Marandahn	W	Mackwood & Co.
Smith, W.	Halpey	"	Planter.
Smith, R. H.	Colpetty	"	
Smith, H.	Kurnegalle	NW	
Sonnenkalb, H.	Galle	S	Consul General for Ham-
Sortain, J. C.	Batticaloa	E	[burgh
Southwell, W.	Newera Ellia	C	Farrier
Sparkes, S.	Pusselawe	"	
Spofforth, F.	Slave Island	W	
Stanley, J. N.	Dolosbage	C	
Stainton, J.	Kandy	"	F. Hudson & Co.
Stephen, J.	Kaderane	W	Planter
Stephen, T. B.	Galle	S	Customs Department
Sterling, R. E.	Kandy	C	Civil Engineer &c.
Stewart, W.	Pusselawa	"	
Stewart, D.	Dimboola	"	
Stewart, G.	Colombo	W	G. Stewart & Co.
Stewart, J.	"	"	Master Attendant
Stewart, H.	"	"	Editor, Ceylon Times
Stewart, A.	"	"	Oriental Bank
Stoddart, R. R.	Upper Bulatgam	C	
Stone, J.	Dolosbagey	"	
Storey, E.	Grandpass	W	Supt. of Bridge of Boats
Strachan, J. I.	Colombo	"	Polwatte Mills
Sutherland, J. M.	Yatteantotte	W	Road Department
Swan, W. A.	Matelle	C	
Swan, J. . .	Slave Island	W	Merchant
Tap, J. E.	Badulla	C	
Talbot, Hon. G. C.	Galle	S	Government Agent
Tatham, R.	Ambegamowe	C	Road Department
Temple, Hon. C.	Colombo	W	Actg. Puisne Judge
Temple, R.	Nuwera Ellia	C	Police Magistrate &c.
Templer, F. B.	Caltura	"	District Judge, &c.
Theobald, T.	Pusselawa	"	
Thomas, J. G.	Galle	S	
Thom, R.	Negombo	W	Rest House keeper
Thompson, J.	Putjam	NW	
Thompson, J.	Colombo	W	Asst. Surveyor
Thompson, J.	Slave Island	"	
Thompson, W. M.	Ambegamowe	C	
Thomson, W.	Ude Bulatgam	"	
Thompson, W.	Wellewatte, Salpitty Korle	W	W. Thompson and Co.
Thurston, Rev. J.	"	"	Colonial Chaplain
Thwaites, G. H. K.	Peradenia	C	Royal Botanic Garden
Thwaites, S. D.	"	"	
Thwaites, J.	Hewahette	"	
Thwaites, J. M. D.	Kandy	"	
Tomblin, B.	Galle	S	
Towgood, M.	Kandy	C	
Towgood, H.	Pusselawe	"	
Tranchell, J. T.	Trincomalie	E	Asst. Government Agent
Tranchell, C. A.	"	"	

Name.	Place of Abode.	Province.	Employment or Firm.
Tranchell, G. A.	Trincomalie	E	Late Lt. Colonel, C. R. R.
Treheg, B.	Trincomalie	W	
Trowel, R.	Kandy	"	Apothecary
Tucker	Kaduganawa	C	
Tuckin	"	"	
Turner, J.	Upper Bulatgamme	"	
Turner, W.	Mademencura	"	
Turner, J.	Paredowe	"	
Turner, J.	Colombo	S	
Turton, Sir T.	Kotmalie	W	
Twynam, T. H.	Galle	C	Master Attendant
Twynam, E.	"	S	
Twynam, W. C.	Jaffna	"	Asst. Government Agent
Tyndall, B.	Pusselawa	N	
Tytler, R. B.	Kandy	C	
		"	
Urquhart, G.	Kotmalie	"	
Urquhart, J.	Slave Island	C	Milne Cargill & Co.
		W	
Vallance, A.	Patchelpalle	"	Planter
Vane, G.	Slave Island	N	Dep. Collector of Customs
Varney, J.	Colombo	W	
Venn, J. W.	"	"	Auctioneer, &c.
Venn, F. W.	"	"	
Villetard	Colpetty	"	
Viscardi, E.	Dimboola	W	
Vistarini, Rev. J.	Kayts	C	R. C. Missionary
Vivier, Rev. S. M. G.	Manaar	N	R. C. Missionary
		"	
Walker, C. P.	Manar	"	Asst. Government Agent
Walker, J.	Kandy	N	
Walker, P. T.	Colombo	C	Auctioneer
Wall, G.	Kandy	W	
Walton, Rev. J.	Poilt Pedro	C	Wesleyan Missionary
Walton, W.	Chinlaw	N	
Ward, J.	Massene	N.W	
Waring, E. S.	Kandy	W	
Warrington, H.	Trincomalie	C	Naval Storekeeper
Warrington, C.	"	E	
Warwick, J.	Colombo	"	Merchant
Waters, J.	Parredoowa,	W	
Watson, J.	Galle	S	Soda Water Manufacturer
Webster, A.	Rockhill	"	
Webster, W.	Rakwane	C	
Wells, A.	Yaticantotte	W	Supt. of Estate
Weschi, W. L. F.	Colpetty	"	Joseph and Worms
White, W.	Kandy	"	
Whiting, W. H.	Trincomalie	"	Government Agent
Whiting, G. W.	Colombo	E	Asst. Dep Com. General.
Wilkinson, Capt.	Pusselawa	W	Planter
		C	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place of Abode.</i>	<i>Province.</i>	<i>Employment or Firm.</i>
Wills, W.	Colombo	W	
Willisford, F. W.	Colombo	"	Physician
Wilson, D.	Mutwal	"	Wilson Ritchie & Co.
Wilson, C.	Colpetty	"	Assistant Surveyor
Wilson, J.	Kaloo pahane	"	Superintendent of Estate.
Wilson, J. M.	Walapane	C	
Wilson, J.	Ahangame	S	
Wilson, R.	Perth	"	
Wilson, A.	Matelle	C	
Winter, G. W.	Meemadoome	S	Planter
Wise, Rev. J.	Kandy	C	Colonial Chaplain
Wise, A.	Mutwal	W	A. R. Crowe and Co.
Wodehouse, W. H.	Marandahn	"	
Wood, Rev. I.	Cotta	"	Church Missionary
Workus, J. G.	Madampe	S	Planter
Worms, G. B.	Pusselawa	C	Planter
Worms, M. B.	"	"	Ditto
Worms, A.	"	"	
Wright, W.	Gampola	C	
Wright, J.	Ootoo Oday	E	Planter
Wright, G.	Colombo	W	Wilson Ritchie and Co.
Wright, J. W.	Kotmalie	C	
Wright, W. D.	Kandy	"	
Wylie, N.	Selvakande	C	
Wyllie, J.	Balangode	W	
Wynn, W. W.	Ancoombore	C	
Young, J. D.	Paliativoe	E	
Young, J.	Colombo	W	Overseer

APPENDIX.

No. 19. To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.**Preamble.**

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Stamp Duties, and to repeal certain of the existing Stamp Duties and to substitute others in lieu thereof. It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Repeal of certain former laws.

1. The Ordinance No. 2 of 1848, entitled, "*To repeal the existing Stamp Duties, and to impose certain other Duties in lieu thereof*," is hereby repealed, except as to any offences committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any right accrued, or any act done under the same previously to the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, unless where in any case other provision is hereinafter made, and except in so far as respects Licenses to vend and deal in Stamps, and Bonds entered into, under the authority of the said Ordinance, which Licenses and Bonds shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if this Ordinance had not been passed. Provided always, that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall extend to repeal or alter any of the provisions contained in or any of the Stamp Duties payable in relation to any instrument, matter, or thing under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1844, entitled, "*An Ordinance for exempting certain written instruments employed by persons carrying on the business of bankers, from payment of stamp Duties, and for enabling such persons to make composition in lieu of Stamp Duties, on certain promissory notes and bills of exchange*," or under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1848, entitled, "*For registering palanquin and other carriages let to hire*," or under the Ordinance No. 12 of 1848, entitled "*For making provision in certain respects touching the admission of Advocates and Proctors; and for the annual registration of practising Proctors*," or under the Ordinance No. 22 of 1848, entitled, "*To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 13 of 1847, entitled, 'To regulate the possession of Fire arms'*," or under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1848, entitled, "*To amend the Ordinance No. 3 of the year 1818, entitled 'For the registration of carriages and boats used for the conveyance of goods and passengers for hire, and for declaring the rights and liabilities of the owners thereof'*," or in any other law or Ordinance not thereby expressly repealed.

For removing certain doubts.

2. And whereas doubts are entertained whether instruments conveying property to or on behalf of the Crown are exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty, and whether instruments exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty by the Regulation No. 4 of 1833, entitled, "*For the protection of the Ceylon Savings Bank and the fund thereby established*," were so exempted between the time when the Ordinance No. 6 of 1836 came into operation and the time when the Ordinance No. 2 of 1848 came into force, and whether instruments exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty by the Regulation No. 7 of 1833, entitled, "*For continuing in the Loan Board the powers now vested in it by Law, and for extending its operation to the District Courts established by the Charter of 18th February 1833*," were so exempted after the time when the Ordinance No. 6 of 1836 came into operation: It is enacted, that none of the said instruments made and executed at any time before this Ordinance has come into operation shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of a Stamp not being impressed thereon.

Duties specified in Schedule to be levied.

3. The several instruments mentioned and described in the Schedule hereunto annexed (except those standing under the head of exemptions) shall be written or printed on paper or other material stamped in such manner as to express or denote the duties or sums of money charged thereon under this Ordinance, and which duties are set down in figures against the same respectively or otherwise specified and set forth in the said Schedule, and that the said Schedule and all the provisions regulations and directions therein contained, with respect to the said Stamp Duties and the instruments charged therewith shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Ordinance, and shall be read and construed as if the same had been inserted herein at this place, and shall be observed accordingly.

Stamps rendered useless by this Ordinance may be exchanged.

4. It shall be lawful for all persons having in their possession any stamped paper, or other material not made use of, and which by the operation of this Ordinance shall have been rendered unfit for the instruments for which the same was originally designed, to send the same to the Stamp Office in Colombo at any time within twelve months from the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, and it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to cause the same to be cancelled, and to deliver out in lieu thereof other stamps of the same kind and description as near as may be, and of

equal value on the whole with the Stamps so returned; or otherwise at the discretion of the said Colonial Secretary to cause any additional Stamp or Stamps to be impressed on any such paper or other material to make up the full amount of the duty hereby charged on the instruments for which the same was designed, on payment to the Commissioner of Stamps of the duty or duties denoted by such additional Stamp or Stamps.

All instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

5. No instrument whatsoever liable to be stamped shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any Court, or admitted in any Court to be good useful or available in law or equity, unless the same be duly stamped.

In certain cases Court may postpone trial to allow suitors to get instrument stamped.

6. Whenever in any suit or action depending in any of the Courts in this Island any instrument whatever shall be tendered, but which cannot be received in evidence, by reason that such instrument is not duly stamped, it shall be lawful for the Court in which such suit or action shall be depending, if the instrument may lawfully be stamped, on payment of the proper stamp duty and penalty, and if such Court shall in its discretion see fit so to do, to allow the hearing or the further hearing of the said suit or action to stand over for a reasonable time, in order to enable the party tendering such instrument in evidence to have the same duly stamped, or otherwise to allow the trial of the said suit or action to proceed, and to suspend the judgment of the said Court thereon for such time as to the said Court shall appear reasonable, in order to enable the said party to produce such instrument to the Court duly stamped.

Instruments unstamped or on insufficient Stamps, may be stamped on payment of a penalty.

7. Where any paper or other material on which any matter or thing (except Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts and Probates) shall have been written or printed, shall be brought or sent to the Commissioner of Stamps to be stamped after the same shall have been executed, the same not having been stamped with any Stamp, or having been stamped with a Stamp of less value than is by law required, and the person producing the same is desirous of having the same duly stamped, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner of Stamps on payment of the Duty by law payable for such paper or other material in respect of the instrument matter or thing written or printed thereon, and a penalty of Ten Pounds only for every sheet or piece of paper or other material, and notwithstanding the penalties thereupon under any former Ordinance may amount to a larger sum than the said sum of ten pounds, to cause the said instrument to be sent to the Colonial Secretary in order that the same may be duly stamped: and every instrument so stamped as aforesaid shall have and be deemed of the like force and validity in the law as if the paper or other material so stamped had been duly stamped before such instrument matter or thing had been written or printed thereon, any former Law or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Instrument may be sent to the Government Agent to be stamped.

8. Where in any case it shall be inconvenient to any person to take or send any instrument to the Commissioner of Stamps to be stamped under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or to remit to such Commissioner the amount of the Stamp duty and of any penalty to which he may be liable, it shall be lawful for any such person to bring or send the said instrument to the nearest Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent and to pay to him the amount of such duty and penalty. And the said Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent shall thereupon transmit such instrument together with such sum or sums of money to the Commissioner of Stamps, who shall thereupon send the said instrument to the Colonial Secretary in order that the same may be stamped with the proper Stamp, and the same shall thereafter be returned by such Commissioner to the said Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent to be delivered to the party from whom the same was received.

Where instruments (except Bills, Notes, Receipts) &c. have been written on improper Stamps without fraudulent intent, the penalty shall be remitted.

9. Provided, that in any case where it shall be fully and clearly made to appear to the Commissioner of Stamps upon affidavit or affirmation or otherwise to his satisfaction, that any instrument whatsoever (except Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other Notes, Drafts or Orders, and except Receipts, Discharges and Acquittances) required by this or any former Ordinance to be written or printed on stamped paper or other material, hath been written or printed on unstamped paper, or other material, or on paper or other material not duly stamped with a Stamp of the value by law required, either by accident or inadvertency, or from urgent necessity, or un-

avoidable circumstances and without any intention in any party or parties thereto to evade the Stamp duties imposed by Law, or to defraud Her Majesty thereof, and such instrument shall be brought or sent to the Commissioner of Stamps to be stamped within twelve months after the making or execution thereof, it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Stamps with the previous sanction and under the authority of the

Bills and Notes written on unstamped paper, without fraudulent intent, may be stamped before acceptance within eight days after date.

Governor, to remit the penalty payable on stamping such instrument, or any part thereof as shall be deemed expedient. Provided further, that in any case where it shall be made to appear to the said Commissioner of Stamps in manner aforesaid that any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or any promissory note, hath been written or printed on unstamped paper or other material or on paper or other material not duly stamped with the stamp of the value by law required, from urgent necessity or unavoidable circumstances, and without any intention in the drawer or maker thereof to evade the Stamp duties

imposed by Law, or to defraud Her Majesty thereof; and such bill, draft, order or note shall not have been excepted or endorsed, or paid, and shall be brought or sent to the Commissioner of Stamps to be stamped within eight days from the date thereof, it shall be lawful for such Commissioner of Stamps on payment of the duty by law payable for such paper or other material in respect of the instrument written or printed thereon, to cause the said bill, draft, order, or note to be sent to the Colonial Secretary, in order that the same may be duly stamped; and every such instrument so stamped as aforesaid shall have and be deemed of the like force and validity in the law as if the paper or other material so stamped had been duly stamped before such bill, draft, order, or note, had been written or printed thereon, anything in this Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Instruments having wrong Stamps but of sufficient value, to be valid.

10. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance all instruments for or upon which any Stamp or Stamps shall have been used of an improper rate of duty, but of equal or greater value in the whole with or than the Stamp or Stamps which ought regularly to have been used thereon, shall nevertheless be deemed valid and effectual in the law.

All writing to be either on or near the Stamp.

11. All writings, matters, and things in respect whereof any Stamp Duty shall be payable and which shall be written or printed after the commencement of this Ordinance, shall be written or printed in such manner that some part thereof shall be either upon or as near as conveniently may be to the Stamps, which shall, in pursuance of this Ordinance, be placed on the paper or other material whereupon the same shall be written or printed; upon pain that the person who shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any such writing, matter or thing, contrary to the tenor and true meaning hereof, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds.

Stamps not to be annexed to instruments.

12. It shall not be lawful to attach or annex to any instrument whatever, liable to be stamped as directed by this or any former Ordinance, any stamped paper or other material, so as to make up either wholly or in part the amount of duty required by law thereon; nor shall such amount of duty be by such means deemed or held to be made up; but every paper or other material forming or intended to form part of any instrument liable to be stamped as aforesaid, shall have written or printed thereupon the whole or some part or portion of such instrument.

Punishment for fraudulently affixing Stamps, or erasing names, dates, &c.

13. If any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, for, with or upon any paper or other material any Stamp which shall have been cut, torn or removed, from any other paper or other material; or if any person shall fraudulently erase, cut, scrape, discharge, or get out of or from any stamped paper or other material any name, sum, date or other matter or thing, therein written, printed or expressed, with intent to use any Stamp then impressed or being upon, such paper or other material, or that the same may be used for any instrument whatever in respect whereof any Stamp duty is or shall or may be or become payable, then and in every such case every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be liable to transportation for any term not less than Seven years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding Five years.

Spiked Stamps, allowance for.

14. All persons who shall have in their possession any stamped paper or other material written upon, and inadvertently and un-

designedly spoiled obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended before the same is executed, and which shall not have been used for any other purpose, or which shall have been used for any instrument not fully written, or not signed by any party, or any stamped bills of exchange or promissory notes which have been signed on behalf of the drawers, but which have not been delivered out of their hands to the payees therein named or any person on their behalf, or been deposited with any person as a security, or been any way negotiated, and which bills of exchange have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance; may within two months after the date of such instrument, or after the writing or signing of the same if it bears no date, bring or send such stamped paper or other material, bill of exchange or promissory note, to the Stamp Office in Colombo, and if it shall appear to the Commissioner of Stamps, upon inspection of the document, that the Stamp whereon the same has been wholly or partially written, has been spoiled or rendered useless before the same was executed or signed, or before any such bill of exchange or promissory note was made use of in any such manner as aforesaid, and if all such grounds of relief as are hereinbefore mentioned are likewise fully proved by affidavit to the satisfaction of such Commissioner of Stamps, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner of Stamps to receive back such spoiled Stamps and to cancel the same and to give other Stamps of the like amount and description in lieu thereof.

Commissioner authorized to refund in money the amount of Stamps spoiled or rendered useless.

15. In any case in which the Commissioner of Stamps is or shall be by this Ordinance authorized and directed to cancel Stamps spoiled or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, and to make allowance for the same by giving other Stamps in lieu thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner with the previous sanction and under the authority of the Governor, instead of giving Stamps to refund and repay to the party entitled to such allowance the amount thereof in money, deducting therefrom such per centage as is allowed by this Ordinance on the purchase of Stamps of the same description as those in respect of which such allowance shall be made: and it shall also be lawful for the said Commissioner with the like sanction and authority to refund and repay to any person possessing any Stamp or Stamps which shall not have been spoiled or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, but for which he shall have no immediate use or occasion, the amount or value of such Stamp or Stamps in money deducting therefrom such per centage as aforesaid upon his delivering up such Stamp or Stamps to the said Commissioner to be cancelled, and proving to his satisfaction that the same was or were purchased by him, with a *bona fide* intent to use the same, and that he has paid the full amount or value described by such Stamp or Stamps, without any deduction, save and except only the amount of such per centage, as aforesaid; and further, that such Stamp or Stamps was or were so purchased within the period of three months next preceding, and if the same was or were so purchased after the passing of this Ordinance, then that the same was or were so purchased by such person at the Office for Stamps in Colombo or from some Government Officer especially authorized for that purpose or from some person licensed under the authority of this Ordinance to vend or deal in Stamps.

Penalty on Notary making Instrument not duly stamped.

16. If any Notary Public in this Island shall knowingly and wilfully write or attest, or permit any person to execute, sign or acknowledge before him as such Notary, any instrument whatever not duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, every such Notary shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction thereof, to a fine of One Hundred pounds, and in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding one year; and if any person shall knowingly and wilfully execute or sign, or be an attesting witness to any such notarial instrument, every such person shall forfeit the sum of Twenty pounds. And the sum which shall be wanting to make up the proper amount of Stamp duty hereby chargeable or any such instrument shall be recoverable to the use of Her Majesty, from such Notary and from the party executing such instrument or from either of them. Provided always, that if on any case any doubt shall arise as to the proper Stamp duty chargeable on any instrument whatever to be executed, signed, or acknowledged, it shall be lawful for the party or parties by or in whose favour such instrument is to be executed, signed or acknowledged, prior to the execution, signing, or acknowledging of such instrument, to submit to the District Court of the District within which such instrument is to be executed, a petition in writing signed by such party or parties and setting forth truly and distinctly the nature and grounds of such doubt, and having endorsed thereon the certificate of some practising Advocate or Proctor that in his opinion the said doubt may be reasonably entertained, and thereupon, and upon the hearing of the petitioners, or their counsel thereon, the said Court

In doubtful cases parties may apply summarily to the Court.

shall summarily determine the matter of such doubt, and the said petition and the judgment thereon shall be filed of Record in the said Court. And if the facts have been truly set forth in the said petition, the validity of the instrument which shall be thereafter executed, signed or acknowledged, in conformity with the decision ultimately pronounced on such petition, on a Stamp of the amount named in such decision as the proper Stamp duty chargeable thereon, shall not afterwards be questioned, nor shall any such instrument be rejected as evidence in any Court, on the ground that the Stamp on which the same has been written is insufficient.

Penalty for making Bills of Exchange &c. not duly stamped. 17. If any person shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made signed or issued, or shall accept, endorse, or pay or cause or permit to be accepted endorsed or paid, or shall receive in payment or liquidation of any debt or demand, or shall deposit with any person as a security any bill

of exchange, draft or order or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to the payment of Stamp duty without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby charged thereon, he shall for every such bill, draft, order, or note, forfeit a sum not exceeding Twenty pounds. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the drawer or maker of any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or any promissory note, who shall make, sign, or issue, or caused to be made, signed, or issued, any bill, draft, order, or note, which by the 9th section of the Ordinance is allowed to be and shall have been duly stamped after the same was written in conformity with such section.

Penalty for post-dating Bills of Exchange. 18. If any person shall make and issue or cause to be made and issued any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money at any time after date or sight which shall bear date subsequent to the day on which it shall be issued, unless the same shall be duly stamped as a bill or note, such person shall for every such bill, draft, or order, forfeit any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds.

Penalty for post-dating drafts on Bankers. 19. If any person shall make and issue or cause to be made and issued any bill, draft, or order for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, upon any banker or any person acting as a banker, which shall be dated on any day subsequent to the day on which it shall be

issued or which shall not truly specify and express the place where it shall be issued, or which shall not in every respect fall within the exemption in favour of drafts on bankers contained in the Ordinance No. 23 of 1844, unless the said bill, draft, or order, shall be duly stamped as a bill or note according to this Ordinance, such person shall for every such bill, draft or order, forfeit any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds; and if any person shall knowingly receive or take any such bill, draft, or order in payment of or as security for the sum therein mentioned, he shall for every such bill, draft or order, forfeit any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds: and if any banker or any person acting as banker upon whom any such bill draft or order shall be drawn, shall pay or cause or permit to be paid the sum of money therein expressed or any part thereof, knowing the same to be post-dated or knowing that the place where it was issued is not truly specified and set forth therein, or knowing that the same does not in any other respect fall within the said exemption, then the banker or person so offending shall for every such bill, draft, or order, be liable to forfeit the sum of One Hundred pounds, and moreover shall not be allowed the money so paid or any part thereof in account against the said person by or for whom such bill, draft, or order, shall be drawn, by his Executors or Administrators or his Assignees or Creditors, in case of bankruptcy or insolvency, or any other person or persons claiming under him or them.

Penalty for writing receipts not duly stamped. 20. Every person who shall write or sign, or caused to be written or signed, any receipt, discharge, or acquittance given for or upon the payment of money liable to any Stamp duty charged by this Ordinance upon any piece of paper, or other material, without the same being first duly stamped with a Stamp as herein directed, or upon which there shall be a Stamp of lower denomination or value than is by this Ordinance charged in respect thereof, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five pounds, in case the sum paid contained or expressed in such receipt, discharge, or acquittance shall not amount to the sum of One Hundred pounds; or any sum not exceeding Twenty pounds in case such sum shall amount to One Hundred pounds or upwards.

Penalty for giving receipt for less amount than the sum paid. 21. Every person who shall give any receipt, discharge, or acquittance, or any note, memorandum or writing, acknowledging the payment of money, in which a less sum shall be expressed than the sum actually paid or received, or who shall separate or divide the sum demanded or actually paid or received, into divers sums with intent to evade the said Stamp duties, or any of them, or shall with the like intent write off any

part of any debt, claim or demand, with intent or design to defraud Her Majesty of any of the said Duties by this Ordinance imposed, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty pounds.

Paper to be stamped before receipts are granted.

22. Before any receipt, acquittance or discharge shall be printed or written upon any paper or other material liable to any Stamp duty, the same shall be brought to the Stamp Office, and the said Colonial Secretary by himself or by his Officers employed under him shall and may from time to time stamp any quantities or parcels of paper or other material before any receipt, acquittance or discharge shall be printed or written thereupon, upon payment to the Commissioner of Stamps of the several duties payable for the same.

Receipts may be stamped after the same were granted in certain cases.

23. If any receipt, discharge or acquittance given upon the payment of money, and written on paper or other material not stamped as by this Ordinance is directed, shall be brought to the said Commissioner of Stamps or to some Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent to be stamped within the space of fourteen days after such receipt, discharge, or acquittance shall be given, or shall bear date, the same shall and may be permitted to be stamped on payment of the sum of Five pounds over and above the duty payable for the same by virtue of this Ordinance, and if any such receipt, discharge, or acquittance shall be brought to be stamped as aforesaid after the expiration of such fourteen days and within one month after such receipt, discharge, or acquittance shall be given or shall bear date, the same shall and may be permitted to be stamped on payment of the sum of Ten pounds over and above the duty payable for the same by virtue of this Ordinance; and the Commissioner of Stamps is hereby enjoined and required upon such receipt, discharge, or acquittance being brought or sent to him within the respective times hereinbefore limited, and upon payment to him of the duty imposed thereon by this Ordinance, and the respective sums aforesaid, or upon the same being transmitted to him by some Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent with the Stamp duty and the respective sums aforesaid, but not otherwise, to send such receipt, discharge or acquittance to the Colonial Secretary, in order that the same may be stamped with the proper Stamp by this Ordinance required for the same.

Stamp paper for receipt may be supplied by debtor.

24. It shall be lawful for any person or any agent of any person from whom any sum of money shall be due or payable or claimed to be due or payable, and who shall have paid such sum of money, to provide a piece of paper or other material duly stamped with the proper duty, and according to the amount of the sum so paid as aforesaid, or some higher rate of duty, and to demand and require of the person entitled to such sum of money or any agent to whom the same shall have been paid, a receipt, discharge, and acquittance for such sum of money, and also the amount of the duty thereon as aforesaid; and if any person to whom any sum of money shall have been paid as aforesaid, shall refuse to give such receipt, discharge, and acquittance upon demand thereof, or pay the amount thereof as aforesaid, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Five pounds.

Consideration money to be truly set forth in instruments.

25. In all cases of the sale of any property moveable or immoveable, where a duty is imposed on any instrument in proportion to the amount of the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed, the full purchase or consideration money which shall be directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid for the same, shall be truly expressed and set forth in words at length in or upon the instrument whereby the property shall be conveyed, transferred or secured; and if in any of the said cases the full purchase or consideration money shall not be truly expressed and set forth in the manner hereby directed, the purchaser and also the seller shall forfeit any sum not exceeding Fifty pounds, and shall also be charged and chargeable with, and be holden liable to, the payment of five times the amount of the excess of duty which would have been payable for such instrument as aforesaid in respect of the full purchase or consideration money, in case the same had been truly expressed and set forth in or upon the same pursuant to the directions of this section, beyond the amount of the duty actually paid for the same; which quintuple duty shall be deemed and taken to be a debt to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors of the party or parties respectively hereby made liable to pay the same and shall and may be sued for and recovered accordingly.

Parties informing to be indemnified.

26. Provided that if any or either of the said parties shall give information to the Commissioner of Stamps or to any Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent or to any Justice of the Peace whereby such penalty or quintuple duty or any part thereof shall be recovered from any other party or parties liable thereto, the party giving the information shall not only be

indemnified and discharged of such his liability, but shall also be rewarded out of the penalty or quintuple duty recovered, to such extent as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council shall think proper, but not exceeding one-half of the amount received and realized.

Purchaser may recover back so much of the consideration as is not stated.

27. And where the full purchase or consideration money shall not be truly expressed and set forth in the manner hereby directed, the purchaser or his heirs executors or administrators may recover back from the seller or his heirs executors or administrators, so much of such part of the purchase or consideration money as shall not be expressed and set forth as aforesaid, or the whole thereof, if no part of the same shall be so expressed and set forth.

Penalties on Notaries and others for not inserting the true consideration.

28. And if any Notary, Advocate or Proctor or other persons who shall be employed in or about the preparing of any such instrument in or upon which the full purchase or consideration money is hereby required to be truly expressed and set forth as aforesaid, or who shall be employed for any of the parties thereto in any wise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned, shall knowingly and wilfully insert or set forth or cause to be inserted or set forth in or upon any such instrument, any other than the full and true purchase or consideration money directly or indirectly paid or secured or agreed to be paid for the same, or shall in any wise aid or assist in the doing thereof respectively, every such Notary, Advocate, Proctor or other person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence One Hundred pounds.

No penalty if there be no evasion of duty.

29. Provided that no person shall be liable to any such penalty disability or forfeiture, unless the duty actually paid shall be less than would have been payable for the same in case the full purchase or consideration money had been truly expressed.

Duty on Probates how ascertained.

30. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance no Court in this Island shall grant Probate or Letters of Administration of the property and estate of any deceased person, without first requiring and receiving from the person or persons applying for the same, or from some other competent person or persons an affidavit that the moveable and immoveable property and estate of the deceased in this Island for or in respect of which probate or letters of administration are to be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee, and not beneficially, and without deducting any thing on account of the debts due and owing from the deceased, (excepting debts due on mortgage or on Notarial Bonds) are of the value of a certain sum to be therein specified to the best of the deponent's knowledge information and belief, in order that the proper and full Stamp duty may be paid by the person to whom such probate or letters of administration shall be granted.

Proceedings if too great Stamp duty has been paid on probate.

31. When any person shall have estimated the property and estate of the deceased to be of greater value than the same shall have afterwards proved to be, and shall in consequence have paid too high Stamp duty on any such probate or letters of administration, if such person shall within six months after the true value of the property and estate shall have been ascertained, produce any such instrument to the Court which granted the same, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Court that a greater Stamp duty has been paid than the law required, it shall be lawful for the Judge of such Court to write upon any such instrument the amount of Stamp duty which was legally payable thereon, and upon production thereof at the Stamp Office it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Stamps to cancel and expunge the Stamps, and another Stamp for denoting the duty which ought to have been paid thereon shall be substituted, and the said Commissioner shall thereupon repay the difference between them in money to the party producing such instrument.

Proceedings if too little Stamp duty has been paid.

32. When too little Stamp duty shall have been paid on any such probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake or misapprehension, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the property and estate belonged to the deceased, it shall be lawful for the Judge of the Court by which such instrument was granted, if the application to have the proper Stamp affixed shall be made within six months after the true value of the property and estate shall be ascertained, to transmit such instrument to the Stamp Office in order that the proper Stamp may be affixed, without requiring the applicant to pay the penalty payable under the provisions of this or any former Ordinance for

stamping deeds or other instruments which have not been stamped or which have been insufficiently stamped; and the Commissioner of Stamps shall thereupon, and upon receipt of the money to be paid thereon, or upon the said money being transmitted to him by some Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, cause the proper Stamp to be affixed on such instrument, and return the same to the Judge by whom it was transmitted to him.

Penalty, for not getting proper Stamp affixed to probate.

33. Where too little duty shall have been paid as in the preceding section mentioned, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters of administration shall not within six months after the discovery of the mistake or misapprehension, or of any property or estate not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the proper Court for the purpose of having the proper Stamp affixed, he shall in addition to the payment of the penalty imposed by the 7th section of this Ordinance on the stamping of any unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument, incur and be liable to a further penalty of Twenty pounds, and the Judge of the said Court shall not transmit such instrument to the Stamp Office to have the proper Stamp affixed until the said several penalties have been paid into Court, nor shall the Commissioner of Stamps cause the proper Stamp to be affixed thereon unless a certificate shall be produced to him under the hand of such Judge that the said penalties have been paid. But upon the production of such certificate and upon receipt of the Stamp duty to be paid on such probate or letters of administration, or upon the transmission to him by some Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the Stamp duty to be paid thereon, the Commissioner of Stamps shall cause the proper Stamp to be affixed on such instrument and return the same to the Judge by whom it was transmitted to him.

Duty may be returned on account of debts if claimed within three years.

34. Provided that where it shall be proved by oath or proper vouchers, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Stamps, that an executor has paid debts of whatever nature due and owing from the deceased other than the debts deducted from the estate under the 30th section of this Ordinance, such debts so paid being payable by law from the estate of the deceased, and amounting to such a sum as being deducted from the value of the estate for or in respect of which the probate duty or duty on letters of administration shall have been assessed shall reduce the duty to a less sum than was actually paid, the Commissioner may and he is required to return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of the probate or administration or the recording of the inventory; but where by reason of any legal proceeding the debts shall not have been ascertained and paid, or the effects shall not have been recovered and made available, and in consequence the executor or administrator shall be prevented from claiming such return within three years, the Commissioner may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to him to be reasonable.

Commissioner of Stamps may license persons to deal in Stamps.

purpose to vend and

Persons licensed to enter into bond.

Condition thereof.

any Stamp or Stamps, for Stamps in Colombo, or from some Government officer specially authorised for that

Bond not liable to Stamp duty.

License may be revoked.

Particulars to be specified in licenses.

35. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the Commissioner of Stamps, with the sanction and under the authority of the Governor, by writing under the hand of such Commissioner, shall grant licenses free of expense to all persons applying for the same, whom he in his discretion shall think fit and proper for the same, at any place or places in this Island to be named in such license. Provided that every person, to whom any such license shall be granted shall enter into a bond to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, in a penal sum of One Hundred pounds, conditioned that such licensed person shall not sell or offer for sale or exchange, or keep or have in his possession for the purpose of sale or exchange, other than such as he shall have purchased or procured at the office for Stamps in Colombo, or from some Government officer specially authorised for that purpose, or from some person licensed to deal in Stamps, under the authority of this Ordinance. Provided that such bond shall not be liable to any Stamp duty, and that one license and one bond only shall be required for any number of persons in co-partnership. And provided also, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner of Stamps, whenever he shall think fit, by notice in writing signed by him, to revoke and make void any such license as aforesaid.

36. In every such license to vend or deal in Stamps, there shall be truly specified the proper name and place of abode of the person to whom the same shall be granted, and a true description of the house or shop, or houses and shops in or at which he shall by such license be authorized

to vend or deal in Stamps; and such person shall not be thereby authorized or entitled to vend or deal in Stamps in or at any other house, shop or place, than such as shall be so specified and described in such license.

No persons to deal in Stamps without such licenses.

Penalty.

shall sell or offer for sale any paper or other material stamped with any Stamp denoting or purporting to denote any Stamp duty, or shall exchange any such stamped paper or other material for any other stamped paper or other material or for any other article or thing, without having duly obtained and having in force such license as aforesaid, authorising him in that behalf, or in or at any house shop or place not specified and described in any such license as aforesaid granted to him, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Five Pounds.

As to persons employed to write instruments liable to Stamp duty.

37. No person other than such Commissioner of Stamps or Government officer as aforesaid, shall vend or deal in Stamps in any part of this Island, without having duly obtained from the Commissioner of Stamps a license for that purpose, which shall be in force and unrevo-
 38. Provided that it shall be lawful for any person employed to prepare or write any instrument liable to Stamp duty, to charge his employer with the amount of the Stamp or Stamps impressed on the paper or other material upon which such instrument shall be written without having obtained any such license as aforesaid to vend or deal in Stamps.

Discount allowed to licensed dealers in Stamps.

39. A discount after the rate of Five pounds *per centum* on the prompt payment of any sum amounting to Twenty pounds or upwards, by any person licensed to vend or deal in Stamps under the authority of this Ordinance on the purchase by him of any stamped paper or other material at the Stamp Office in Colombo, or from any Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, shall be allowed to such licensed dealer by the Commissioner of Stamps, Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as the case may be.

Licensed dealers in Stamps to paint their names &c. in front of their houses or shops.

40. Every person who shall be licensed under the authority of this Ordinance to deal in Stamps shall cause to be painted in capital letters one inch at least in height and of a proper and proportionate breadth, or some conspicuous place on the outside of the front of the house or shop in or at which he shall be licensed to deal in Stamps, and so that the same shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible. The proper name of such licensed person at full length, together with the words "Licensed to sell Stamps," or words of similar import in the Cinghalese or Tamil language, and such person shall continue such names and words so painted as aforesaid during all the time that he shall continue licensed as aforesaid; and if any person licensed as aforesaid shall neglect or omit to cause such names and words to be so painted as aforesaid, or shall neglect or omit to continue the same so painted according to the directions of this Ordinance, he shall forfeit Ten pounds for every such offence. Provided that in the case of several persons licensed as aforesaid in co-partnership, it shall be sufficient if the name of one only of such persons or of the firm be painted in manner aforesaid.

Penalty.

Provisio as to partners.

Penalty on unlicensed persons painting on their shops any words importing that they are dealers in Stamps.

to import or signify, that such person is a vendor of or dealer in Stamps, such person not being licensed to deal in Stamps under the authority of this Ordinance, and not being the Commissioner of Stamps, or Government Officer as aforesaid, he shall forfeit Ten pounds for every day such offence shall be committed or continued.

Allowance to be made for Stamps in the possession of licensed vendors dying or becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or whose

41. If any person shall write paint or mark, or shall cause or procure to be written, painted or marked, or shall permit or suffer to continue written painted or marked upon any part of his house shop or premises, either in the inside or on the outside thereof, or upon any board or any material whatever exposed to public view, and whether the same shall or shall not be so affixed to such house, shop or premises, any word or words which shall import or signify or be intended to import or signify, that such person is a vendor of or dealer in Stamps, such person not being licensed to deal in Stamps under the authority of this Ordinance, and not being the Commissioner of Stamps, or Government Officer as aforesaid, he shall forfeit Ten pounds for every day such offence shall be committed or continued.

42. If any person licensed to vend or deal in Stamps shall die, or become bankrupt or insolvent, or if the license of any person to vend or deal in Stamps shall expire or be revoked and any such person at the time of his death, bankruptcy or insolvency, or at the expiration or revocation of any such license as aforesaid, shall have in his possession any quantity of stamped paper or other materials, it shall be lawful

licenses are revoked. For such person, or his executor or administrator or assignee, within three calendar months after the expiration or revocation of such license, or next after death, bankruptcy, or insolvency, as the case may be, to bring or send such stamped paper or other material to the office for Stamps in Colombo, and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Stamps to receive the same, and to pay to the person bringing or sending the same the amount of the Stamp duty thereon, deducting therefrom such per centage as is allowed by this Ordinance on the purchase of Stamps of the like description from the said Commissioner, and also to pay the amount of the value of such paper or other material according to the rates at which paper or other material of the like quality and description shall be sold by the said Commissioner, and thereupon such Stamps shall be immediately cancelled. Provided that the person who shall bring or send such stamped paper, or other material to the said Office, shall make proof to the satisfaction of such Commissioner that such paper or other material was actually in the possession of the person so dying or becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or having had such license which had so expired or had been so revoked, for the purpose of sale, at the time when such person so died or became bankrupt or insolvent, or when the said license expired or was revoked: and shall also make proof in like manner that such stamped paper or other material or the Stamps impressed thereon, was or were purchased or procured by the person to whom such license shall have been granted, at the head office for Stamps in Colombo, or from some Government officer or person licensed to deal in Stamps as aforesaid.

Commissioner of Stamps empowered to grant Warrants to search and inspect the stocks of Stamps of licensed dealers.

43. Upon information given to the Commissioner of Stamps upon the oath of one or more credible person or persons (which oath the said Commissioner or any Justice of the Peace is hereby empowered to administer) that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any person licensed or who shall have been licensed under the authority of this Ordinance, hath in his possession any forged or counterfeit Stamp or Stamps, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner by warrant under his hand to authorize any Officer or Officers employed in the Stamp Office, and such officer or officers is and are hereby fully authorised accordingly, with the assistance if required of any Constable or other Peace Officer, to enter between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, into the dwelling house, room, shop, warehouse out-house or other building of or belonging to any person licensed, or who at any time within six months then last past shall have been licensed as aforesaid, to vend or deal in Stamps; and if on demand of admittance and notice of such warrant, the door of any such dwelling house, room, shop, warehouse, out-house or other building or any inner door thereof, shall not be opened, then to break open the same respectively, and to search for and to seize and take into his and their possession all such stamped paper or other material as shall be in any such place as aforesaid or elsewhere in the custody or possession of such person licensed, or having been licensed as aforesaid, and all Constables and other Peace Officers are hereby required, upon the request of any person or persons, acting under such warrant to aid and assist him or them in the execution thereof; and if any Constable or other Peace Officer shall, upon any such request as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to be aiding and assisting in the execution of any such warrant as aforesaid, or if any person shall refuse to permit any such search or seizure as aforesaid to be made, or shall assault, oppose, molest, or obstruct any person employed or acting in the execution or under the authority of any such warrant, or aiding or assisting in the execution thereof, every such Constable, Peace Officer, or other person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit Twenty pounds.

Power of entry.

Penalty for refusing to aid &c. in the execution of such warrants, or assaulting persons employed in the execution thereof.

Acknowledgment to be given for Stamps seized.

44. Provided that any person who shall execute any such warrant shall if required, give to the person in whose custody or possession any Stamps shall be found and seized, an acknowledgement of the number, particulars and amount of the Stamps so seized, and shall permit such last mentioned person, or any person employed by him to mark the same before the removal thereof; and if the person in whose custody or possession any Stamps shall be so found and seized, shall be or shall have been within the time aforesaid a licensed vendor of Stamps, he shall be entitled to claim and receive in money from the Commissioner of Stamps, the amount of such of the Stamps so seized as shall be found to be genuine (deducting therefrom such per centage as is allowed on the purchase of Stamps of the like description) and also to receive the amount of the paper or other material whereon the same shall be impressed according to the rates at which paper or other materials of the like description quality and shall be sold by the said Commissioner of Stamps; or if the said

Licensed vendors entitled to be paid the amount of genuine Stamps seized, or to have them returned to them.

Commissioner shall think fit, such of the Stamps so seized as shall be found to be genuine shall be returned to the person from whose custody or possession the same shall have been taken, with such reasonable amends as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may think fit to award.

*Penalty on persons
hawking Stamps.*

45. If any person whether he shall be licensed to vend or deal in Stamps or not, shall hawk or carry about for sale or exchange any stamped paper or other material, or if any person shall utter or offer or sale or exchange at any house, shop, or place other than the house or shop in which he shall reside or *bond fide* carry on his trade or business, any such stamped paper or other material, every such person shall forfeit the sum of Five pounds; over and above any penalty to which he may be liable for vending or dealing in Stamps without being licensed so to do; and it shall moreover be lawful for any person, without any other warrant than this Ordinance for that purpose to apprehend any person so hawking, carrying about, uttering or offering for sale or exchange, such stamped paper or other material, and to take him or cause him to be taken before any Police Magistrate having jurisdiction where the offence shall be committed, who shall hear and determine the matter; and if the offender shall not immediately on his conviction pay the penalty, such Magistrate shall commit him to prison for any period of time not less than one or more than three months, unless such penalty shall be sooner paid or satisfied; and all stamped paper or other material which shall be found in possession of such offender shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be taken possession of by such Magistrate and be delivered over to the Commissioner of Stamps, to be disposed of in any manner he shall think fit. Provided that if such offender shall not be apprehended and proceeded against in the manner hereinbefore directed, then the said penalty of Five pounds shall be recoverable by any other of the ways and means provided for the recovery of penalties in this Island.

*No instrument re-
quiring a Stamp to
be issued by any pub-
lic officer unless the
duty is first paid.*

46. In any case in which by any law, usage, or custom which now is or hereafter may be in force in this Island, any person is entitled or required to demand, receive or obtain from any public officer in the service of Her Majesty or of the Government of this Island whomsoever in virtue of his office; or any such public officer is required or authorized to issue to any person any instrument whatever which by this Ordinance is required to bear a Stamp, it shall be lawful for such public officer, and he is hereby required to refuse to issue or grant to, and to withhold from such person, any such instrument, unless and until the proper amount of Stamp Duty payable thereon shall first have been paid by such person in respect of such instrument, or unless and until a paper stamped with the proper amount of Duty shall have been supplied and delivered by him to such public officer; anything in any law or Ordinance or any usage or custom in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Penalty for per-
jury.*

47. If any person making any such affidavit as is directed or required by this Ordinance, shall knowingly and wilfully make a false oath of or concerning any of the matters to be therein specified and set forth, and be thereof lawfully convicted, he shall be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law now or hereafter in force, persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

*Informers share of
penalty.*

48. One half of all fines actually recovered and realized under the provisions of this Ordinance shall go to Her Majesty and the other half to the Informer, except where other provision in that behalf is herein-before made.

*Ordinance when
to take effect.*

49. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the First day of January One thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE REFERS.

PART I.

Containing the duties on instruments of conveyance, contract, obligation and security or money; on deeds in general; and on other instruments, matters and things, not falling under either of the following heads.

PART II.

Containing the duties on Law proceedings, and in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Courts of Requests respectively.

PART III.

Containing the duties in Testamentary Proceedings, on Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

Part I.

AFFIDAVIT of Affirmation not made for the immediate purpose of being filed read or used in any Court of Justice in this Island ... 2 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Affidavits or Affirmations required or authorised by Law to be made in Criminal matters; affidavits or affirmations on the assumption of any office under Government, or for the verification of any public accounts or to be made pursuant to this Ordinance.

AGREEMENT or Contract or any Minute or Memorandum of an agreement made in this Island (and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty) whether the same shall be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, where the matter thereof shall be

of the value of £1 and not exceeding £5 ... s. d. 0 3

Exceeding— 5 — " 10 ... 0 6

" 25 — " 25 ... 1 6

" 50 — " 50 ... 2 6

" 100 — " 100 ... 4 0

" 150 — " 150 ... 5 0

" 200 — " 200 ... 6 0

" 250 — " 250 ... 7 0

" 300 — " 300 ... 8 0

" 350 — " 350 ... 9 0

" 400 — " 400 ... 10 0

" 450 — " 450 ... 11 0

" 500 — " 500 ... 12 0

" 550 — " 550 ... 13 0

" 600 — " 600 ... 14 0

" 650 — " 650 ... 15 0

" 700 — " 700 ... 16 0

" 750 — " 750 ... 17 0

" 800 — " 800 ... 18 0

" 850 — " 850 ... 19 0

" 900 — " 900 ... 20 0

" 950 — " 950 ... 21 0

" 1000 — " 1000 ... 22 0

" 1050 — " 1050 ... 23 0

" 1100 — " 1100 ... 24 0

" 1150 — " 1150 ... 25 0

" 1200 — " 1200 ... 26 0

" 1250 — " 1250 ... 27 0

" 1300 — " 1300 ... 28 0

" 1350 — " 1350 ... 29 0

" 1400 — " 1400 ... 30 0

" 1450 — " 1450 ... 31 0

" 1500 — " 1500 ... 32 0

" 1550 — " 1550 ... 33 0

" 1600 — " 1600 ... 34 0

" 1650 — " 1650 ... 35 0

" 1700 — " 1700 ... 36 0

" 1750 — " 1750 ... 37 0

" 1800 — " 1800 ... 38 0

Exceeding £925 and not exceeding £850 ... £1 14

" 850 — " 875 ... 1 15

" 875 — " 900 ... 1 16

" 900 — " 925 ... 1 17

" 925 — " 950 ... 1 18

" 950 — " 975 ... 1 19

" 975 — " 1000 ... 2 0

" 1000 — " 1025 ... 2 1

" 1025 — " 1050 ... 2 2

" 1050 — " 1075 ... 2 3

" 1075 — " 1100 ... 2 4

" 1100 — " 1125 ... 2 5

" 1125 — " 1150 ... 2 6

" 1150 — " 1175 ... 2 7

" 1175 — " 1200 ... 2 8

" 1200 — " 1225 ... 2 9

" 1225 — " 1250 ... 2 10

" 1250 — " 1275 ... 2 11

" 1275 — " 1300 ... 2 12

" 1300 — " 1325 ... 2 13

" 1325 — " 1350 ... 2 14

" 1350 — " 1375 ... 2 15

" 1375 — " 1400 ... 2 16

" 1400 — " 1425 ... 2 17

" 1425 — " 1450 ... 2 18

" 1450 — " 1475 ... 2 19

" 1475 — " 1500 ... 3 0

" 1500 — " 1525 ... 3 1

" 1525 — " 1550 ... 3 2

" 1550 — " 1575 ... 3 3

" 1575 — " 1600 ... 3 4

" 1600 — " 1625 ... 3 5

" 1625 — " 1650 ... 3 6

" 1650 — " 1675 ... 3 7

" 1675 — " 1700 ... 3 8

" 1700 — " 1725 ... 3 9

" 1725 — " 1750 ... 3 10

" 1750 — " 1775 ... 3 11

" 1775 — " 1800 ... 3 12

" 1800 — " 1825 ... 3 13

" 1825 — " 1850 ... 3 14

" 1850 — " 1875 ... 3 15

" 1875 — " 1900 ... 3 16

" 1900 — " 1925 ... 3 17

" 1925 — " 1950 ... 3 18

" 1950 — " 1975 ... 3 19

" 1975 — " 2000 ... 4 0

" 2000 — " 2025 ... 4 1

" 2025 — " 2050 ... 4 2

" 2050 — " 2075 ... 4 3

" 2075 — " 2100 ... 4 4

" 2100 — " 2125 ... 4 5

" 2125 — " 2150 ... 4 6

" 2150 — " 2175 ... 4 7

Exceeding £2175 and not exceeding 2200...	£4	8
" 2200 — " 2225 ...	4	9
" 2225 — " 2250 ...	4	10
" 2250 — " 2275 ...	4	11
" 2275 — " 2300 ...	4	12
" 2300 — " 2325 ...	4	13
" 2325 — " 2350 ...	4	14
" 2350 — " 2375 ...	4	15
" 2375 — " 2400 ...	4	16
" 2400 — " 2425 ...	4	17
" 2425 — " 2450 ...	4	18
" 2450 — " 2475 ...	4	19
" 2475 — " 2500 ...	5	0
" 2500 — " 2525 ...	5	1
" 2525 — " 2550 ...	5	2
" 2550 — " 2575 ...	5	3
" 2575 — " 2600 ...	5	4
" 2600 — " 2625 ...	5	5
" 2625 — " 2650 ...	5	6
" 2650 — " 2675 ...	5	7
" 2675 — " 2700 ...	5	8
" 2700 — " 2725 ...	5	9
" 2725 — " 2750 ...	5	10
" 2750 — " 2775 ...	5	11
" 2775 — " 2800 ...	5	12
" 2800 — " 2825 ...	5	13
" 2825 — " 2850 ...	5	14
" 2850 — " 2875 ...	5	15
" 2875 — " 2900 ...	5	16
" 2900 — " 2925 ...	5	17
" 2925 — " 2950 ...	5	18
" 2950 — " 2975 ...	5	19
" 2975 — " 3000 ...	6	0

And for every additional £25 or part thereof s. d.
a further progressive duty of... 1 0

Where the value of the agreement or of such minute or memorandum does not appear on the face thereof, such instrument shall bear a stamp of ... 5 0

Provided always, that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such Letters shall be stamped with a duty of ... 5 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Memorandum or agreement for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

Memorandum, letters or agreement for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise.

Memorandum, letter or agreement made with any common carrier or other person for the carriage of goods, wares, or merchandise in this Island.

Conditions of sale of any property sold by auction.

Letters containing any agreement (not before exempted) in respect of any merchandise or evidence of such an agreement which shall pass by the post between merchants or other persons carrying on trade or commerce in this Island and residing and actually being at the time of sending such letters at the distance of 20 miles from each other.

Memorandum or agreement made between the master and mariners of any vessel or boat for wages.

Agreement made in compliance with or under the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act, 7 & 8 Vict. ch. 112; or the Mercantile Marine Act, 13 & 14 Vict. ch. 93.

Agreement to marry not containing any settlement or transfer of property.

Memorandum or agreement made by or with Her Majesty or any Government Officer in the execution of his office.

Policy of Insurance.

APPRAISEMENT, or valuation of any estate or effects moveable or immovable; or of any interest therein; or of the annual value thereof; or of any dilapidations; or of any repairs wanted; or of the materials and labor used or to be used in any buildings; or of any artificer's work whatsoever.

Where the amount of such appraisement or s. d.
valuation shall not exceed £25 ... 1 3

And where it shall exceed £25 and not exceed £50 ... 2 6

Exceed £50 and not exceed £100 ... 5 0

" 100 — 200 ... 10 0

" 200 — 500 ... 15 0

" 500 — ... 20 0

Exemptions.

Appraisements or valuations of any property for the purpose of ascertaining the duty payable on Probates or Letters of Administration; or made by or at the instance of any Executor or Administrator with a view to the distribution of any estate under his charge; or made by or at the instance of any Government Officer in the execution of his office or by or for the Savings Bank or Loan Board.

ARTICLES of Clerkship or contract, whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Advocate, Proctor, Notary or Apothecary... £10 0 0

ARTICLES of Clerkship or contract, whereby any person shall become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to such admission as aforesaid, for the residue of the term for which he was originally bound in consequence of the death of his former master or of the contract between them being vacated by consent, or by rule of Court or s. d.
in any other event... 20 0

AWARD ... 20 0

Inland Bill of Exchange, draft or order for the payment to the bearer or to order, either on demand or otherwise, of any sum of money

Amounting to £2 and not exceeding £5 1 0

exceeding 5 — " 20 1 6

" 20 — " 30 2 0

" 30 — " 50 2 6

" 50 — " 100 3 6

" 100 — " 200 4 6

" 200 — " 300 5 0

" 300 — " 500 6 0

" 500 — " 1000 8 6

" 1000 — " 2000 12 6

" 2000 — " 3000 15 0

" 3000 ... 25 0

Inland Bill or order for the payment of any sum of money, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, if the same shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf.

The same duty as on a Bill of Exchange for the like sum payable to bearer or order.

Inland Bill, Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, if made payable to the bearer or to order, or if delivered to the payee, or some person on his behalf, where the total amount thereby made payable shall be specified therein or can be ascertained therefrom.

The same duty as on Bill payable to bearer or order on demand for a sum equal to such total amount.

And where the total amount of the money thereby made payable shall be indefinite

The same duty as on a Bill on demand for the sum therein expressed only.

And the following instruments shall be deemed and taken to be Inland Bills, Drafts, or Orders for the payment of money within the intent and meaning of this Schedule; viz:

All drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money by a Bill or Promissory note, or for the delivery of any such bill or note in payment or satisfaction of any sum of money; where such drafts or orders shall require the payment or delivery to be made to the bearer, or to order, or shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf.

All receipts given for money received which shall entitle, or be intended to entitle, the person or persons paying the money or the bearer of such receipts to receive the like sum from any third person or persons.

And all bills, drafts, or orders for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen if the same shall be made payable to the bearer or to order, or if the same shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf.

Foreign Bill of Exchange (or bill of Exchange drawn in but payable out of this Island) if drawn singly, and not in a set, for every bill of each set

The same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign bills of exchange drawn in sets according to the custom of merchants, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable thereby shall not exceed £100 ...

s. d.
1 6

And where it shall exceed £100 and not exceed

£200 ...	3 0
" — 200 — 500 ...	4 0
" — 500 — 1000 ...	5 0
" — 1000 — 2000 ...	7 6
" — 2000 — 3000 ...	10 0
" — 3000 ...	15 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

All instruments exempted from the payment of Stamp duties by virtue of the Ordinance No. 23 of the year 1844, entitled "An Ordinance for exempting certain written instruments employed by persons carrying on the business of Bankers from payment of Stamp duties and for enabling such person to make composition in lieu of Stamp duties on certain promissory notes and bills of exchange."

All checks, drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer on demand, and drawn on any Banker, provided the place where such checks drafts or orders shall be issued shall be

specified in such checks drafts or orders, and provided the same shall bear date on or before the day on which the same shall be issued, and provided the same do not direct the payment be made by bills or promissory notes.

All bills of exchange; drafts or orders drawn by the Treasurer of this Island, or any other Government Officer in the execution of his office.

BILL OF LADINGS for or for any goods, merchandise or effects exported or carried coastwise 0 3

BOND given as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money; mortgage for any definite and certain sum of money and of or affecting any property moveable or immoveable, where the sum

Where the amount shall not exceed £5 ...	0 0 6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding 10 ...	0 1 0
10 — 20 ...	0 2 0
20 — 30 ...	0 3 0
30 — 40 ...	0 4 0
40 — 50 ...	0 5 0
50 — 75 ...	0 7 6
75 — 100 ...	0 10 0
100 — 125 ...	0 12 6
125 — 150 ...	0 15 0
150 — 175 ...	0 17 6
175 — 200 ...	1 0 0
200 — 225 ...	1 2 6
225 — 250 ...	1 5 0
250 — 275 ...	1 7 6
275 — 300 ...	1 10 0
300 — 325 ...	1 12 6
325 — 350 ...	1 15 0
350 — 375 ...	1 17 6
375 — 400 ...	2 0 0
400 — 425 ...	2 2 6
425 — 450 ...	2 5 0
450 — 475 ...	2 7 6
475 — 500 ...	2 10 0
500 — 525 ...	2 12 6
525 — 550 ...	2 15 0
550 — 575 ...	2 17 6
575 — 600 ...	3 0 0
600 — 625 ...	3 2 6
625 — 650 ...	3 5 0
650 — 675 ...	3 7 6
675 — 700 ...	3 10 0
700 — 725 ...	3 12 6
725 — 750 ...	3 15 0
750 — 775 ...	3 17 0
775 — 800 ...	4 0 0
800 — 825 ...	4 2 6
825 — 850 ...	4 5 0
850 — 875 ...	4 7 6
875 — 900 ...	4 10 0
900 — 925 ...	4 12 6
925 — 950 ...	4 15 0
950 — 975 ...	4 17 6
975 — 1000 ...	5 0 0
1000 — 1025 ...	5 2 6
1025 — 1050 ...	5 5 0
1050 — 1075 ...	5 7 6
1075 — 1100 ...	5 10 0
1100 — 1125 ...	5 12 6
1125 — 1150 ...	5 15 0
1150 — 1175 ...	5 17 6
1175 — 1200 ...	6 0 0
1200 — 1225 ...	6 2 6
1225 — 1250 ...	6 5 0
1250 — 1275 ...	6 7 6
1275 — 1300 ...	6 10 0

Exceeding £13 0 and not exceeding £13 25	6 12 6	Exceeding £31 25 and not exceeding £37 50	15 15 0
1325 ^d	1350 ... 6 15 0	3150	3175 ... 15 17 6
1350	1375 ... 0 17 6	3175	3200 ... 16 0 0
1375	1400 ... 7 0 0	3200	3225 ... 16 2 6
1400	1425 ... 7 2 6	3225	3250 ... 16 5 0
1425	1450 ... 7 5 0	3250	3275 ... 16 7 6
1450	1475 ... 7 7 6	3275	3300 ... 16 10 0
1475	1500 ... 7 10 0	3300	3325 ... 16 12 6
1500	1525 ... 7 12 6	3325	3350 ... 16 15 0
1525	1550 ... 7 15 0	3350	3375 ... 16 17 6
1550	1575 ... 7 17 6	3375	3400 ... 17 0 0
1575	1600 ... 8 0 0	3400	3425 ... 17 2 6
1600	1625 ... 8 2 6	3425	3450 ... 17 5 0
1625	1650 ... 8 5 0	3450	3475 ... 17 7 6
1650	1675 ... 8 7 6	3475	3500 ... 17 10 0
1675	1700 ... 8 10 0	3500	3525 ... 17 12 6
1700	1725 ... 8 12 6	3525	3550 ... 17 15 0
1725	1750 ... 8 15 0	3550	3575 ... 17 17 6
1750	1775 ... 8 17 6	3575	3600 ... 18 0 0
1775	1800 ... 9 0 0	3600	3625 ... 18 2 6
1800	1825 ... 9 2 6	3625	3650 ... 18 5 0
1825	1850 ... 9 5 0	3650	3675 ... 18 7 6
1850	1875 ... 9 7 6	3675	3700 ... 18 10 0
1875	1900 ... 9 10 0	3700	3725 ... 18 12 6
1900	1925 ... 9 12 6	3725	3750 ... 18 15 0
1925	1950 ... 9 15 0	3750	3775 ... 18 17 6
1950	1975 ... 9 17 6	3775	3800 ... 19 0 0
1975	2000 ... 10 0 0	3800	3825 ... 19 2 6
2000	2025 ... 10 2 6	3825	3850 ... 19 5 0
2025	2050 ... 10 5 0	3850	3875 ... 19 7 6
2050	2075 ... 10 7 6	3875	3900 ... 19 10 0
2075	2100 ... 10 10 0	3900	3925 ... 19 12 6
2100	2125 ... 10 12 6	3925	3950 ... 19 15 0
2125	2150 ... 10 15 0	3950	3975 ... 19 17 6
2150	2175 ... 10 17 6	3975	4000 ... 20 0 0
2175	2200 ... 11 0 0	4000	4025 ... 20 2 6
2200	2225 ... 11 2 6	4025	4050 ... 20 5 0
2225	2250 ... 11 5 0	4050	4075 ... 20 7 6
2250	2275 ... 11 7 6	4075	4100 ... 20 10 0
2275	2300 ... 11 10 0	4100	4125 ... 20 12 6
2300	2325 ... 11 12 6	4125	4150 ... 20 15 0
2325	2350 ... 11 15 0	4150	4175 ... 20 17 6
2350	2375 ... 11 17 6	4175	4200 ... 21 0 0
2375	2400 ... 12 0 0	4200	4225 ... 21 2 6
2400	2425 ... 12 2 6	4225	4250 ... 21 5 0
2425	2450 ... 12 5 0	4250	4275 ... 21 7 6
2450	2475 ... 12 7 6	4275	4300 ... 21 10 0
2475	2500 ... 12 10 0	4300	4325 ... 21 12 6
2500	2525 ... 12 12 6	4325	4350 ... 21 15 0
2525	2550 ... 12 15 0	4350	4375 ... 21 17 6
2550	2575 ... 12 17 6	4375	4400 ... 22 0 0
2575	2600 ... 13 0 0	4400	4425 ... 22 2 6
2600	2625 ... 13 2 6	4425	4450 ... 22 5 0
2625	2650 ... 13 5 0	4450	4475 ... 22 7 6
2650	2675 ... 13 7 6	4475	4500 ... 22 10 0
2675	2700 ... 13 10 0	4500	4525 ... 22 12 6
2700	2725 ... 13 12 6	4525	4550 ... 22 15 0
2725	2750 ... 13 15 0	4550	4575 ... 22 17 6
2750	2775 ... 13 17 6	4575	4600 ... 23 0 0
2775	2800 ... 14 0 0	4600	4625 ... 23 2 6
2800	2825 ... 14 2 6	4625	4650 ... 23 5 0
2825	2850 ... 14 5 0	4650	4675 ... 23 7 6
2850	2875 ... 14 7 6	4675	4700 ... 23 10 0
2875	2900 ... 14 10 0	4700	4725 ... 23 12 6
2900	2925 ... 14 12 6	4725	4750 ... 23 15 0
2925	2950 ... 14 15 0	4750	4775 ... 23 17 6
2950	2975 ... 14 17 6	4775	4800 ... 24 0 0
2975	3000 ... 15 0 0	4800	4825 ... 24 2 6
3000	3025 ... 15 2 6	4825	4850 ... 24 5 0
3025	3050 ... 15 5 0	4850	4875 ... 24 7 6
3050	3075 ... 15 7 6	4875	4900 ... 24 10 0
3075	3100 ... 15 10 0	4900	4925 ... 24 12 6
3100	3125 ... 15 12 6	4925	4950 ... 24 15 0

Exceeding	£1950 and not Exceeding	£1975	24	17	6
4975	—	5000	... 25	0	0
5000	—	5025	... 25	2	6
5025	—	5050	... 25	5	0
5050	—	5075	... 25	7	6
5075	—	5100	... 25	10	0
5100	—	5125	... 25	12	6
5125	—	5150	... 25	15	0
5150	—	5175	... 25	17	6
5175	—	5200	... 26	0	0
5200	—	5225	... 26	2	6
5225	—	5250	... 26	5	0
5250	—	5275	... 26	7	6
5275	—	5300	... 26	10	0
5300	—	5325	... 26	12	6
5325	—	5350	... 26	15	0
5350	—	5375	... 26	17	6
5375	—	5400	... 27	0	0
5400	—	5425	... 27	2	6
5425	—	5450	... 27	5	0
5450	—	5475	... 27	7	6
5475	—	5500	... 27	10	0
5500	—	5525	... 27	12	6
5525	—	5550	... 27	15	0
5550	—	5575	... 27	17	6
5575	—	5600	... 28	0	0
5600	—	5625	... 28	2	6
5625	—	5650	... 28	5	0
5650	—	5675	... 28	7	6
5675	—	5700	... 28	10	0
5700	—	5725	... 28	12	6
5725	—	5750	... 28	15	0
5750	—	5775	... 28	17	6
5775	—	5800	... 29	0	0
5800	—	5825	... 29	2	6
5825	—	5850	... 29	5	0
5850	—	5875	... 29	7	6
5875	—	5900	... 29	10	0
5900	—	5925	... 29	12	6
5925	—	5950	... 29	15	0
5950	—	5975	... 29	17	6
5975	—	6000	... 30	0	0

And for every additional £25 or part thereof *s. d.*
a further progressive duty of ... 2 6

Bond of any kind whatever not otherwise
charged in this Schedule nor expressly
exempted from all Stamp duty ... 20 0

*Exemptions from the preceding and all other
Stamp Duties.*

Bonds given by any Government Officer or his
sureties, for the due execution of his Office.

Bonds given by any person to Her Majesty, or to
any public Officer for the use of Her Majesty, for
any debt or sum of money due, or to become due to
the Crown, or to the Government of this Island.

Bonds of indemnity given to Fiscals or their Deputies
or officers in the execution of their duty.

Bonds given to any officer of Customs in his official
capacity.

CHARTERPARTY or any agreement or contract
for the charter of any vessel or any memorandum
letter or other writing between the Captain Master or owner of any
vessel, and any other person for or relating
to the freight or conveyance of any
money, goods or effects on board of such
vessel ... 5 0

Exemptions.

Charterparty made by or with any Government officer
in the execution of his office.

COMPOSITION, Deed or other instrument of
Composition between a debtor or debtors *s. d.*
and his or their creditors ... 10 0

CONVEYANCE or transfer of immoveable property
Where the purchase or consideration money
therein or thereupon expressed shall not
exceed £5 ... 1 0

And where the same shall exceed
£5, and not exceed £10 ... £0 2

10	"	20	... 0 4
20	"	30	... 0 6
30	"	40	... 0 8
40	"	50	... 0 10
50	"	75	... 0 15
75	"	100	... 1 0
100	"	125	... 1 5
125	"	150	... 1 10
150	"	175	... 1 15
175	"	200	... 2 0
200	"	225	... 2 5
225	"	250	... 2 10
250	"	275	... 2 15
275	"	300	... 3 0
300	"	325	... 3 5
325	"	350	... 3 10
350	"	375	... 3 15
375	"	400	... 4 0
400	"	425	... 4 5
425	"	450	... 4 10
450	"	475	... 4 15
475	"	500	... 5 0
500	"	525	... 5 5
525	"	550	... 5 10
550	"	575	... 5 15
575	"	600	... 6 0
600	"	625	... 6 5
625	"	650	... 6 10
650	"	675	... 6 15
675	"	700	... 7 0
700	"	725	... 7 5
725	"	750	... 7 10
750	"	775	... 7 15
775	"	800	... 8 0
800	"	825	... 8 5
825	"	850	... 8 10
850	"	875	... 8 15
875	"	900	... 9 0
900	"	925	... 9 5
925	"	950	... 9 10
950	"	975	... 9 15
975	"	1000	... 10 0
1000	"	1025	... 10 5
1025	"	1050	... 10 10
1050	"	1075	... 10 15
1075	"	1100	... 11 0
1100	"	1125	... 11 5
1125	"	1150	... 11 10
1150	"	1175	... 11 15
1175	"	1200	... 12 0
1200	"	1225	... 12 5
1225	"	1250	... 12 10
1250	"	1275	... 12 15

Exceeding	Not exceeding	£	s.	Exceeding	Not exceeding	£	s.
£1275	and £1300	...	13 0	2925	and 2950	...	29 10
1300	" 1325	...	13 5	2950	" 2975	...	29 15
1325	" 1350	...	13 10	2975	" 3000	...	30 0
1350	" 1375	...	13 15	3000	" 3025	...	30 5
1375	" 1400	...	14 0	3025	" 3050	...	30 10
1400	" 1425	...	14 5	3050	" 3075	...	30 15
1425	" 1450	...	14 10	3075	" 3100	...	31 0
1450	" 1475	...	14 15	3100	" 3125	...	31 5
1475	" 1500	...	15 0	3125	" 3150	...	31 10
1500	" 1525	...	15 5	3150	" 3175	...	31 15
1525	" 1550	...	15 10	3175	" 3200	...	32 0
1550	" 1575	...	15 15	3200	" 3225	...	32 5
1575	" 1600	...	16 0	3225	" 3250	...	32 10
1600	" 1625	...	16 5	3250	" 3275	...	32 15
1625	" 1650	...	16 10	3275	" 3300	...	33 0
1650	" 1675	...	16 15	3300	" 3325	...	33 5
1675	" 1700	...	17 0	3325	" 3350	...	33 10
1700	" 1725	...	17 5	3350	" 3375	...	33 15
1725	" 1750	...	17 10	3375	" 3400	...	34 0
1750	" 1775	...	17 15	3400	" 3425	...	34 5
1775	" 1800	...	18 0	3425	" 3450	...	34 10
1800	" 1825	...	18 5	3450	" 3475	...	34 15
1825	" 1850	...	18 10	3475	" 3500	...	35 0
1850	" 1875	...	18 15	3500	" 3525	...	35 5
1875	" 1900	...	19 0	3525	" 3550	...	35 10
1900	" 1925	...	19 5	3550	" 3575	...	35 15
1925	" 1950	...	19 10	3575	" 3600	...	36 0
1950	" 1975	...	19 15	3600	" 3625	...	36 5
1975	" 2000	...	20 0	3625	" 3650	...	36 10
2000	" 2025	...	20 5	3650	" 3675	...	36 15
2025	" 2050	...	20 10	3675	" 3700	...	37 0
2050	" 2075	...	20 15	3700	" 3725	...	37 5
2075	" 2100	...	21 0	3725	" 3750	...	37 10
2100	" 2125	...	21 5	3750	" 3775	...	37 15
2125	" 2150	...	21 10	3775	" 3800	...	38 0
2150	" 2175	...	21 15	3800	" 3825	...	38 5
2175	" 2200	...	22 0	3825	" 3850	...	38 10
2200	" 2225	...	22 5	3850	" 3875	...	38 15
2225	" 2250	...	22 10	3875	" 3900	...	39 0
2250	" 2275	...	22 15	3900	" 3925	...	39 5
2275	" 2300	...	23 0	3925	" 3950	...	39 10
2300	" 2325	...	23 5	3950	" 3975	...	39 15
2325	" 2350	...	23 10	3975	" 4000	...	40 0
2350	" 2375	...	23 15	4000	" 4025	...	40 5
2375	" 2400	...	24 0	4025	" 4050	...	40 10
2400	" 2425	...	24 5	4050	" 4075	...	40 15
2425	" 2450	...	24 10	4075	" 4100	...	41 0
2450	" 2475	...	24 15	4100	" 4125	...	41 5
2475	" 2500	...	25 0	4125	" 4150	...	41 10
2500	" 2525	...	25 5	4150	" 4175	...	41 15
2525	" 2550	...	25 10	4175	" 4200	...	42 0
2550	" 2575	...	25 15	4200	" 4225	...	42 5
2575	" 2600	...	26 0	4225	" 4250	...	42 10
2600	" 2625	...	26 5	4250	" 4275	...	42 15
2625	" 2650	...	26 10	4275	" 4300	...	43 0
2650	" 2675	...	26 15	4300	" 4325	...	43 5
2675	" 2700	...	27 0	4325	" 4350	...	43 10
2700	" 2725	...	27 5	4350	" 4375	...	43 15
2725	" 2750	...	27 10	4375	" 4400	...	44 0
2750	" 2775	...	27 15	4400	" 4425	...	44 5
2775	" 2800	...	28 0	4425	" 4450	...	44 10
2800	" 2825	...	28 5	4450	" 4475	...	44 15
2825	" 2850	...	28 10	4475	" 4500	...	45 0
2850	" 2875	...	28 15	4500	" 4525	...	45 5
2875	" 2900	...	29 0	4525	" 4550	...	45 10
2900	" 2925	...	29 5	4550	" 4575	...	45 15

Exceeding	Not exceeding	£	s.
£4575	and £4600	46	0
4600	" 4625	46	5
4625	" 4650	46	10
4650	" 4675	46	15
4675	" 4700	47	0
4700	" 4725	47	5
4725	" 4750	47	10
4750	" 4775	47	15
4775	" 4800	48	0
4800	" 4825	48	5
4825	" 4850	48	10
4850	" 4875	48	15
4875	" 4900	49	0
4900	" 4925	49	5
4925	" 4950	49	10
4950	" 4975	49	15
4975	" 5000	50	0
5000	" 5025	50	5
5025	" 5050	50	10
5050	" 5075	50	15
5075	" 5100	51	0
5100	" 5125	51	5
5125	" 5150	51	10
5150	" 5175	51	15
5175	" 5200	52	0
5200	" 5225	52	5
5225	" 5250	52	10
5250	" 5275	52	15
5275	" 5300	53	0
5300	" 5325	53	5
5325	" 5350	53	10
5350	" 5375	53	15
5375	" 5400	54	0
5400	" 5425	54	5
5425	" 5450	54	10
5450	" 5475	54	15
5475	" 5500	55	0
5500	" 5525	55	5
5525	" 5550	55	10
5550	" 5575	55	15
5575	" 5600	56	0
5600	" 5625	56	5
5625	" 5650	56	10
5650	" 5675	56	15
5675	" 5700	57	0
5700	" 5725	57	5
5725	" 5750	57	10
5750	" 5775	57	15
5775	" 5800	58	0
5800	" 5825	58	5
5825	" 5850	58	10
5850	" 5875	58	15
5875	" 5900	59	0
5900	" 5925	59	5
5925	" 5950	59	10
5950	" 5975	59	15
5975	" 6000	60	0

And for every additional £25 or part thereof
a further progressive duty of ... 5 0

NOTE. 1.—Where property of different tenures or
holdings, or held under different titles, contracted
to be sold at one entire price for the whole shall

be conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts or
parcels, by different deeds or instruments, the
purchase or consideration money shall be divided
and apportioned in such manner as the parties shall
think fit, so that a distinct price or consideration
for each separate part or parcel may be set forth in
or upon the instrument of conveyance relating
thereto; which instrument shall be charged with
the duty in respect of the price or consideration
money therein set forth.

2.—And where property, contracted to be purchased
by two or more persons jointly, or by any person
for himself and others, or wholly for others, at one
entire price for the whole, shall be conveyed in
parts by separate deeds or instruments to the
persons for whom the same shall be purchased,
for distinct parts or shares of the purchase money;
the instrument of conveyance, of each separate
part or parcels shall be charged with the duty, in
respect of the sum of money therein specified as
the consideration for the same.

3.—But if separate parts or parcels of such property
shall be conveyed to, or to the use of or in trust
for different persons, in and by one and the same
deed or instrument, then such instrument shall be
charged with the duty in respect of the aggregate
amount of the purchase or consideration money
therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid
for the property thereby conveyed.

4.—Where any person, having contracted for the
purchase of property but not having obtained a con-
veyance thereof, shall contract to sell to any other
person and the same shall in consequence be con-
veyed immediately to the sub-purchaser; the instru-
ment of conveyance shall be charged with the duty,
in respect of the purchase or consideration money
therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid
by the sub-purchaser.

5.—And where any person having contracted for the
purchase of property, but not having obtained a
conveyance thereof, shall contract to sell the whole
or any part or parts thereof, to any other person or
persons, and the same shall, in consequence, be
conveyed by the original seller to different persons
in parts or parcels; the instrument of conveyance
of each part or parcel thereof shall be charged with
the duty in respect only of the purchase or con-
sideration money which shall be therein mentioned
to be paid or agreed to be paid for the same,
by the person or persons to whom or to whose use
or in trust for whom the conveyance shall be made,
without regard to the amount of the original purchase
money.

6.—And in all cases of such sub-sales as aforesaid,
the sub-purchasers, and the person immediately
selling to them, shall be deemed and taken to be
the purchasers and sellers, within the intent and
meaning of the provisions and regulations of this
Ordinance relating to the duties on conveyances of
property hereby imposed.

7.—But where any such sub-purchasers shall take an
actual conveyance of the interest of the person
immediately selling to him, which shall be charge-

able with the duty in respect of the purchase or consideration money paid or agreed to be paid by him, and shall be duly stamped accordingly; the instrument of conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the property in question by the original seller, shall be exempted from the duty, and be charged only with the duty on a notarial deed.

8.—And where any property, separately contracted to be purchased of different persons, at separate and distinct prices, shall be conveyed to the purchaser, or he shall direct, in and by one and the same instrument; the instrument shall be charged with the said duty in respect of the aggregate amount of the purchase or consideration monies therein mentioned to be paid or agreed to be paid for the same.

9.—Where any lands, or other property shall be sold and conveyed, subject to any mortgage, bond, or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, to be afterwards paid by the purchaser, such sum of money or debt shall be deemed the purchase or consideration money or part of the purchase or consideration money as the case may be, in respect whereof the duty is to be paid.

10.—And where there shall be several deeds, instruments or writings, for completing the title to the property sold; such of them as are not liable to the said *ad valorem* duty, shall be charged with the duty to which the same may be liable, under any general or particular description of such deeds, instruments or writings contained in this Schedule.

11.—And when any deed or instrument, operating as a conveyance on the sale of any property, shall operate also as a conveyance of any other than the property sold by way of settlement, or for any other purpose, or shall also contain any other matter or things besides what shall be incident to the sale and conveyance of the property sold, or relate to the title thereto, such instrument shall be charged, in addition to the duty to which it shall be liable as a conveyance, with such further Stamp Duty, as any separate deed containing the other matter, would have been chargeable with.

CONVEYANCE or transfer of immovable property of any kind whatsoever not charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty ... 20 0

Exemptions from the preceding Stamp Duties.

All conveyances and transfers to Her Majesty, or to any person, for, or on behalf of Her Majesty.
All Leases and Mortgages, and all transfers or assignments thereof.

CONVEYANCE or transfer of moveable property, where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon is expressed the same duty as on a Bond for the like amount.

CONVEYANCE or transfer of moveable property of any kind whatsoever not charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty, where the value of the same does not appear on the face thereof, shall bear a stamp of ... 5 0

Exemptions from the preceding, and all other Stamp Duties.

Transfers of Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes by indorsement.

DECLARATION of any use or trust ... 10 0

DEEDS or instruments of confirmation, ratification,

substitution, surrogation, disclaimer, and renunciation ... 10 0

DEED or instrument not otherwise charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty ... 10 0

LEASE of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, for a year or longer, where the yearly rent shall not exceed £5 ... 2 0

And where the same shall exceed £5, and not exceed £12 ... 5 0

And for every additional £12 yearly, or for any part thereof, a further progressive duty of ... 5 0

If there be no rent in money reserved, the lease shall bear a Stamp as an agreement, the value whereof does not appear on the face of the instrument.

LETTER or Power of Attorney of any kind ... 10 0

Substitution or surrogation under any Letter of Attorney ... 5 0

Exemptions from the preceding Stamp Duties.

Power of Attorney made by any petty officer, seaman, or soldier, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for pay or prize money.

LETTERS of *Fœtus Lætitis* ... £5 0 0

LICENSE for marriage without publication of s. d. Banns ... 20 0

MORTGAGE—See BOND.

NOTARIAL DEED not otherwise charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty ... 10 0

Notarial copy of, or extract from any instrument; and copy of, or extract from any deed registered in any District Court, certified by the Secretary of such Court ... 1 0

PARTITION—Any deed of ... 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE. The same *ad valorem* duties as on an Inland Bill of Exchange of the like amount.

Exemptions from the duties on Promissory Notes.

All instruments bearing in any degree the form or style of Promissory Note, but which in law shall be deemed special agreements. But such instruments shall nevertheless be liable to the duty which may attach thereon as agreements or otherwise.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, for any sum of money not exceeding s. d.

ing £20 ... 2 0

Exceeding £20 and not exceeding 100 ... 3 0

100 — 500 ... 5 0

500 — 1000 ... 10 0

Protest of any other kind ... 5 0

RECEIPT or discharge given for, or upon the payment of money amounting to

£2 and not exceeding £20 ... 0 2

exceeding 20 — 50 ... 0 6

50 — 100 ... 1 0

100 — 200 ... 2 0

200 — 300 ... 3 0

300 — 400 ... 4 0

400 — 500 ... 5 0

500 — 1000 ... 7 6

1000 — ... 10 0

And where any sum of money whatsoever shall be therein expressed or acknowledged to be received in full of all demands ... 10 0

And any note, memorandum, or writing whatsoever, given to any person for, or upon the payment of money, whereby any sum of money, debt or demand, or any part of any debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to two pounds or upwards, shall be expressed or acknowledged to have been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged or satisfied, or which shall import or signify any such acknowledgment, and whether the same shall or shall not be signed with the name of any person, shall be deemed and taken to be a receipt for a sum of money, of equal amount with the sum, debt, or demand so expressed or acknowledged to have been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged or satisfied, within the intent and meaning of this Schedule, and shall be charged with a duty accordingly.

And any receipt or discharge, note, memorandum, or writing whatever, given to any person for or upon the payment of money, which shall contain, import, or signify any general acknowledgment of any debt, account, claim, or demand, debts, accounts, claims, or demands whereof the amount shall not be therein specified, having been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged or satisfied, or whereby any sum of money therein mentioned shall be acknowledged to be received in full, or in discharge, or satisfaction of any such debt, account, claim or demand, debts, accounts, claims or demands, and whether the same shall or shall not be signed with the name of any person, shall be deemed, and taken to be a receipt for the sum of £1,000 or upwards, within the intent and meaning of this Schedule, and shall be charged with the duty of ten shillings accordingly.

And all receipts, discharges, and acknowledgments of the description aforesaid, which shall be given for or upon payments made by or with any bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, or other securities for money, shall be deemed and taken to be receipts given upon the payment of money, within the intent and meaning of this Schedule.

Exception from the preceding duties on receipts.

Receipts or discharges written upon promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for the payment of money duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof; or upon bills of exchange drawn out of, but payable in this Island.

Letters by the general post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other securities for money.

Receipts or discharges endorsed, or otherwise written upon or contained in any bond, mortgage, or other security, or any conveyance, deed, or instrument whatever, duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest, or annuity thereby secured.

Releases or discharges for money by deeds duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof.

Receipts or discharges for the return of any duties of customs upon certificates of over entry.

Receipts or discharges given by or to any Government Agent, Fiscal, or his Deputy or Officer, or other public officer in the execution of his office.

TRANSFER or Assignment of any bond, mortgage or lease ... 5 0

WARRANT to act as a Notary Public £5 0 0

Exemptions.

Where any person duly admitted a Notary in any district of this Island shall be afterwards admitted a Notary in any other district the subsequent Warrant shall be free of duty.

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

All instruments exempted from the payment of Stamp Duties by virtue of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1833, No. 7 of 1833, No. 6 of 1835, and No. 23 of 1844.

All instruments to or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any Government officer in his official capacity.

All warrants of Attorney granted to the Ceylon Savings' Bank to counters judgment.

All Wills, Testaments, and Codicils, whether Notarial or otherwise.

All instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely, or by way of mortgage, or otherwise of any Ship or Vessel, or any part, share, or property of or in any Ship or Vessel.

Provided that where any instrument hereinbefore specified shall be executed or acknowledged before a Notary Public, or shall be executed before some public officer, under the authority of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1852, entitled, "To make further provision touching the execution of certain deeds and instruments," the Stamp Duty hereby chargeable on such instrument, shall be chargeable on the duplicate or counterpart thereof, instead of the original instrument; and in such case if the duty exceed the sum of five shillings, the original instrument shall bear a stamp of ... 2 0

Part II.

Continuing the Duties on Law Proceedings.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.—In Civil Proceedings.

Every Affidavit or Affirmation.—Bill of Costs.—Bond of Security in Appeal to the Queen in Council or other Bond or Recognizance.—Certificate in Appeal to the Queen in Council.—Copy (office copy) of any decree, deposition, document, or other matter of record.—Decree or Judgment, or order having the effect of a Decree or Judgment, interlocutory or final.—Exemplification under the Seal of Court of any record or proceedings therein.—Exhibit of each unstamped document.—Injunction.—Mandate, or Writ of Mandamus Prohibendo and Prohibition.—Order of transference.—Petition to the Queen in Council.—Proxy.—Rule Nisi or absolute.—Summons.—Translation of any exhibit. s. d.

Class	—1	under £10	...	...	1 6
2	—	30	...	...	3 0
3	—	75	...	...	4 0
4	—	150	...	...	6 0
5	—	500	...	...	9 0
6	—	1000	...	...	12 0
7	—	5000	...	...	15 0
8	—	5000 and upwards	...	...	20 0

Exemptions.

All Affidavits or Affirmations for verifying service of Process.

All Mandates in the nature of Writs of Habeas Corpus, and all Rules relating thereto.

Provided also, that no Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate suing or being sued or intervening in any suit, *ex parte officii*; and no person duly admitted to sue or intervene or defend, as a Pauper, shall be required to use any Stamps, in Civil Proceedings, in the Supreme Court.—But if Judgment for Costs shall be given in favour of such Advocate or Pauper, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be mentioned in the said Judgment, shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given, to the Commissioner of Stamps or to the Secretary or Clerk of the Court in which the case shall have been instituted for and on behalf of such Commissioner, and in failure thereof the said Secretary or Clerk shall insert the said value in the Writ of Execution issued by the party in whose favor such Judgment shall have been given and shall pay the said value when recovered to the said Commissioner from the first amount levied under the said Writ; or if no such Writ be issued, the said Secretary or Clerk shall issue a Writ of Execution, free of Stamp Duty for the recovery of the said value to be appropriated in like manner. Provided that if the said value be inserted by the Secretary or Clerk as aforesaid in the Writ issued by the party in whose favor Judgment has been given, the first proceeds of such Writ shall be applied to the payment of the fees due to the said Advocate and to the Advocate or Proctor, if any, who has conducted the case of such Pauper; and after such appropriation, the proceeds shall next be applied to the payment of the said value of Stamps.

All Matrimonial and Testamentary Proceedings shall be charged as in the fourth class.

IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.—In Civil Proceedings.

Every Affidavit or Affirmation.—Bill of Costs.—Certificate in Appeal.—Commission to Survey.—Of reference and all other Commissions.—Commitment in Mesne Process or Execution.—Copy (Office Copy) of the Decree or Judgment.—Libel.—Answer.—Replication, or other Pleading.—List of Witnesses.—Notice of Trial or Argument.—To hear Judgment of the District Court or the Supreme Court.—Petition of Appeal.—Proxy.—Rule Nisi or Absolute.—Summons to Defendant or Defendants without reference to number.—Summons to Intervenor or Interveners without reference to number.—Warrant of Attachment.—Writ of Execution against Person or Property.—

	s.	d.
Class—1 under £30	...	2 0
2 — 75	...	3 0
3 — 150	...	5 0
4 — 500	...	8 0
5 — 1000	...	10 0
6 — 5000	...	12 0
7 — 5000 and upwards	...	15 0

Every Award.—Bail Bond or other Bond or recognizance.—Certificate of quiet possession.—Commission to examine witnesses.—Edictile Citation for Certificate of quiet possession.—Injunction.—Set of Interrogatories.—Sequestration.—Warrant of Arrest in Mesne Process.

	s.	d.
Class—1 under £30	...	5 0
2 — 75	...	5 0
3 — 150	...	12 0
4 — 500	...	18 0
5 — 1000	...	25 0
6 — 5000	...	30 0
7 — 5000 and upwards	...	40 0

Every Exhibit of each unstamped Document.—Office Copy, duly certified, of all matter of record, per sheet of 120 words.—Subpoena to each witness.—Translation of each document.

	s.	d.
Class—1 under £30	...	0 9
2 — 75	...	1 0
3 — 150	...	1 6
4 — 500	...	2 6
5 — 1000	...	3 6
6 — 5000	...	5 0
7 — 5000 and upwards	...	7 6

No oral pleading shall be received, except the party wishing to plead orally shall furnish a blank sheet of paper on which to write the pleading and which paper shall bear a Stamp of the same value as if it were a written pleading in a case of the like class. And any party failing to furnish such paper shall be taken to be in default.

Poundage at the rate of one per centum on all monies levied in execution either by sale or by payment of the debtor to the Fiscal or his Deputy although the creditor becomes purchaser of the property sold in Execution and obtains credit for the purchase money in reduction of the writ.

No party shall be allowed to take any proceedings on or by virtue of any Decree or Judgment without first taking a Copy thereof.

Exemptions.

All Affidavits or Affirmations for verifying service of process:—all orders for the release or discharge of Civil Prisoners.—All warrants of attachment for non-attendance or contempt issued by the Court at its own instance.

Provided also that no Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate suing or being sued or intervening in any suit *ex parte officii*; And no person duly admitted to sue, defend or intervene as a pauper shall be required to use any stamps in Civil proceedings in the District Court. But if Judgment for costs shall be given in favor of such Advocate or pauper, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be decreed by the said Judgment shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given, to the Commissioner of Stamps or to the Secretary for and on behalf of such Commissioner, and in failure of payment the said Secretary shall insert the said value in the Writ of Execution issued by the party in whose favor such Judgment shall have been given and shall pay the said value when recovered to the said Commissioner from the first amount levied under the said writ; or if no such writ be issued, the said Secretary shall issue a Writ of Execution free of Stamp Duty for the recovery of the said value to be appropriated in like manner.—Provided that if the said value be inserted by the said Secretary as aforesaid in the writ issued by the party in whose favor Judgment has been given, the first proceeds of such writ shall be applied to the payment of the fees due to the said Advocate and to the Advocate or Proctor, if any, who has conducted the case of such pauper; and

after such appropriation the proceeds shall next be applied to the payment of the said value of Stamps.

And no Summons, Subpoena, Warrant of Arrest, or in Execution, nor any other Citation or Writ whatsoever which has once been issued out of the Court and returned by the Officer to whom it was directed, shall on any pretext whatever, be re-issued, unless any such process has been returned not served or executed by reason that the party could not be found, or had left the Jurisdiction of the Court, or by reason that no property of the debtor or none sufficient to satisfy the exigency of any Writ of Execution could be found. Provided always, that in respect of any Subpoena or Subpoenas, the same may be re-issued, although served, in case the Judge shall, on good cause shewn, so order.

Provided also, that in appeals to the Supreme Court, the appellant shall deliver to the Secretary of the District Court, together with his petition of appeal, the proper Stamp for the decree or order of the Supreme Court which may be made on such appeal.

All Matrimonial and Testamentary suits shall be charged as in the third class.

IN THE COURTS OF REQUESTS.

Every Affidavit or Affirmation.—Bail bond, or other bond of recognizance.—Commitment.—Copy of the Decree or Judgment.—Notice of interlocutory Judgment.—Petition of appeal.—Summons to defendant or defendants without reference to number.—Summons to intervenient or intervenients without reference to number.—Warrant of attachment.—Warrant of Execution.

Class—1	—	under £2...	0 6
2	—	£2 and under £5...	1 0
3	—	5 and upwards...	2 0

Every Office Copy of any matter of record.—Subpoena to each witness.—Exhibit of each unstamped document.—Translation of each document.

Class—1	—	under £2...	0 3
2	—	£2 and under £5...	0 6
3	—	5 and upwards...	1 0

Poundage at the rate of one per centum on all monies levied in execution, either by sale, or by payment of the debtor to the Fiscal or his Deputy; although the creditor becomes purchaser of the property sold in execution, and obtains credit for the purchase money, in reduction of the amount of the Writ.

Exemptions.

All Affidavits or Affirmations, for verifying service of process; all warrants of attachment issued by the Court at its own instance.

Provided also, that no Government Officer suing or being sued, or intervening in his official capacity, shall be required to use any Stamps in any Court of Requests. And no person duly admitted to sue, defend, or intervene as a proper, shall be required to use any Stamps in the said Court. But if Judgment for Costs shall be given in favor of such Government Officer or petitioner, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be decreed by the said Judgment, shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given, to the Commissioner of Stamps or to the Clerk of the Court in which the case shall have been instituted for and on behalf of such Commissioner, and in failure of such

payment, the said Clerk shall insert the said value in the Writ of Execution issued by the party in whose favor such Judgment shall have been given, and shall pay the said value when recovered to the said Commissioner from the first amount levied under the said Writ; or if no such Writ be issued, the said Clerk shall issue a Writ of Execution free of Stamp Duty for the recovery of the said value to be appropriated in like manner.

And no Summons, Subpoenas, Warrant of Arrest, or in Execution, nor any other Citation or Writ whatsoever, which has once been issued out of the Court and returned by the officer to whom it was directed, shall on any pretext whatever be reissued, unless any such process has been returned not served or executed by reason that the party could not be found or had left the Jurisdiction of the Court, or by reason that no property of the debtor or none sufficient to satisfy the exigency of any Writ of Execution could be found.

Provided always, that in respect of any Subpoena or Subpoenas, the same may be reissued although served, in case the Commissioner shall, on good cause shewn, so order. Provided also, that in appeals to the Supreme Court, the appellant shall furnish to the Secretary of the District Court, the proper Stamp for the decree or order of the Supreme Court which may be made on such appeal.

No party shall be allowed to take any proceedings on or by virtue of any Judgment or Decree, without first taking a copy thereof.

Part III.

Containing the Duties in Testamentary Proceedings; on Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration.

Every Account Provisional or Final.—Bond 1 0

Every Copy (office copy) of any Will or Codicil, or Extract therefrom, or of any document mentioned in this part of the Schedule... 1 6

PROBATE of a Will, or Letters of Administration where the property and estate for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of, or entitled to as Trustee for any other person or persons and not beneficially, and exclusive also of the debts due by the deceased on mortgage or other Notarial Bonds, shall be

	s.	d.
Under the value of £5	...	1 0
Of the value of £5, and under the value of £10	2	0
" 10, " £20	4	0
" 20, " 30	6	0
" 30, " 40	8	0
" 40, " 50	10	0
" 50, " 75	15	0
" 75, " 100	20	0

And for every additional £25, or part thereof, a further progressive duty of ... 5 0

Provided, that the duty hereby charged on Probates and Letters of Administration shall in no case exceed £500.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN CEYLON.

By E. F. KELAART, M. D., &c.

As the cultivation of Cotton in Ceylon is beginning to attract the attention of European Capitalists, we are induced to say a few words of encouragement to those who are not sanguine as to the ultimate success of the growth of this plant in some parts of the Island.

It is well known that Cotton of one species or another will grow in almost every part of the Island; but whether the cultivation of it in all parts will repay the outlay is another matter for consideration. Hitherto, the few experiments made have either failed from the bad selection of locality, or from parties sowing seed of the variety not adapted to the soil or climate of the land so selected.

Though the cotton plant is cultivated in the tropical parts of every land of the Old and New World, it is not the same species of cotton (*Gossypium*) which succeeds in all parts. It was by Dr. Roxburgh's advice that the cotton plant of Bourbon has been transplanted to India, and this species, the *G. Barbadosense* now furnishes the largest quantity of the best Indian cotton. It does not follow that the Bourbon plant will be as productive of good cotton in Ceylon as it is in India. Ceylon does not possess that peculiar soil called *Regur*, or the black cotton soil, which lies over a limestone gravel called *Kumher*. In the interior of the Island, where soil of some resemblance to this is found, the climate is too damp for this, or any other species of cotton; therefore, we must look to the Coast, or Maritime Provinces, for land suited to the successful cultivation of cotton. The species which we think will succeed best along the sea line, or within 15 or 20 miles of the sea, is the Sea Island cotton *G. Arboreum*. This variety of cotton thrives best near the sea; it is a notable fact, too, that cotton of whatever species, except the Pernambuco, deteriorates in quality as the plantation recedes from the sea. This peculiarity is accounted for by Dr. Ure chemically: 100 parts of the ashes of Sea Island cotton yielded,

1. Matter soluble in water, 64 parts, consisting of

Carbonate of Potash.....	44. 8
Muriate of Potash.....	9. 9
Sulphate of Potash.....	9. 3
2. Matter indissoluble in water—

Phosphate of lime.....	9. 0
Carbonate of lime.....	10. 6
Phosphate of Magnesia.....	8. 4
Peroxide of Iron	3. 0
Alumina a trace, and loss..	5. 0

100.

Dr. Ure observes, that the above analysis seems to throw considerable light on the predilection of the cotton plant for the neighbourhood of the sea, which supplies plentifully the saline substances requisite to the

perfect development and constitution of its woolly fruit. It may hence be inferred, that the compost or manure best fitted for Cotton plantations should contain neutro-saline matter, with alkaline, calcareous, and magnesian bases. The presence of magnesia deserves notice, as it indicates marine food. Here, as in many other examples, the vegetative powers of the roots seem to eliminate potash from the stone detritus of the soil which replaces the soda in the sea salts. For otherwise we should have found salts with a basis of soda, instead of potash salts in the ashes of the cotton.

Although the bases of soils of Ceylon are the detritus of primitive rocks, it does not follow that the detritus of all granitic or gneissic rocks produce the same kind of soil, or in other words, the same nutritive mineral matters. The rocks which when decomposed will yield the best soil are those containing *Hornblende* in addition to *Felspar* and *Mica*. *Hornblende* contains 11 per cent of lime, whereas *Felspar* only 1.5 per cent, and *Mica* none. Good soil for coffee planting may exist without the presence of Limestone, and so may good soil for cotton plantations.— However, it must be admitted that the soils for either are much improved from the presence of limestone detritus. We presume, therefore, that a good manure for cotton soils will be lime obtained from burning the Dolomite limestone of this Island, which contains also Magnesia, the phosphate of which is one of the indissoluble matters found in cotton, and which Dr. Ure says, is, in the Sea Island cotton, derived from marine matter. In inland districts, where only good soil is wanted for cotton, a mixture of salt and Dolomite lime will perhaps be found an essential part of the manure required.

Whatever variety of cotton is tried, the climate best adapted is one where the humidity is not great, where the vicissitudes of temperature are not very sudden, and the wet and dry seasons are sufficiently distinct. Though cotton may thrive better and crops be more numerous in the Southern parts of the Island, the Western and Northern, particularly the North-eastern parts, will give the requisite seasons for gathering and preparing the best cotton. Trincomalie, therefore, with its fine harbour, may yet become a flourishing Port.

There are people who believe that planting cotton requires little care and attention. They must undeceive themselves of this fallacy, before they can expect to produce good cotton: there is as much, if not more difference, between Plantation cotton, and the inferior sorts obtained from a careless cultivation, such as most of the Indian cottons are the products of, as there is between Plantation and Native coffee; and if we mistake not, Ceylon is capable of producing as many varieties of cotton as she is now doing of Coffee, though in the article cotton, the lowland produce will doubtless fetch higher prices than the upland. A brighter day is we hope looming in the future of Ceylon, when her thousands of acres of lowland jungle, on which sea breezes blow, will be cleared, and the beautiful vine-leaved cotton clothe the land.

There is no fear that if short staples are demanded from Ceylon, that the natives will not by their simple mode of cultivation, reduce long staples of Sea Island to any shorter dimensions desired. But we doubt not that if Ceylon produce good Sea Island cotton, there will be a market for it. At present the demand for this fine quality is not great, as the quantity produced being small, prices are now high; and the finer articles

manufactured from it are confined to the use of the wealthier classes, but when the quantity is increased and the prices lower, the poorer classes will be able to wear the fine cambrics which only now deck the fair forms of the opulent.

Dr. Royle, in his work on the Natural Productions of India, says, "that from inquiries made to ascertain what kinds of Cotton it is most desirable to cultivate in India, it appears best as a general rule, to imitate the American short and long staple Cottons as nearly as possible. It has by some been thought unadvisable to increase the supply of long staple Cottons, such as Sea Island, Pernambuco, &c., to a great degree, but of this there is no fear. If the supply were abundant and regular, the prices might fall, and long staple Cottons would be used for many of those purposes for which short staple Cottons are now alone employed. But it will not be easy to increase the supply, if regular, beyond the demand."

The following remarks on the mode of cultivation will be of service to the Ceylon Cotton Planter.

The most approved method is the one known in America. The ground is formed into ridges, 5 feet in breadth, extending in straight lines over the whole field; if the land be at all low and subject to be overflowed, these ridges are intersected by ditches at intervals of 105 feet from each other, for receiving the water that may collect in the hollow spaces between the ridges on which the Cotton plants are reared. These hollows correspond to the water furrows in wheat husbandry, and serve the same purpose of drainage. The ridges should rise about ten inches above the level of the intervals, the crown being flat and regular; a trench is then made along the middle of the ridge, from two to four inches deep, according to the time of planting. If the seed is sown in very dry weather it will be necessary to sow the seeds deeper, say 4 inches. A bushel of Cotton seeds is requisite for an English acre. It is necessary to place two or three seeds in each drill, but when the plants spring up, the strong ones are only left, the weaker ones removed. In Ceylon the drills ought to be made 2 feet apart, as the soil is not generally very rich. But in very rich soil 10 or 12 inches apart will suffice.

The seeds ought to be sown just before each rainy season. The fruits will then ripen in the dry season when picking will commence. In some parts of the Island, such as the north-east, where there are two marked dry and wet seasons, two crops may be gathered, a large and a small one, but in most places only one crop can be calculated upon. During the growth of the plant the fields ought to be carefully weeded with the hand hoe, and the young plants must be supported against the wind by gathering fresh soil round them. Indeed, it is only this way that the plants which are of a tender kind can resist tempestuous weather. It will be sometime before the Ceylon Cotton Planter knows for a certainty the exact period of the year when he ought to sow the seeds; and this will not be the same in every part of the Island. In the neighbourhood of Galle, experiments are being made on a large scale, hitherto, with comparative success. Sea Island Cotton grows here to perfection; and the staples of the Cotton produced are very long, and consequently of high value. Samples of it sent to England were valued at 2s. 6d. per lb.*

* The price of common Indian Cotton is 6d. per lb.

• Even at One Shilling per lb. the cultivation of the Cotton plant will be more remunerative than the generality of Coffee Estates now are.

People with a small capital may safely venture in well selected lands the cultivation of Cotton, the outlay will not be more than one half of that now required for opening a Coffee Estate. In America four acres of land yield 5 cwt. of clean Cotton. In Ceylon probably 3 cwt. will be nearer the mark.

Some twenty years ago the Ceylon Government distributed Cotton seeds (of short staple variety) to different Government Agents, and, we believe, that Cotton was at that period successfully cultivated at Trincomalee, and also, partially, at Galle. It is to be hoped that the desire to develop the resources of the Island is not extinct, and that those who have the power and the means will take the initiative in a matter of such great importance.

P. S.—From a recent Report of Mr. Thwaites, the zealous Botanist and active Superintendent of the Peradenia Botanical Garden, we learn that the climate of the Kandyan Hills is not adapted for the successful cultivation of the Cotton plant.—*E. F. K.*

Galle, 1st October, 1853.

*On Ceylon:—Its Geology, Scenery and Soil.**

BY THE REV. JOHN G. MACVICAR, D.D.

CEYLON, when first seen by the voyager who makes it on the south, as is usual, appears on the horizon as a beautiful island. The line of coast, everywhere clothed with umbrageous palm trees, sometimes even overhanging the sea, and affording a grateful shade to the fishermen who spend the best part of their time when on shore beneath them, is generally level; but it is pleasingly diversified at intervals by sloping headlands (Dondra Head, Point de Galle, Barbyreen, Calura, Galkisse, Colombo, Negombo), crowned by Buddhist temples, or more usually by forts, either still mounted or in ruins, with little towns and villages reposing in the neighbouring bays. From the whole coast also, there may be seen proceeding under sail in the land-breeze of the morning, to spend a day in the offing in pursuit of various species of Scomberidae, a fleet of the spider-like canoes of the natives, of which I have myself counted a hundred from a single bay, many Dhonies or native traders being left behind them at anchor; while in one of these bays (the harbour of Colombo), at the season when all this marine activity is going on (December, January, February, March, April), there may be counted upwards of twenty ships of large tonnage, holding an active commerce with the shore, by burden-boats unloading the manufactures of Britain, France and America, for the use of the Island, and receiving Coffee, Cinnamon, and Coir (cocoa-nut fibre) in return; their naked crews of swarthy Malabars singing the livelong day at the top of their voices to the pull of the oar.

On carrying the eye onwards to the landward horizon, it is seen to be bounded by a noble Mountain-range, between thirty and forty miles distant, culminating, if the voyager has made the Island near Point de Galle, in a conical summit named the Hay-cock, which, in general effect, may be compared with Schehallion in this country, as seen from the east; and if he make the coast nearer Colombo, in Adam's Peak,—a summit so eminent, that I do not remember to have seen any thing that will bear comparison with it, except perhaps

* This paper was read before the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, at the concluding meeting of the session.

Monte Viso, in the Maritime Alps, as seen in the western horizon by the traveller when descending towards Turin.

But though the coast of Ceylon be so pleasing to the eye as seen from the sea, yet to the Naturalist when he lands it proves very disappointing. The range of the barometer very seldom exceeds one-fourth of an inch, and that of the tide seldom amounts to one foot; and though the water is so clear that Algae and Corals may be seen at the depth of several fathoms, and natives may be found who, having been trained as Pearl-divers, will remain thirty seconds under water, and bring you up any object you point out to them, yet it is only a very meagre collection of any kind of Marine objects that can be obtained from the southern coast of Ceylon. This arises from the shifting of the sand, or rather of the bottom, with the change of the monsoon, which ploughs up every thing once a year, by a mode of action in the water which is very interesting in a geological point of view. In protected harbours, however, such as that of Point de Galle, and especially Trincomalie, and in narrow channels, and shallow waters, such as Paumbam and the Straits of Manaar, the prospects of the naturalist are very different; and doubtless in such situations many new species of marine plants and animals are waiting to be discovered. At the same time, I cannot help thinking it a very rude approximation to the law of the distribution of life and organization over the surface of our planet, which places it in relation with temperature only, and on this ground alone looks with expectation to the Tropics. It is to be remembered, that in proportion as we leave the Polar region, and all the while that the temperature is rising, the terrestrial magnetism, and all forces co-ordinate with it, are falling; and that they attain a minimum where the temperature attains a maximum. It may be freely granted, indeed, that, provided the air be supplied at all times with moisture in sufficient abundance, the intertropical regions are the best for the development of vegetation, and therefore, we may say, of vegetable life; but it may be affirmed with equal confidence, that they are not the best for the development of cerebation, and therefore, may we not say, of animal life.—But on the subject of the Zoology of the Island, I will only remark, that already in the Military Museum at Chatham, chiefly through the intelligent zeal of Dr. Templeton, n. a., son of the distinguished Botanist, there is a fine collection of the fishes of the coast of Ceylon, in spirits, accompanied by coloured figures of the species as they appeared when newly caught. There are also in the Island, at this moment, at least two zealous Zoologists and collectors, Dr. Kelaart, on the Military staff, an Edinburgh graduate, and Mr. Edgar Lavard, in the Civil service, brother to him of Nineveh. The former has indeed, just published a Fauna (or some part of it) of the Island; and I am sure, would be found most satisfactory correspondents to any of the Naturalists of this Society, who may desire to communicate on the subject of the Zoology of Ceylon.

On landing, and proceeding along the coast, the observer finds himself usually with on his landward as well as on his seaward land, the road lying on a bar, planted with huts and cocoa-nut trees, between the sea and a system of lagoons, often united by canals made by the Dutch when they possessed the Maritime provinces of the Island, so as to give a somewhat extensive system of inland navigation, which is alone practicable for small craft during the S. W. monsoon, that is, from May till November. Of these lagoons the water is usually brackish, and most of them are open to the sea or not, according to the season.—They are chiefly remarkable to the European eye for the Pandanaceæ and the Rhizophoraceæ on their margin, the branch-roots of these latter singular shrubs dipping everywhere into the water.

All around these lagoons, and, indeed, everywhere within a mile or two of the southern sea-board of Ceylon, where the soil is dry enough, and the air not too dry, there is a sustained forest of cocoa-nut trees, which yields both the bulk of the food and the material of the houses of the natives. A few miles inland, however, this valuable Palm is seen only in clumps or topes around hamlets. And farther in the interior, everywhere except by the roadside, and in a few districts where the country has been cleared for growing Coffee, Rice, or "small grain," there is nothing but endless forest and jungle, abounding in foliage, but seldom valuable either for food or timber, and in its general aspect scarcely differing from what one sees in temperate climates, except in the occurrence here and there of a beautiful or curious flower (*Ixora Coccinea*, &c., *Nepenthes*, &c.) of a palm or kindred form. The Botany of the Island was on the eve of receiving a full illustration, a few years ago, in a Flora by Dr. Gardner, author of "Travels in the Brazils," at that time Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden in Ceylon, a Naturalist of the highest scientific attainments, and a man beloved by all who knew him; but he died in the midst of his days by a too rapid ride up the mountain pass of Rambodde, which burst a blood-vessel in his head. His place at Peradenia, the village where the Garden is situate, is now, however, happily supplied by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, a botanist already distinguished in this country by his researches in the microscopic department, and from whom much may be expected in supplying what Dr. Gardner's death left unfinished.

But without wishing to destroy the *prestige* which exists in favour of Ceylon as a field both for the Naturalist and the Planter, I cannot refrain from stating my own conviction, that its chief interest and value, in comparison with most other tropical islands, will ultimately be found to lie in its history and its geographical position only,—its *history* in ancient times as a safe retreat for Buddhistical quietude and civilization, when chased out of the continent of India by a religion of more enthusiasm,—and in modern times its *position*, like that of a watch-tower for all India, with its noble harbour at Trincomalie, its general healthiness, and easily accessible sanatorium at Newera Ellia in the mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 5000 feet above the sea. This humble-view of Ceylon I take from considering its Geological structure, which is such that it can never can give anything better on the large scale than a very poor soil, and which holds out no promise of yielding either Minerals or Metals worth the mining.

Hoping that it might be otherwise, the Government of Lord Torrington some years ago, when extravagant hopes of the resources of the Island were entertained, appointed Dr. Gygax, an accomplished Mineralogist who happened to be on the spot, as its Geologist, to explore the country with a view to economic objects. But the result was wholly negative. Except a very friable Plumbago, which has been long mined by the natives and exported by the English merchant, to line the hold of ships previously to putting in more valuable cargo, such as Coffee, nothing of any value was found *in situ*. Dr. Gygax's Report is now, doubtless, among the archives of the Colonial Office in Downing Street, and therefore accessible to the Naturalists of this country; and the collection of Minerals which he made for the Government of Ceylon was very handsomely given by Lord Torrington to the charge of the Ceylon Branch of the Asiatic Society, in whose Museum at Colombo it is now deposited, and where it can be inspected by any one who has an hour to spare. Let the mineralogical traveller prepare for disappointment, however, if he expects Ceylon to realize in any measure the conception of an Island of Gems. Dr. Gygax found only thirty-seven mineral species in all, the commonest, such as quartzes, felspars, and mica, included. His results have been published in the Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Asiatic Society for 1847.

As to the productiveness of the Island in crops, great and many have been the disappointments already, most lately in Coffee and Sugar. The perpetual verdure of the Island, so grateful to the eye, has not at all realized its promise gratefully to the pocket. There can be no doubt, I think, that it is not the same lands, nor the same conditions of existence, which develop a ceaseless succession of foliage on the one hand, and a large supply of fruits, seeds, or saps, of economic value, on the other. To give foliage, warm, moist air in perpetual summer, is all that is required, with the undisturbed fall of the leaf, and such salt as the soil seldom if ever fails to contain. But to give highly nitrogenous seeds, abundance of richly saccharine saps, and amylaceous roots, good soil, as well as the most favorable atmospherical conditions are indispensably required, especially in a tropical climate, where manure is not so manageable on the large scale as it is in a temperate. A winter is also indispensable for many most valuable products.

The soil of Ceylon generally is, as has been already insinuated, very poor. To explain this, it is enough to state that the rock-formation of the whole Island, like that of the mountain ranges of the Ghauts of Hindustan, to which Ceylon geologically belongs, is a quartz micaceous Gneiss, very similar to what one meets with in the most sterile parts of the Highlands of Scotland or of New England. In the north of the Island indeed; on the sea coast, there is a Limestone containing recent shells and corals: and in the interior everywhere there are occasionally beds of a highly crystalline Dolomite. The Gneiss itself also sometimes contains felspar enough to give a good soil by its disintegration, nay, sometimes kaolin, now as white as snow (the Kirimatte of the natives), now of a beautiful flesh colour. But generally there results from the disintegration of the rock of the Island nothing better than a very poor sandy soil, constituting, when it reaches the sea, a sandstone which has been forming on the mainland of India previously to the elevation of Hindustan, and is still forming, in Ceylon at least, by the aid of a calcareous cement abundantly resulting from the solution of fragments of shells and corals, undergoing in the sea a secular digestion at a temperature of upwards of 80° Fahrenheit all the year around. Besides this Sandstone, which, in a hand specimen, can often not be distinguished from the parent Gneiss, there is also to be found in various places the remains of a breccia, held together by a similar calcareous cement, containing mineral fragments which shew that the geology of Ceylon had in some former age been as interesting as it is now stupid; for in the remains of this breccia which I have met with, small crystals of Sapphire, Ruby, Tourmaline, Chrysoberyl, magnetic Iron ore, &c., are abundantly to be found: and I suppose that the gravel in which diggings for gems are still carried on in the interior (Ratnapoora, Saffragam, Avishavalle), is from the same source, viz., Metamorphic Rocks now weathered away, highly crystalline

and drusy; those which we now find in the Island being the more hardly pressed and hurriedly heated, and cooled remainder,—a remainder so sadly concrete, indeed, and crushed, that, much as I have sought, I never yet found what could be regarded as a druse of any kind,—scarcely, indeed, a single crystal. Nay, not even in the hands of the dealers have I ever seen a crystal which was of any morphological perfection or scientific interest. For years, indeed, they brought me nothing but insignificant pieces, or small prisms of rock crystal. And here, for the benefit of any future Mineralogical visitor of the Island, I may add, that the same will happen to him, unless, instead of asking the natives to bring him "crystals," he tells them to bring "devil-cut stones,"—for such is their theory of crystallography. After all, however, he will wait long before he can finger a single fine specimen of any kind, even of the characteristic minerals of the Island, such as Corundum, Spinel, Tourmaline, or Zircon. The richness of Ceylon as a gem-producing country has been greatly over-estimated, the fact being, that this Island was merely an emporium of gems from all Asia, brought by traders who came for Cinnamon and Pearls while the pearl fishery subsisted. At the present moment the cost of any gem that is really valuable, when offered by a Ceylon dealer who knows his business, is as high in Colombo as it is in London, while that of all inferior gems is much higher.

The Gneiss displays in different localities all those freaks for which it is so remarkable in other countries. Perhaps it would not be easy, however, to match in beauty and in concentric lamellar structure the hill of Gneiss about four miles beyond Piagala (about half way between Colombo and Point de Galle), on the top of which a Budhist temple stands. Here (as may be seen in a quarry within a hundred yards of the turnpike road) the Garnet, so frequent in gneiss everywhere, has been replaced by a much brighter gem, and some hand specimens present a crystalline ground, seemingly as thickly studded with Itabies as beauty would dictate. The lamellar structure on the mountain-top is also so perfect, that if the hill were reduced to the size of an onion, the layers would be much thinner and more regular than those of an onion, and some of them at least as easily separable from those underlying them. This gneiss the natives cut for religious architecture into pillars, or rather indeed beams, resembling those of wood in their dimensions; and destined to be used instead of wood in the construction of their temples, which thus prove to be far more durable than those of Europe, and in their eyes more in keeping with that eternity from which they date their religious faith, and to which they believe that it will extend.

But the most interesting feature in this Gneiss of the Ghauts of Ceylon is, that immenso beds of it often contain disseminated through them, grains of Magnetic Iron ore in great abundance, and, as we may say, forming a constituent of the rock. Hence, in my opinion, the origin of the most peculiar feature in the Geology of Southern India, the *Laterite*, that seemingly ill-burned, brick-like, irregularly vesicular clay-ironstone rock, which is so abundant all over the Ghauts, both eastern and western, and around the Bay of Bengal, but, I believe has not been met with out of Southern Asia. For a detailed description of it, as also of the various hypotheses, which have been proposed to account for it, I refer to the elaborate papers on "The Geology of Southern India," by Captain Newbold, in the various volumes of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of London. It is a hydrous clay-ironstone, so soft *in situ* as to admit of being easily cut into square blocks of any required dimensions, but after exposure hardening more and more for many generations. But here I shall only state what appears to me to be the theory of its Gneiss, which granting, the various phenomena it displays, may, I think, be easily accounted for.

This, then is to be affirmed respecting the *Laterite* of Ceylon as an indisputable fact, that, in the compass of a single yard in depth, nay, sometimes even in a hand specimen, a perfect transition may be observed from gneiss on the one hand, into *Laterite* on the other. This, Dr. Gardner, already alluded to in this paper, has recorded as the undoubted result of his own observations, in a valuable sketch of the Geology of Ceylon, to be found in the Appendix of "Lee's Translation of Ribeyro's History of the Island," and I have often seen it myself. Add to this, that those portions of the rock which are subject to such transformations into *Laterite* are, according to my observation, always of that kind already described, which contains magnetic iron ore disseminated through it, and I think the phenomenon of the conversion of Gneiss into *Laterite* is explained—not indeed by having recourse to the ordinary conception of weathering, which is quite inadequate, but to the general theory of catalytic action, taking into account the peculiarity of magnetic iron ore when viewed in its chemical formula.

Thus there can, I think, be no doubt that Berzelius hit upon the true composition of this ore, when he regarded its atom as consisting of one of red-oxide of iron, in union with one of protoxide. Now, of such a species it is to be observed, that though it may be very permanent when existing in certain circumstances, and especially under the conservative influence of quantity, and when insulated from the action of dissimilar bodies upon it, yet it cannot be expected to be very permanent when existing in minute grains disseminated

through a heterogenous rock, such as Gneiss. Even from what may be seen in the laboratory, it is to be inferred that the protoxide in the atom must tend to become peroxide, and to simplify the species into a hæmatitic form, ultimately the hydrous oxide of iron. And under that pelagic pressure and heat in which it appears that the metamorphic rocks have been generated, such a transformation we may certainly look for. But, according to the most recent theory of a true metamorphic action (fermentation, Liebig); the grains of magnetic iron ore cannot undergo such a change themselves, without tending to involve the medium in which they exist in an analogous change; and therefore we are to expect them to tend to reduce the constituents of the gneiss into a state analogous to the hydrous oxide of iron as usually found, that is, into that earthy and mechanical state in which we find them in the Laterite. As to the source of the oxygen required for the conversion, we may say in the meantime, as answerable to the present state of chemical theory, that it might be obtained from the ocean, or from without somehow. It will remain to be enquired hereafter, whether it has not been obtained from the rock-stuff itself, thus giving, by its departure, grains which would otherwise have crystallized into Mica, as Hornblende, a mineral species containing less oxygen than mica, and predominating to a remarkable extent in India by the side of the Laterite.

Laterite, according to this view, would be one of the legitimate family of metamorphic rocks. And, supposing it to be elevated from the bed of the ocean, in due time, and exposed to all the ordinary causes of rock formation, we should have it distributed just as we find it:—(1) now forming a thin bed or seam, simulating a vein in gneiss of some plutonic rock (as at Mount Lavinia); this vein-like form being that of the original seam or thin bed of gneiss which contained the disseminated iron:—(2) now forming (after having been generated in the form of mud, or decomposed, and deposited by water and recomposed) immense overlying beds, quite distinct in every feature from the gneiss or other rocks beneath, and analogous to the literal sandstone, resulting from the atmospherical disintegration of the gneiss, which has been already alluded to. I will only add, that this singular rock yields a soil which, when so cultivated and compounded as to keep it open in spite of the caking effects of the tropical showers, and when deep enough to prevent the scorching of the plants that grow in it, possesses every good quality. It appears to be (doubtless from the large quantity of hydrous oxide of iron in it) peculiarly suited for detaining the ammonia of the atmosphere, and therefore for yielding nitrogen to vegetation. And hence its value for growing plants which yield the proteine compounds in large quantity, and therefore for producing food of a kind valuable everywhere, but especially in a country like Ceylon, where the only cereal that can be grown is Rice, a grain very defective in gluten, though otherwise invaluable, and, when duly supplemented by nitrogenated matter, yielding what seems to me the very best kind of food possible for man, woman, and child, if one kind only were to be had, viz., *Curry* and *Rice*, the staff of life in India.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF CEYLON.

(Continued from the Almanac for 1853.)

UNTIL I shall have more time and leisure, and a wider field of investigation is presented to me, I purpose making annually such additional Observations under each head of product already enumerated, as may occur in the course of my enquiries.

Starch:—This important aliment has only hitherto been obtained from the Arrowroot, to any extent; but starch suited for dietetic and other purposes may, I think, be prepared from many plants indigenous to the Island; and the subject seems to be deserving of more attention than has been paid to it.

The *Caryota urens*, the Kittul of the Singalese, is one of the most useful Palms of the Island, and since my arrival at Badulla I have learned that the Singalese fell this palm about the beginning of the season for cultivating paddy, making use of the timber for agricultural implements, while they extract the starch for food. It is the general belief of the people that starch abounds in the stem during one particular season of the year, which is said to be in the month of October. But this does not prove invariably the case. The best means by which to judge of the presence of starch is by actual experiment. The following method of doing this may be adopted. Cut or bore a hole into the stem and extract a little of the pith or more correctly the cellular tissue thereof; squeeze it in a tumbler of clean water and allow it to stand for a few minutes. The starch, if any, will then settle down at the bottom.

The Singalese extract the starch by a very rude process. They pound the pith in their rice mortars and strain it through a cloth tied over a large chatty containing water. A good deal of astringent matter however passes along with the granules of the starch; to remedy which it is subjected to two or three washings. This substance is then removed to another chatty and dried in the sun, and thus a very impure and brown coloured starch is obtained. It is difficult to separate the astringent matter so as to render the granules white and fine, unless we first precipitate the tannin with white of eggs into a vessel, and strain it through cloth. A fine clean starch may in this way be obtained. I had the pleasure of sending a quantity of this kind to the Ceylon Asiatic Society.

The Singalese make use of this starch for food, after boiling it in steam, which changes it to a gum-like mass, called by them "Ta'lapa". It is eaten chiefly during times of scarcity. They also carefully preserve small quantities of the starch in rags, hung up in smoke, to apply to any bruise or slight cut, as it possesses the property of adhesive plaster; namely, of healing a wound, as it is said, by "the first intention."

The palm blossoms when it is about 20 years old, and continues to throw out from the axils of the leaves 2 to 3 spadices each year, for four or five years, when it begins to decay. It is after the saccharine sap has been exhausted from the blossom, that the starch is deposited in the stem.

The preparation of Sago from this plant deserves to be tried; although I have after repeated attempts failed to produce the Sago of commerce; some necessary steps in the preparation appearing to be still kept a secret by persons who manufacture the article. Dr. Royle says, the fecula "seems to be first made into a paste with water, and then, granulating in drying, is rubbed into sago of different sizes; but the processes are not well ascertained."

Dr. Pereira, one of the best authorities on the subject, says,—“The manufacture of Sago varies somewhat in different localities. In the Moluccas it is procured as follows:—When the tree is sufficiently mature, it is cut down near the root, and the trunk subdivided into portions of six or seven feet long, each of which is split into two parts. From these the medullary matter is extracted, and with an instrument of bamboo or hard wood, is reduced to powder, like saw-dust. This is mixed with water, which is then strained by a sieve. The filtered liquor deposits the farina, which, after two or more edulcorations, is fit for use. This is *raw sago meal*.

For exportation, the finest meal is mixed with water, and the paste rubbed into small grains of the size and form of coriander seeds. Within the last few years, the Chinese of Malacca have invented a process by which they refine sago so as to give it a fine pearly lustre. The quantity of sago afforded by the sago-palm is prodigious. Five and six hundred pounds is not an unusual produce for one tree."

A fine sago may be extracted from the stem of the *Cycas circinalis*.

The cellular tissue of the stem of the Tallipot Palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) contains an abundance of fecula; but this is said to be unwholesome and unfit for use.

Another inferior kind of starch, is prepared from the seeds of the *Vateria Indica*, denominated by the Singhaliese "Hall pitte." The fresh seeds are rasped and pounded and put into a piece of cloth tied over a basket,—water is then poured over them or they are placed under water in a running stream, or put into a bag and macerated in water for several days. The washing removes the intense bitterness of the seed and the starch subsides at the bottom of the basket or bag. The starch is eaten after it has been boiled in steam.

At Bintenne a kind of starch is prepared from the *Nympha stellata* "Olu hall" of the Singhaliese, which affords food for the inhabitants for some months. This starch is much used in some parts of the low country.

I have extracted small quantities of starch from the rhizoma of the *Canna glauca*, which is called "tous les mois". The plant is called in Singhaliese "*Rata bat sarana*."

The two following kinds obtained from Bintenne, are but imperfectly known, "Opulu pitte," and "Bala pitte."

I have lately met with a curious black variety of Paddy, growing in the jungles of this district, which the Singhaliese call "Ooroo wee." A few grains of it put into a pot of rice will resist the action of boiling. When any one wishes to play off a practical joke on his neighbours at a feast or any other public occasion, he secretly introduces into the rice chatty a few grains of "Ooroo wee;" the rice thus remains unboiled, undergoing indeed scarcely any change whatever.

Gum-Resin.—For Gums, see the *Tabular view of the most important Vegetable Products of Ceylon*.

One of the most useful of the indigenous gum-resins is that which is known as the East Indian Kino, being the produce of the *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. Roxb. In March 1853, I succeeded in collecting large quantities of this gum from trees growing on the barren hills covered with lemon grass in and around Badulla. The gum flows out on longitudinal incisions being made into the bark, which being fleshy and very thick, is easily done. The gum exudes from red points in the bark thus cut, and trickles down in a tenacious semi-fluid form. This is collected in a cocoanut shell, and on exposure to the sun in flat plates soon hardens into angular brittle shining fragments, of a dark ruby colour, highly astringent, and readily soluble in hot water. The gum changes into a blood red colour by alkalies, which, however, destroy its astringent properties. It is precipitated by the salts of iron, silver, lead, &c.—with sulphate of iron it forms a fine ink.

The use of this valuable gum is so well known, as scarcely to need description. It is commonly used in medicine for its astringent properties, especially in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, and other cases where such remedies are indicated.

According to the best authorities, this tree produces the *genuine Gum Kino of commerce*. On the Malabar coast, incisions are made into the bark during the time the tree is in blossom; as at this period the gum, it is said, flows out in greatest abundance. This is practised on a farm named Anjarakandy, a few miles off Tellicherry, as stated by Dr Royle on the authority of Mr. J. Brown of that place.

The following is a description of the Malabar Kino tree:

"*Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Roxb. A lofty tree, with the outer coat of the bark brown, inner red, fibrous and astringent; leaves subfissate, alternate, leaflets 5-7 alternate, elliptic, emarginate, above shining and of a deep green colour, from 3 to 5 inches long; panicles terminal; petals white with a tinge of yellow, long clawed, all waved or crested on the margins; stamens 10, united into one body near the base, but soon splitting into two bodies of five each; ovary generally two-celled; legume long-stalked, the under three-fourths orbicular, the upper side straight; the whole surrounded with a waved veined membranaceous wing, rugose and woody in the centre; generally one, sometimes two-celled; seed solitary, kidney-shaped. Roxb. Corom. pl. ii. t. 116; Fl. Ind. iii. p. 234. A native of the Circar mountains and forests of the Malabar coasts, apparently also in those at the foot of the Himalayas, according to Buchanan Hamilton."

In April 1853, I submitted to Government, through Dr. Fergusson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, a quantity of the Gum Kino, which was sent to the Chamber

of Committee for their examination; a copy of their reply, addressed to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary is given below.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to state that Mr. Ondaatje's sample of Kino which accompanied it, appears to be of good quality; but as its commercial importance will depend upon the cost of collecting it and the quantity obtainable, it is very desirable that Mr. Ondaatje should favour the Chamber with information upon these points. The present price of Gum Kino in the London Market is £1 5s. to £1 17s. per cwt.

(Signed) E. B. CARROLL."

I have not been able to afford the information required, as I could not succeed in securing the services of a native Singhalese, who would undertake to make a collection of a cwt. of the Gum. The people are very averse to the performance of any work which is novel to them in character, and which requires any degree of energetic perseverance, or the real object of which they do not comprehend. They never think of the benefit which must result to the country at large from any article becoming one of export, and so possessing a commercial value. It appears to me that the cheapest mode of collecting it would be to direct one person to receive quantities of the Gum for payment, from natives living in different parts of the country, who can only be roused from their lethargy by that all powerful stimulus, money. As regards the quantity obtainable, I should say that there will be enough found to make it an article of trade. My own opinion, founded on a personal knowledge of the people, is, that Government should encourage them in every way possible in regard to the development of the Vegetable resources of the country. This is of paramount importance. It may be done through the agency of the Headmen under whom the people are placed. Money prizes will be the only means of stimulating them to action, and curing them of that apathy for which they are so remarkable.

I take this opportunity of recommending the cultivation of the tree on the more unproductive hills, of which every Coffee Estate in this Island is more or less composed. Nothing beyond the simple expense of planting it will be required, and in time it will not fail to prove a source of profit. It may be easily propagated by cuttings.

From the Ceylon Times, 8th April, 1853.

"Mr. Ondaatje of Badulla, has forwarded to us a sample of the extract or Gum called Kino, an astringent used in Medicine. Hitherto it has been unnoticed as indigenous to Ceylon or for any useful purposes.

"The specimen forwarded to us consists of a quantity of Gum of a brittle texture, of a deep ruby or garnet colour, which on trituration becomes of a pale pink; the taste is strongly astringent, like the gambier of the Straits, but much more powerful. It dissolves readily in water, to which it imparts its own beautiful colour.

"To us it appears that it would be impossible to produce a gum of a finer quality than the sample we have."

There is another variety of the Kino, which exudes during hot weather from natural fissures and wounds in the bark of the *Butea frondosa*. It is known in commerce by the name of *Bengal Kino* or *Gum butea*; being closely allied to the Kino of *Pterocarpus* in its chemical and medicinal properties. The natives of India use it for tanning, but as it imparts to the leather a red colour, it is considered objectionable by European tanners, who therefore do not like to use it. It is also employed for precipitating Indigo. Sulphate of Iron changes a solution of it into good durable ink.

The flower yields a dye, an account of which will be given under the proper head. The Lac insect is also found on the branches of this tree. It belongs to one of the most ornamental species of plants in the Island, having large pendulous racemes of orange flowers, which appear after all the leaves have fallen off. The tree resembles the *Erythrina indica*, the "Erahodu" of the Singhalese; being found in great abundance in Bintenue, whence I obtained a specimen of the gum and plant, which latter is known to the Singhalese under the name of Kæla.

The natives have an old saying, by which they compare a handsome person without mental qualities to the Kæla flower, which is beautifully red, but gives no scent whatever.

"A tree; branches very irregularly, bent in various directions. Young shoots downy. Leaves alternate, spreading, ternate, from 8 to 16 inches long; leaflets emarginate or rounded at the apex, leathery above, shining, and pretty smooth; below slightly hairy, entire, the lateral ones obliquely oval, from 4 to 6 inches long,

and from 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, the terminal one obovate, and considerably larger. Petiole round, when young downy, as long as the leaflets. Stipules of the petioles small, recurved, downy, those of the leaflets subulate. Racemes terminal, axillary, forming tuberosities over the naked woody branchlets, rigid, covered with a soft greenish-purple down. Flowers papilionaceous, pendulous, numerous, stalked, fascicled, very large, their ground colour a beautiful deep red, shaded with orange and silver coloured down, which gives them a most elegant appearance. Pedicels round, about an inch long, jointed near the apex, and covered with the same greenish, velvet like down. Bractes lanceolate, deciduous, one below the insertion of each pedicel, and two smaller pressing on the calyx. Calyx campanulate, leathery, 2-lipped; the upper lip large, scarcely emarginate; the under one 3-toothed, covered with the same dark-green down that the racemes and pedicels are covered with. Vexillum reflexed, ovate, pointed, very little longer than the wings; wings ascending, lanceolate, the length of the keel; keel 2 parted, ascending, large, semilunate the length of the wings and vexillum; filaments 1 and 9, ascending in a regular semicircle, about as long as the corolla. Anthers equal, linear, erect. Ovary short, thick, stalked, lanceolate, downy. Style ascending, a little longer than the filaments. Stigma small, glandular. Legume stalked, pendulous, linear, thin, downy, about 6 inches long. Seeds, 4, lodged near the point of the legume, oval, much compressed, smooth, brown, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and about 1 broad. Juice, which naturally exudes from cracks and wounds in the bark, hardens into a most beautiful ruby coloured brittle astringent gum. It dissolves perfectly in water and partially in spirits. Infusions of the flowers dye cotton cloth, previously impregnated with a solution of alum, of a beautiful bright yellow; a little alkali changes it to a deep reddish orange. Lac insects are frequent on the small branches and petioles. Guibourt considers that this plant produces the *Cachou en masse* or *Cachou ticide*; but Mr. Pereira doubts it.—*Med. Gaz.* xx. 103. (*Lindley's Flora Medica*).

A red juice flows from the wild Nutmeg on incisions being made into the bark. This hardens into laminated resinous pieces, red and transparent, and forms a variety of the substance known in Commerce under the name of "*Dragon's blood*."

Professor Lindley states, on the authority of Endlicher, that a species of *Myristica* of the Philippines "yields a crimson juice which is collected from incisions in the trunk, and used as a substitute for Dragon's blood."

Several species of *Calamus*, which yield the Rattan Canes of Commerce, also produce Dragon's blood, and it is probable that the indigenous species, *C. rudentum*, Lour., &c., yield this product.

A resinous fluid exudes from the *Vateria indica*, which hardens into large clear masses from a pale to a light yellow. This resin is known in Commerce under the name of *East Indian Copal*, and is sold in England as Gum *auime* to which it has a strong resemblance.

Dr. Wight informs us, that the resin is used in Malabar for making candles, which "diffuse in burning an agreeable fragrance, give a clear bright light, with little smoke, and consume the wick without snuffing. Some of these candles that were sent home, were highly prized and sold for very high prices." But Professor Lindley says, owing to the heavy duties levied upon them the importation has ceased.

From this tree Dr. Wight states "the natives in South India obtained the resin by cutting a notch in the tree, which sloping inwards and downwards; the resin collects there and soon hardens." I am not aware that the Singhalese have recourse to such a method for extracting the resin.

The following is Dr. Roxburgh's description of the tree.

"The young shoots, and all tender parts except the leaves are covered with fine stellate pubescence, leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, entire, from emarginate to obtuse, pointed, smooth, coriaceous, from four to eight inches long and two to four broad, petioles round, about an inch long; stipules oblong, panicles terminal, ramifications rather remote; flowers rather remote, pedicelled, pretty large; bractes oblong, one-flowered; calyx 5, cleft to the base, divisions oblong, obtuse, villous on the outside, corolla five-petalled, petals oval, emarginate, broader but very little longer than divisions of the calyx, filaments from 40 to 50, short, broad, inserted between the petals and the base of the germ, anthers linear, with a single filiform beak; germ superior, conic, downy, three-celled, cells containing three ovules each, attached to the top of the axis, style longer than the stamens, stigma acute, pericarpium a coriaceous, fleshy, oblong, obtuse, one-celled, three-valved capsule, general size about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, seed solitary, of same shape as the capsule."

A black resin is produced by a tree growing in the more barren parts of this district (Badulla), and belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*, a tribe of plants which abounds

in black resinous juice, whence the black varnishes used in China and India are obtained. The tree which yields this resin is placed in Moon's Catalogue of Ceylon plants, as "*Semecarpus obovatum*," without the economic use to which it may be applied being specified. The Singhalese name it "Badulla Gaha." From natural fissures in the bark, there runs out a clammy juice, which at first white, becomes afterwards black by exposure to the sun's rays, hardening into masses of different sizes, with pieces adhering. The juice also drops on the ground around the tree, forming flattened pieces, but which being mixed with earth, leaves, and other impurities, ought to be melted and strained through coarse cloth.

The resin is hard, breaks with a smooth shining fracture, burns with a bright flame, melts in fire, and is soluble in turpentine, insoluble in water, and adheres strongly to wood and metal. It is free from acidity.

The fresh juice which is emitted in felling the tree is very acrid, inflaming the skin, which becomes covered with pimples. These, however, soon disappear and have never been known to be dangerous. The formula I adopt for using this varnish is as follows:—

To a saturated solution of *Vateria* resin (the "*Hal dummella*" of the Singhalese), in oil of turpentine, add by degrees small pieces of the black resin and put it into a bottle and shake it well until the whole is dissolved, then apply it to wood or metal, which will give a varnish of great lustre and beauty.

Dyes and Colours.—The *Bixa orellana*, which yields the *Arnotto* of commerce, is well known to be a valuable dye. It is sticky and of a vermilion colour, being soluble in alcohol and any alkaline liquid. It produces an orange colour in solutions of alum, and a citron-yellow colour with solution of protoxide of copper.

"According to Fee, this substance is obtained by heaping up the seeds in water for several weeks or months, and afterwards pressing them, when the colouring matter separates and is subsequently precipitated in the water. Or the pulp is separated by washing and maceration, and the colouring matter precipitated by the aid of an acid, and caught upon fine sieves.

"Independently of the use of *Arnotto* for staining Cheese and Butter, the Indians stain their persons with it, and thus, it is said, destroy the subcutaneous vermin with which they are infested. It acts as a purgative taken internally. It is used for dyeing silks golden yellow, which is done by steeping the fabric in an alkaline solution of *Arnotto*; and orange red, by exposing them afterward to the action of a dilute acid. It is also used to dye cotton yellow, with the aluminate of potash as the mordant." (*Knight's English Cyclopædia*). The tree grows very luxuriantly in such parts of the Kandyan country as possess a moist rich soil. It is called in Singhalese "*Kaha gaha*."

The flowers of the *Butea frondosa*, when infused, produce a fine yellow colour, and with mordants of alum, or alum and cream of tartar, a beautiful bright yellow. It is used in India to dye unprepared cotton cloth, but the dye is a fugitive one.

Dr. Roxburgh states, "that the juice of the fresh flowers, if diluted with alum water and rendered perfectly clear by depuration, then evaporated by the heat of the sun into a soft extract, produce a brighter water colour than any Gamboge, and retains its bright colour for a length of time. Infusion of the dried flowers yield an extract, very little, if anything inferior to this last mentioned. They yield also a durable yellow lake, and all these in a large proportion." The tree grows in great abundance in Bintenue. The Singhalese call it *Kella Gaba*.

Lac.—On the 7th October 1853, I submitted to Dr. Lamprey, Secretary of the Ceylon Asiatic Society, a specimen of *Lac* found on the branches of *Gyrocarpus Jacquinii*, growing in Bintenue.

The *Lac* yields to boiling water a red dye, and with solution of alum strikes a beautiful carmine. The following is the result of Dr. Lamprey's examination of its properties:

"I find that it is the produce of the *Chermes Lacca*, many of which insects were contained in its cellular structure. It is from the bodies of these insects that the colouring matter is derived, and judging from the sample you sent, they yield a very rich carmine or crimson. The residue or rather the substance composing the cells consists of *Lac* of a quality perhaps not inferior to the Shell *Lac* of commerce. There is no doubt that if it could be collected in quantity, it would find a ready demand in the Market."

The Kandyans mix this *Lac* and Cinnamon stone, to make their grinding stones for sharpening tools of all kinds.

Vegetable fibre.—The manufacture of paper by the Kaudians during the period the country was under Native rule, is a subject, which I conceive is fraught with

much local interest, nor am I aware that public attention has before been directed to it. It seems probable, from the intercourse that once subsisted between the ancient inhabitants of the Island and the Chinese, especially in connection with the Cinnamon trade, that the Singhalese derived their knowledge of manufacturing paper from the latter, who, it is well known, have made it from the *liber*, or inner bark of a species of *Morus*, *Coffon*, and *Bamboo*, from time immemorial. Whilst botanizing in the jungles of Badulla, a species of *Fig* was pointed out to me by an old Kandyan doctor, which, he said, had been formerly used to make paper from. He knew nothing himself, however, of the process by which this was effected. On further inquiry I ascertained from another aged Kandyan, that the plant to which my notice had been first called was of a different species from that which had been used by his countrymen for making paper. This individual himself had never made any, but understood the method that had been resorted to for the purpose, as his ancestors had to supply the stores of the Kings of Kandy with paper, being that branch of the general service that had been imposed on them; a service better known by the name of "Rajakaria," or compulsory labour. The paper thus manufactured by them was not used for the purpose of writing upon, but for making cartridges for gunpowder. The people on whom this duty devolved were the natives of Baddegamme in the district of Badulla, who received grants of land in consideration of the service they rendered to the State.

The tree from which the Kandyans made their paper is a species of the *Ficus*, called in Singhalese "Nanitol," which is found in great abundance every where in this country. It attaches itself in the first instance to the trunk of some forest tree, growing from seed previously deposited there by birds, as is observed in other instances of figs growing on trees. Its stem, small at first, becomes immensely large afterwards, as is the case, with the fig in tropical countries, thus gradually encasing the tree which supports it. The supporting tree at length dies, choked by its too near neighbour: after a while the whole tree decays, nor do any traces of it remain. The fig then becomes self-supporting from the ground, attaining to a considerable height.

The leaves are alternate, cuneate, having the property of causing a very unpleasant sensation in the skin; a property common to this family of plants.

The mode adopted by the Kandyans for making paper is simple enough. In the Arts, as practised by the Asiatics, a few rude implements are all that are employed to produce the most beautiful specimens of Industrial art, some of which were objects of much admiration at the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851.

The following is the Kandyan mode of making paper. From the tender branches the whole of the bark is stripped, and afterwards the *inner bark*, (*liber*) which is of great tenacity, is separated by the hand from the outer skin, and is put into a large earthen pot and boiled with the ashes of the *Erythrina indica* (Erabodu, Sing.) until it becomes soft, when it is removed and beaten with a wooden mallet on a stone, till it assumes the consistency of dough. It is next put into water, and churned with the hand, which process soon converts it to a fine homogeneous emulsion. This is poured into a frame, having a cloth bottom floating in water. It is again agitated with the hand until the whole becomes uniformly spread over the cloth on which it settles down smoothly. The frame being then withdrawn from the water, which is allowed to drain off gradually, is next put to dry in the sun. When dry the paper thus formed is easily removed from the cloth bottom, and becomes soon fit for use. It is very tough, and remarkable for its tenacity, and does not appear to be liable to the ravages of insects, as I have seen a specimen of the paper made by the Kandyans about 50 years ago, which is still in excellent preservation, although no very great care seems to have been taken of it. It is only adapted for writing upon with Indian ink.

I have myself manufactured paper according to the above method, specimens of which have been submitted to the Ceylon Asiatic Society, with some paper made of the inner bark of the Ceylon Sack tree.

By a process similar to the above the well known Nepaul paper is manufactured in India, where it forms a trade of some importance. But the plant from which this paper is made is altogether a different one. It is the *Daphne cannabina*. The Nepalese use Oak ashes, and smooth their paper with a shell: they prefer paper made by themselves to any other, as being more tough and durable.

I observe in Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, p. 268, that there is another instance of paper being manufactured from the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, the paper Mulberry, another species of the fig tribe. The Chinese commonly manufacture paper from the Bamboo, by the following method:—

"The stalks are cut near the ground, and then sorted into parcels according to their age, and tied up in small bundles. The younger the bamboo, the better is the

quality of the paper made from it. The bundles are thrown into a reservoir of mud and water, and buried in the ooze for about a fortnight to soften them. They are then taken out, cut into pieces of a proper length, and put into mortars with a little water, to be pounded to a pulp with large wooden pestles. This semifluid mass, after being cleansed of the coarsest parts, is transferred to a great tub of water, and additions of the substance are made, until the whole becomes of sufficient consistence to form paper. Then a workman takes up a sheet with a mould or frame of the proper dimensions, which is constructed of bamboo in small strips, made smooth and round like wire. The pulp is continually agitated by other hands, while one is taking up the sheets, which are then laid upon smooth tables to dry. According to others, the paper is dried by placing the newly made sheets upon a heated wall, and rubbing them with brushes until dry. This paper is unfit for writing on with liquid ink, and is of a yellowish colour. The Chinese size it by dipping the sheets into a solution of fish glue and alum, either during or after the first process of making it. The sheets are usually three feet and a half in length, and two in breadth. The fine paper used for letters is polished, after sizing, by rubbing it with smooth stones."

The black fibre from the leaf stalks of the *Caryota urens* (Kittul) is manufactured into rope which is of great strength and durability, being used for tying wild Elephants. The "Rodyahs," or outcasts among the Kandyans, generally make this rope, preparing the fibres and twisting them into rope simply with the hand, which displays extraordinary dexterity, when the regularity and compactness of the work are considered. According to Professor Lindley, a similar black fibre under the name of "Vegetable bristles" is largely imported into England for making brooms, for which the above is well adapted. We learn from the same able authority, that a similar substance is yielded by another species of Palm, *Saguerus saccharifer*, which is used for making brooms, cables, rope, and stitching together thatch. Some brushes for common purposes were made with the Kittul fibre, and I found them to answer very well.

The Singhalese call the fibre "Kittul Kandi" or "Kittul tat." There is a woolly material found at the base of the leaves of the Kittul, which the same Botanist says is used for caulking ships. The Singhalese employ it for making tinder, which is done in the following manner. After having collected a sufficient quantity of the material, which they call "Kittul Poolung," and well drying it in the sun, they mix it with the ashes of the leaves of the *solanum verbosifolium* (Hakirilla, Sing.) *Piper trifolia*, and lime rind, and thus is made native tinder. A better tinder may be made by steeping the woolly material in solution of Nitre, and drying it in the sun.

I am given to understand that tinder made of the same substance is used in China, where it is commonly called "Punk." The Chinese tinder box is a neat little leather bag, containing the prepared wool and a piece of flint. A piece of steel is attached to the side of the bag by which a light is readily struck.

Timber Trees.—Under this head two important additions to my former list are to be here made. One of them, whose scientific name I have not yet determined upon, is called in Singhalese "Medya." It is found in the District of Badulla, and in texture and compactness resembles the Box. Conceiving it might be adapted for wood engravings, I submitted a specimen of the wood to a gentleman in Colombo, who kindly favoured me with the result of his trial, as will appear from the following extract from his interesting communication, dated 18th October, 1853: "the two accompanying proofs were printed off the wood after being engraved; the subject is rude, and the style rough, but the object sought is attained; the wood is adapted for engraving. It is harder and somewhat more difficult to work than box, and perhaps the finer, or I should say the finest style of wood engraving could not be executed upon it. That, however, only a professional wood-engraver could decide upon. For all ordinary and for most extra-ordinary styles of work, my opinion is, that the wood is exceedingly well adapted."

Another is the *Gmelina arborea*, Roxb. the wood of which resembles teak in many respects. It is lighter than teak, but the grain is somewhat closer. No injurious effects follow from its being under water, and it is not readily attacked by insects. The most durable canoes are constructed in India from the wood. It is adapted for turnery ware of all kinds.

The Ceylon Cardamom, or *Elettaria Major*, Smith.—This plant having been confounded by Botanists with the *Anomum Grana paradisi*, Smith., the late Dr. Percira had specimens of it sent to him from Ceylon for examination.

This most eminent writer on *Materia Medica*, whose recent demise cannot but be felt as a severe loss to science, has conclusively proved that the Ceylon plant called

"Ensal" by the Singhalese, is different from that of the coast of Guinea which produces the seeds known in shops as "grains of Paradise;" as the following description given by him in his great work will shew.

§ Rhizome with numerous fibres. *Stem* erect, smooth, enveloped by leaf sheaths. *Leaves* sessile on their sheaths, silky beneath, acuminate; the shorter ones lanceolate, the larger ones oblong, lanceolate: breadth 2 to 3 inches, length not exceeding 15½ inches. *Sheaths* about half the length of the leaves, with a roundish ligula. *Scape* from the upper part of the rhizome, flexuose, jointed, nine inches long, branched; the branches alternate, one from each joint of the scape, sub-erect, half an inch long, supporting two or three pedicels of about 3-10ths of an inch. *Bracte* solitary, sheathing at each joint of the scape, withered; partial ones, solitary, ovate, acute. *Flowers* not present. *Capsules* one or two on each branch of the scape, with the permanent calyx attached to them: their characters are described in the text."

I find that the plant growing in the district of Badulla differs, though not in material points, from that which has been described by Dr. Pereira.

The plant appears to be cultivated in Matura, Saffragam and Kandy; but I have not yet seen the mode of cultivating it as followed by the Singhalese. The commercial value of it is one-third of that of the Malabar kind.

The following extract is given in the hope that it will be interesting to many to be acquainted with the mode of cultivating the Malabar Cardamom in its native country, as this is an important article of trade in Ceylon.

The Cardamom Farms. "The spots chosen for these," writes Mr. White, "called in the Malabar language Ela-Kandy, literally signifying Cardamom plots, are either level or gently sloping surfaces on the highest range of the Ghauts, after passing the first declivity from their base. The extent of climate hitherto known in Malabar to produce them, lies between 11° and 12° 30' North latitude or thereabouts.

"The months of February and March are, on account of the prevailing dry weather, selected by the cultivators as the most proper for commencing their labours, the first part of which consists in cutting down the large and small trees promiscuously, leaving of the former, standing at nearly equal distances, certain tall and stately individuals, adapted to afford that degree of perpendicular shade which experience teaches them to be most favourable for the future crops. The grass and weeds are then cleared away; and the ground disencumbered from the roots of the brushwood; the large trees lie where they fall; the shrubs, roots and grass are piled up in different small heaps, and their spontaneous and gradual decomposition fertilizes the space they cover.

"The size of the Ela-Kandy is various. The largest Mr. White saw among fifty, did not exceed sixty yards in diameter. Their form varies likewise, very commonly oblong or oval, but sometimes irregularly rounded. The variety in these respects is chiefly owing to the convenience of the standard or permanent trees for shade. Those with lofty, straight stems, extensive heads, and those that are in an adolescent state, and known to be long-lived, are preferred for this purpose, and left standing at fifteen or twenty yards from each other. Much more diminutive plots are also cultivated by a race of Hill people called *Haurchara* and *Calura*, who are not exactly slaves, but locally attached, and acknowledging certain obligations of a feudal, and perhaps reciprocal kind, to the Nairs in the neighbourhood.

"After the operations now described, no further labour is bestowed for four years. At the revolution of the fourth rainy season, and towards its close, they look for a crop, and their hopes are rarely disappointed; this first effort of nature is generally scanty: for instance, only one half of what is reaped the following year, and only one fourth of what is yielded after the sixth rains, at which period the plant has reached its acme of prolific vigour. Now and then, however, this routine is interrupted, and its progress protracted, by causes of which they are not very solicitous to investigate the nature; they remark, however, excessive and uninterrupted rains to be one source of failure.

"In the dry season succeeding to the first crop, they grub up the undergrowth of shrubs, and clear away the weeds and grass, laying them up as before in heaps to rot; but in no case do they set fire to these, the consequence of which practice would be the certain failure of the crops. This process of cleansing being yearly repeated, the same spot will continue productive for fifty years and upwards.

"The barren state of the Ela-Kandy is replaced by the establishment of another, on a fresh site, and with similar properties to the former; in the choice of which they can never be at a loss, from the great extent of mountain and wood in a state of nature; and the same operations repeated, the customary routine of crops will follow.

"As the Cardamom plants spring up from scattered seeds dormant on the spot, or washed thither by the rains from the adjacent parts, we do not find any regularity in their disposition, nor is the industry of the natives ever exerted to correct this. Accordingly we see them variously grouped; in some places crowded and extremely luxuriant; in others thin and stunted; some roots sending forth from twenty to thirty stems, two-thirds or three-fourths of which bear; others from eight to twelve, and down to four or five. Hence it is difficult to calculate the rate of produce of any one plant. Each stem sends forth from its thickened base from two to four strings of fructiferous panicles; from these issue alternately short clusters beaving from two to three ripe pods. The length of the common string or stalk varies from four inches to eighteen, and is sometimes two feet; but these last extremes are not fertile in proportion. In good years, from four to six plants will yield of dried pods one *dungally*, a measure of capacity equal to four pints Winchester.

"The abundance of crop is best insured by a moderate routine of weather. With respect to dry and wet, the extremes of each are injurious; they dread most, however, deluging rains, particularly for the young plantations, and during the flowering season, which commences on the first fall of the rains in April and May, and continues for two months, the flower being very delicate, and the recumbent and repent posture of the fruit panicles exposes them particularly to the bad effects of drenching moisture. Repeated torrents, descending from above, commit their devastation by backing the roots, and sweeping away the finest portion of the mould, which furnishes the nutriment so essential to the vigour of the plants. In August and September the pods increase and acquire the greatest size. In the first half of October they begin to ripen; then the gathering of the early part commences; the ripening proceeds through all that month and November. A longer continuance of the rainy season may protract the final gathering till the middle of December. About a fortnight earlier than here stated, the Cardamoms on the western or sea-side of the Ghâts are gathered. The process of reaping keeps pace with the simplicity of the previous management. A dry day being chosen, the fruit stalks are plucked from the roots, carried to their houses, and laid out to dry on mats placed upon a threshing-floor; a series of four or five dry days is sufficient to complete the desiccation. The pods being extricated by stripping with the finger, are separated into three or four sorts, denominated from their respective qualities: 1. *Tali-Kai*, the head fruit. 2. *Nadu-Kai*, the middle. 3. *Poulo-Kai*, the abortive fruit. The last being thrown away, the former two are mixed together; the purpose of the separation being to ascertain the relative proportions, and to render the whole uniform and marketable. They are then laid up in mat-bags, made of the *Pandanus Syloestris* of Rumphius, a plant growing every where around their houses and fields. These bags are of two sizes, one holding thirty-two pounds Avoirdupois, or a Company's maund in Malabar, and the other sixteen pounds.

"The bundles thus prepared by the cultivator are immediately carried down to shops or little storehouses, erected by Mopla merchants or agents in different places along the whole range of hills, and at a little distance from the farms. Here they are subjected to another and final operation by the vendors to the wholesale merchants on the Coast. This consists in holding them over a gentle and slow fire in flat baskets, while the assistants continue rubbing them betwixt their hands for a certain time; which has the effect of detaching what remains of the permanent calyx and foot-stalks, or other adhering membranes, and gives the pod that appearance and marketable quality delineated in pl. 106, figs. M. and N. This operation is termed in Malabar, *Terimboun*, a word expressive of its nature. The Cardamoms are now weighed for the purpose of ascertaining the respective quotas of rent payable by the different farmers. The result of this is expected to correspond with a previous estimation of the quantity of the crops, taken on the ground before they arrive at maturity; on the approach of which an official deputation, consisting of public Officers and some of the Headmen of the country, well acquainted with the subject, repair to the Ela-Kandys, attended by the proprietors, and there the calculation is made from the combined consideration of the extent of ground, age of the plantation, and general appearance of the fruit-stalks then in full bearing.

"Four or five of the visitors, whose interests are supposed to be neutral, and equally unbiassed betwixt Government and the Ryot, successively and seriously deliver their opinions; from the average of which the Official attendants strike a mean, and mutual satisfaction is generally the consequence. The duties or Customs are paid only on exportation from the Provinces: they amount to twelve per cent, and the average price is rated at 1200 Rupees per candy of 640 pounds Avoirdupois.

"The total produce of Wynaud may amount, one year with another, to something above fifty candies, perhaps fifty-six; and this grows on an extent of more than 100 miles, reckoning the sinuosities and angles of the hills. The Kingdom or Country of the Coorja Rajah produces less than ten or fifteen candies. The whole site of the growth of this spice on the Continent of Hindostan extends from the Soubramany Ghaut, nearly due East from Mangalore, to Manaar Ghaut in the same direction from Calicut." (Stephensons and Churchill's Medical Botany, Vol. 2).

Kandyan mode of manufacturing Steel.

It may not perhaps be altogether out of place to give some account of the Singhalese mode of preparing steel, which is of good quality and forms a little inland trade. From the information I have received, it appears that the Kandyans manufactured this article to a great extent during the time the Island was under Native rule; but it is now made only at Saffragam and Kandepalle in the district of Badulla. The mode in which the Kandyans manufactured steel is as follows. It consists in introducing a small bar of good iron into a clay mould of a tubular form which they call "*Corry*," with pieces of the dried wood of the *Cassia auriculata*, (Ranawara of the Singhalese.) The open end of the tube is afterwards closed with clay, and it is placed in a charcoal fire for two hours, by which process carbon is supplied to the iron, which is thus converted into steel. The proportions for making steel of the best qualities are as follows; 7 parts of iron to 3 of dried wood. They also use the wood of the *Toddalia aculeata*, the "*Kudu Meris*" of the Singhalese, in which case the proportions are 3 of iron to 1 of wood. This wood, however, produces an inferior steel, but by increasing the iron to 5 parts, a better kind may be obtained. This kind of steel is not generally manufactured, as it is brittle, and unmanageable.

The Hindoos also have recourse to a similar method, using the wood of the *Cassia* with a few leaves of the *Calotropis gigantea* or *Convolvulus laurifolia* for making their steel.

I have been informed by an old Kandyan blacksmith, that the manufacture of steel was one of the services rendered to the Singhalese Kings by the people, under the term "*Rajakaria*," for the performance of which they were allowed grants of land.

To shew the value and importance of steel thus prepared, I cannot do better than quote from Professor Royle's Lecture delivered before the Society of Arts on the objects of Indian manufacture at the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851; wherein he has well observed, that the Hindoo with no other tools than his hatchet and his hand, proceeds to smelt iron which he will convert into steel capable of competing with the best prepared in Europe.

According to Mr. Heath, another eminent authority, "the iron is forged by repeated hammering, until it forms an apparently unpromising bar of iron from which an English manufacturer of steel would turn with contempt, but which the Hindoo converts into cast steel of the very best quality." Mr. Heath further states the fact, "that iron is converted into cast steel by the natives of India in two hours and a half, with an application of heat that in this country would be considered quite inadequate to produce such an effect, while at Sheffield it requires at least four hours heat to melt blistered steel in wind furnaces of the best construction, although the crucibles in which the steel is melted are at a white heat when the metal is put into them, and in the Indian process, the crucibles are put into the fire quite cold."

With regard to the commerce of this steel, Professor Royle says, "that this Indian steel has long formed an article of commerce from the West of India to the Persian Gulf, and there is every probability of its being used in larger quantities, as manufacturers here have expressed a desire to employ it."

The bars of steel generally manufactured and sold by the Singhalese are small, weighing 15 ounces.

In the extensive district of Ouwah, two blacksmiths of Deheigolla supplied annually the King's stores with 24 small bars of steel called "*Wana Karai*," and 12 persons belonging to the same place furnished a sufficient quantity of charcoal for preparing the steel. In other places the same system was carried on. The following are the names of the places where steel was manufactured, viz.

Deheigolla and Iwalle in Wellasse; Irewandumpalle in Kanda palle.
At present it is made at Horaguna Hanahappawala, Kammala and Kosgamma Kammala, belonging to Kandapalle, also at Mahawalgha in Saffragam district.

In conclusion, I beg leave to add, that it seems desirable the manufacture of Singhalese Steel should be encouraged by Government, and it is likewise deserving the attention of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

CEYLON BOTANIC GARDENS.

BY PROFESSOR HARVEY, OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Royal Botanic Gardens,
Peradenia, Ceylon, October 10th.

I PROPOSE sending you a short account of the present state of the Ceylon Botanic Gardens, now under the able management of G. H. K. Thuwaites, Esq. These gardens are situated at Peradenia, four miles from Kandy, on the high road to Colombo, and at an elevation of about 1600 feet above the sea. They cover an undulating surface of 140 acres, a considerable portion of which is occupied by an arboretum, into which, from time to time, the native forest-trees are introduced, and where eventually will be brought together most of the arborescent plants of the island, and such valuable forest-trees as will stand the climate. The river Mahawelle Ganga flows round three sides of the garden. The opposite banks are steep, gradually rising into wooded hills of various heights; some reclaimed and planted with coffee, others still covered with jungle.

The approach to the garden, from the Kandy road, is through an avenue of tall India-rubber trees (*Ficus Elasticus*), hung with various creepers, such as *Bignonia*s and *Ipomæas*; and nearly opposite the entrance gate, a remarkably fine specimen of *Bauhinia scandens* (jungle rope) throws its strangely compressed and twisted rope-like stems from branch to branch, and stretches fairly across the road. Immediately within the gate the broad gravelled road divides round a circular bed of palms, such as at some future day the new Crystal Palace may exhibit, but which, for luxuriance, is as yet unrepresented in England. The group comprises the talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*), *Livistona chinensis*, *Caryota urens*, dense clumps of *C. horrida*, *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Areca catechu*, *Seefurthia Dicksoni*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Oreodoxa aleracea*, *Phanix dactylifera*, and *Ph. furcifera*, a fine unnamed Malayan palm, two species of *Calamus*, and very large specimens of *Cycas circinalis*. Some of these are twenty, some forty, some sixty feet high; some have fan-shaped, some pinnate, and some much divided fronds: and being brought together into a definite clump of gigantic foliage, forcibly arrest the stranger's attention, particularly when his glance also falls on the beds at either side, where large *Scitamineæ* and *Yucca* are overtopped by two huge traveller's trees (*Tarenala speciosa*) with palm-like trunks at least 35 feet to the base of the leaves and fully 50 feet to the extreme top. The specimens of this noble plant in English stoves, where the caudex is either not at all, or scarcely formed, give no adequate idea of the part of a full grown plant, with its fan of 40 or 50 distichous leaves, each leaf 12 to 15 feet long, mounted on a column 30 to 40 feet high, as formally as if the whole had been cast in bronze. I can think of no better comparison for this grotesque, and yet noble object, than the great fans of peacock's feathers which are borne on each side of the Pope on festival days. The leaves, like those of the banana, are usually torn to ribbons, which makes them look still more like feathers as they wave to and fro in the wind.

On passing the group of palms you enter a straight road, running through the garden to another palm-circle recently planted at the further end. This road has wide side-borders well furnished in front with flowers and small flowering shrubs, and in the rear with larger shrubs and trees, among which, here and there, are scattered palms and *Pañdoni*, the latter conspicuous for their snake-like stems and branches, terminal screw-like tufts of sword-shaped leaves, and abundant ropes and cables. These borders are at all times gay with bright-leaved plants and flowers. Among the former, *Dracena ferrea* and *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, supply the brilliant pinks and crimsons, and a variegated form of the mop-shaped *Cratun longifolium*, the bright-yellows. The flowering shrubs and trees are much too numerous to mention; a few, now in flower, must suffice. Many fine species of *Cassia*, particular one recently imported from Trinidad, every branch of which bears a panicle of bright golden flowers at least 15 inches in diameter, and *C. alata*, with its large fern-like foliage, dense, erect racemes, and orange bracts; *Allamunda cathartica* and *A. Schottii*, ever displaying a profusion of golden bells; *Xorja coccinea* and *I. rosea*. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Plumbago*s, several *Clerodendrons*, *Platunias*, *Gardenia florida*, *Crossandra*, *Eranthemum*, and other *Scutellaria*; *Bignonia stans* and *Tecoma capensis*, several *Artisia*, more remarkable for handsome foliage and fruit than for showy flowers; these, and many others, with abundance of roses

and small flowers keep the borders perpetually sweet and gay, *Lagerstrœmia Regia*, here a tree, bearing superb panicles of purple flowers, has just shed its leggy honours; *Barringtonia racemosa* still displays a few of its pendent crimson tassels, *Dillenia* and *Wormia*, 20 to 30 feet high, with dark plaited leaves and white flowers; *Astonia*, *Pongiana pauciflora* and *P. regia*, the umbrageous *Solanum macranthum*; *Jonesia Asoca*, laden with rich bunches of orange flowers; *Humboldtia laurifolia*, *Calosanthus incisa*, now hung with great sword-shaped pods, &c., are among the larger border shrubs and small trees. *Beaumontia grandiflora* climbs the tallest trees, flowering among the upper branches; and *Capparis Aconi*, a fine Ceylon creeper, almost covers one large tree with its glossy leaves and white flowers. Two fine trees of *Phyllanthus Madagascariensis*, planted at a crossing, diffuse the smell (rather than the fragrance) of boiled potato-skins, while well-grown cinnamon and camphor trees, not far distant, remind you that you are in the land of sweet spices and gums.

There is no Banyan tree in the garden; but there are several fine examples of the larger species of *Ficus*, particularly of the epiphytic fig-trees which abound in the lower jungles of the Island. These species, though not necessarily epiphytic, often vegetate either at the base or in the crevices or hollows of old or half-decayed trees; and in either case, the fig, growing rapidly, adheres to the supporting tree, at first modestly, like an ivy, but at length completely encloses the trunk and larger branches in a thick wooden coffin. The attacked tree, now hidden under a dense conglomeration of adnate branches and adnate aerial roots, which compose the false trunk of the fig, languishes, while the fig grows proportionably luxuriant, and at length far exceeds in size the tree, to which, as an humble parasite, it had at first affixed itself.

But perhaps the most remarkable isolated figs in the garden are two fine India-rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*) at least 80 feet high, planted apart, one on each side of one of the walks. The girth of the largest is nearly 30 feet at the base, but it soon divides into three trunks, each 10 feet round. Its most remarkable feature, however, is not the height or girth of the stem, but the grand display of exposed roots which radiate from its base, stretching, like the spokes of a wheel, ten or twelve yards in every direction. Where they issue from the base of the trunk they form vertical plates, from 2 to 3 feet high, and from 3 to 5 inches in thickness, but they gradually diminish in height to the extremities. They are connected, here and there, by cross plates, which anastomose in a tolerably regular manner; and the whole display of roots reminds you (comparing great things with small) of the under surface of the leaf of the *Victoria regia*, if you take the trunk of the tree for the leafstalk, and the radiating and anastomosing roots for the ribs and veins.

Among the ornamental or remarkable trees the various species of *Artocarpus* deserve particular notice. *A. incisa* (breadfruit) is sufficiently known in England by the fine specimen at Kew, which imagination may easily carry into a tree 40 to 50 feet high. *A. integrifolia* (the jack), a tall-forest tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with excellent wood resembling coarse mahogany, dark polished oval leaves, dense well-covered branches, and large fruits, hanging on short shoots, from the trunk or principal limbs; and *A. pubescens* (wild bread-fruit,) with plaited leaves of large size, are very handsome. A native species of *Antiaris* (or upas) from whose tough inner bark excellent sacks are made, has recently been introduced into the garden. Other ornamental trees are—*Schleichera trijuga* (Ceylon oak,) which at a little distance strikingly resembles *Quercus ilex*; *Carallia ceylanica*, *Careya arborea*, *Kleinhovia ceylanica*, *Melicia Champaca*, &c.; but none exceed in beauty the fern-leaved *Nephelium* and the *Rhus decipiens*.

In a country where few trees are deciduous, a sameness of tint in the forest is to be expected; and to a considerable extent this is the case in Ceylon, if we confine ourselves to the fully formed leaves. But though distinct seasons, affecting all nature at once and strongly, are here wanting, the change of leaf often exhibits colours as bright as those which tinge the autumnal woods of America with broad washes of crimson and yellow. Here, however, it is not the old, but the young leaves which are highly coloured; and as the older leaves are still freshly green on the body of the tree, the ends of the branches clad in clear tints of white, pale yellow, pink, crimson, or purple, appear to support clusters of showy flowers. If all trees, changed their leaves at the same season, these tints would be as famous as those of America. The most beautiful are exhibited by *Mesua ferrea* (bright crimson), the *Eugenia* (crimson), *Nephelium Mora* (deep red), the *Senecapi* (bluish purple), the *Lauri* (rich sienna brown), *Symplocos* (rich brown), *Garcinia* (sulvous), *Inga bigenina* (very pale), a *Mesua* (whitish), *Aleurites Moluccana* (white), &c. &c.

The commonest of the indigenous palms in this neighbourhood are the kintool (*Corypha wery*) and the *Areca catechu*. Both grow almost as weeds in the garden, and nothing can be more dissimilar than their aspect,—the one bold and massive, the other all grace and beauty. The *Corypha* must not be judged by the attenuated specimens seen in English palm-houses. Here its decomposed fronds are peculiarly dense and heavy, forming an oblong, compact head of drooping, sad-coloured plumes, like gigantic hearse-plumes. Its trunk is from 40 to 60 feet high, thick and columnar, strongly contrasting with the slender *Areca* by its side, which nevertheless rears its glossy plumes to quite as great a height. The largest talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*) in the garden has a trunk upwards of 60 feet high to the base of the leaves, and measures 12 feet at the butt, and 9 or 10 at five feet from the ground. It looks exactly like a column of solid masonry supporting a leafy crown.

Several fine clumps of bamboos, like tufts of ostrich feathers, 40 to 50 feet high, exhibit the family of grasses in their grandest form. The close-shaven lawns of England must not be looked for, but the grassy slopes of the arboretum, intersected by broad gravelled walks and ornamented with scattered trees, may well be compared to English park scenery. The grounds themselves are naturally of beautiful shape, and have been well laid out. Particularly to be admired is a new road, recently opened along the river banks, from one point of which is caught a charming view of the Peradenia Bridge, spanning the Mahawelle Ganga with a light open-work arch of *satinarood*, the garden affording a foreground, with wooded hills for a middle distance, and the eye ranging, beyond the bridge, far away into the open country.

But it is high time to speak of the more important departments of the garden—namely, the nursery, the spice-ground, the orchard, and the experimental garden.

In the nursery a stock is kept up of all useful and ornamental plants suitable for distribution in the colony; and young plants and seeds are sold, at very moderate prices, to the colonists, the proceeds being paid regularly into the public chest. Flowers and flowering shrubs are in much request, both by natives and planters, and the introduction of a handsome novelty of this description attracts many purchasers. Annual plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zone generally succeed well, but shrubby kinds are apt to form leafy branches only. Sweet-briar grows long and lanky like a dog-rose, and rarely blossoms. *Fuschias*, unless care be taken to destroy the lateral leaf-buds, do not blossom; but the apple-tree is perhaps the greatest caricature, existing merely as a root-stock, which throws up tufts of slender twigs like those of a raspberry-bush, like which it is propagated by division of the roots. Of course it never flowers.

The *spice-ground*, about a quarter of an acre in surface, is planted with nutmegs, cloves, allspice, cardamoms, and pepper, all of which succeed well. At present the nutmeg-trees are laden with fine ripening fruit, and are also fragrant with a profusion of flowers.

Six or eight acres are set apart as an *orchard*, and a considerable number of fruits grown with more or less success. Among these are the mango; the hog plum (*Spondias dulcis*); the rambutan (*Nephelium longan*); the litchi (*Nephelium litchi*); the durian; the bilimbi; limes, citrons, oranges, shaddock, lemons, and wampi (*Cookia punctata*); the star-apple; sour-sop, custard-apple, and bullock's-heart; the rose-apple, jambos, guava, and pomegranate; the loquat; the ninnium (*Cynanassa cauliflora*); avocado pear; bread-fruit and jack; mulberry; granadilla and papaw; pine apples; bananas of many kinds; lovi lovi (*Flacourtia inermis*), which makes a good preserve; Ceylon almond (*Terminalia catappa*), and *Canarium, commune*, &c. Melons have been frequently tried; but though the plant grows freely, and the fruit swells well, the latter rarely comes to perfection. Pumpkins succeed much better.

In the *experimental garden* new objects of colonial culture and new varieties of fruits are raised and propagated for future dispersion. The tea shrub (*T. Boha*) succeeds well, and might be grown to any extent at 1000 feet higher, if sufficient labour could be cheaply had. The chocolate (*Theobroma cacao*) bears abundantly, but almost every fruit, as it ripens, is destroyed by squirrels, which are extremely numerous. The Shiraz tobacco, a recent introduction, through the garden, to the colony, has been grown with much success, and bids fair soon to supplant the bad varieties in cultivation. Cotton has been long, and is still, under experiment here and in other parts of the island; but it does not flourish, apparently owing to an insect which attacks the ripening pod, destroying the seed, and greatly damaging the wool. The Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*) grows well, and may eventually be-

come an important item in colonial export. Arrow-root and tapioca, judging from the specimens grown in the garden, might be raised to any desired extent and of the best quality. Mr. Thwaites has recently introduced, and is carefully cultivating, the best West India ginger, that commonly grown in Ceylon being of very inferior quality. There have also been procured from the Mauritius, and recently from Kew, the best varieties of pine-apples, and great improvement in this fruit may consequently be anticipated.

So far for the Peradenia garden out of doors. But this notice would be very imperfect were I to omit to mention what is doing by Mr. Thwaites in his study, and, under his superintendence, at his office and in his house. Here a herbarium of Ceylon plants commenced by his predecessors, but arranged and greatly enlarged by himself, now contains about 3000 species; and novelties still come in, and must be expected, till the southern provinces of the island in particular have been fully explored. Two native draftsmen, in Government pay, are constantly employed in making coloured drawings of all the plants, as they flower in the garden, or are brought in from the jungle. Their work is confined to representing the plant of the size of nature; for all the magnified portions are drawn, and all the dissections made by Mr. Thwaites himself, who devotes the best hours of almost every day to this most necessary, but laborious task. Many hundreds of carefully prepared and accurate drawings show what has been done in less than four years, and are a promise of still greater things to come. Should they be published (as is much to be desired) they will not only form an enduring monument to the author's fame, and also to that of the Peradenia garden where they have been prepared, but they will be a most valuable contribution to botanical science.

Their great value, above most other similar botanical plates will consist in this, that the floral analysis has been in all cases made either from the living plant, or from specimens preserved in spirit, by the author himself, and not by his draftsmen. The errors incident to making dissections of dried specimens are hence avoided.

W. II. H.